ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Secretary of the Treasury

ON THE

STATE OF THE FINANCES

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1900.

WASHINGTON:
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Fiscal year 1900.

The revenues of the Government from all sources (by warrants) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were:

From internal revenue	$295,327,926 76
From customs	233,164,871 16
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc	9,992,374 09
From District of Columbia	4,008,722 77
From fees—consular, letters patent, and land	3,291,716 68
From sales of public lands	2,836,882 98
From tax on national banks	1,998,554 00
From navy pension, navy hospital, clothing, and deposit funds	1,621,558 52
From sales of Indian lands	1,384,663 49
From payment of interest by Pacific railways	1,173,466 43
From miscellaneous	997,375 68
From sales of Government property	779,522 78
From customs fees, fines, penalties, etc	675,706 95
From immigrant fund	537,404 81
From deposits for surveying public lands	273,247 19
From sales of ordnance material	257,265 56
From Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	247,926 62
From tax on seal skins, and rent of seal islands	225,676 47
From license fees, Territory of Alaska	157,234 94
From trust funds, Department of State	152,794 56
From depredations on public lands	76,307 58
From Spanish indemnity	57,000 00
From sales of lands and buildings	3,842,737 68
From part payment Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness	3,338,016 49
From dividend received for account of Kansas Pacific Railway	821,897 70
From Postal Service	102,354,579 29
Total receipts	669,595,431 18

The expenditures for the same period were:

For the civil establishment, including foreign intercourse, public buildings, collecting the revenues, District of Columbia, and other miscellaneous expenses	$98,542,411 37
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors, forts, arsenals, seacoast defenses, and expenses of the war with Spain and in the Philippines	134,774,767 78
For the naval establishment, including construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment, improvement at navy-yards, and expenses of the war with Spain and in the Philippines	55,953,077 72
For Indian Service	10,175,106 76
For pensions	140,877,316 02
For interest on the public debt	40,160,333 27
For deficiency in postal revenues	7,230,778 79
For Postal Service	102,354,579 29
Total expenditures	590,068,371 00
Showing a surplus of	79,527,060 18

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In addition to the revenues collected during the year and the amounts received on the indebtedness of Pacific railroads, the cash in the Treasury was increased by the following sums: From subscriptions to the 3 per cent ten-twenty bonds issued under authority of the act of June 13, 1898, for the Spanish war expenditures, $113,920, and from the issue of 4 per cent bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, $1,490, making a total of $115,410.

The securities redeemed on account of the sinking fund were as follows:

Fractional currency		$2,418.25
Bounty land scrip		100.00
Compound-interest notes		1,710.00
One-year notes of 1863		220.00
Two-year notes of 1863		100.00
Loan of July and August, 1861		500.00
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865		750.00
Funded loan of 1881, called		300.00
Funded loan of 1891, called		36,600.00
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent		3,384,650.00
National-bank notes		669,503.00
Bonds purchased—		
Funded loan of 1907	$14,310,350.00	
Loan of 1904	4,990,300.00	
		19,300,650.00
Premium on bonds purchased—		
Funded loan of 1907	1,824,569.40	
Loan of 1904	548,933.00	
		2,373,502.40
Premium on bonds exchanged—		
Funded loan of 1907	22,071,956.35	
Loan of 1904	4,736,486.72	
Loan of 1908–1918	3,965,109.34	
		30,773,552.41
Total		56,544,556.06

As compared with the fiscal year 1899, the receipts for 1900 increased $58,613,426.83, as follows:

Increase in receipts for 1900.

Source.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Internal revenue	$273,437,161.51	$295,327,926.76	$21,890,765.25	
Customs	206,128,481.75	233,164,871.16	27,036,389.41	
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc	6,164,256.24	9,992,374.09	3,828,117.85	
Tax on seal skins, and rent of seal islands	1,116,911.34	225,676.47		$891,234.87
Sales of Indian lands	1,476,175.00	1,384,663.49		91,511.51
Sales of Government property	828,584.74	779,522.78		49,061.96
Sales of public lands	1,678,246.81	2,836,882.98	1,158,636.17	
District of Columbia	4,016,531.57	4,008,722.77		7,808.80
Navy pension, navy hospital, clothing, and deposit funds	1,343,563.88	1,621,558.52	277,994.64	
Fees—consular, letters patent, and land	2,805,435.35	3,291,716.68	486,281.33	
Depredations on public lands	157,671.50	76,307.58		81,363.92
Customs fees, fines, penalties, etc	668,072.09	675,706.95	7,634.86	
Immigrant fund	393,439.21	537,404.81	143,965.60	
Deposits for surveying public lands	128,238.70	273,247.19	145,008.49	
Sinking fund for Pacific railways	274,887.37			274,887.37
Payment of interest by Pacific railways	441,246.70	1,173,466.43	732,219.73	
Sales of lands and buildings	32,756.10	3,842,737.68	3,809,981.58	
Tax on national banks	1,912,411.25	1,998,554.00	86,142.75	
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	87,838.23	247,926.62	160,088.39	

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Increase in receipts for 1900—Continued.

Source.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Miscellaneous	$988,058.28	$1,364,405.18	$376,346.90	
Sales of ordnance material	82,338.42	257,265 56	174,927.14	
Dividend paid by receivers of Union Pacific Railroad for account of Kansas Pacific		821,897.70	821,897.70	
Part payment Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness	11,798,314.14	3,338,016.49		$8,460,297.65
Postal Service	95,021,384.17	102,354,579.29	7,333,195.12	
Total	610,982,004.35	669,595,431.18	68,469,592.91	9,856,166.08
Net increase			58,613,426.83	

There was a decrease of $117,358,388.14 in expenditures, as follows:

Decrease in expenditures for 1900.

Object.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.				
Legislative—				
Salaries and expenses	$11,177,369.61	$9,972,216.93		$1,205,152.68
Executive proper—				
Salaries and expenses	210,592.82	207,824.95		2,767.87
Department of State—				
Salaries and expenses	145,406.83	141,371.22		4,035.61
Foreign intercourse	2,401,088.46	3,209,865.61	$808,777.15	
National defense	325,118.68	4,937.04		320,181.64
Treaty obligations between United States and Spain in 1898	20,000,000.00			20,000,000.00
Treasury Department—				
Salaries and expenses	3,186,817.00	3,277,786.67	90,969.67	
Independent Treasury	599,685.25	682,811.85	83,126.60	
Mints and assay offices	1,488,270.92	1,479,648.25		8,622.67
Territorial governments	164,634.17	89,923.95		74,710.22
Salaries, etc., internal revenue	4,227,460.87	4,330,135.57	102,674.70	
Refund for land sold for direct taxes	14,999.07	1,799.56		13,199.51
Miscellaneous, internal revenue	256,686.93	659,742.28	403,055.35	
Collecting customs revenue	7,361,562.83	7,467,692.48	106,129.65	
Refunding excess of deposits, customs	3,637,799.90	4,688,122.97	1,050,323.07	
Debentures or drawbacks, customs	3,991,200.05	5,699,415.88	1,708,215.83	
Miscellaneous items, customs	238,881.32	239,108.13	226.81	
Revenue-Cutter Service	1,040,594.64	1,229,337.57	188,742.93	
Regulating immigration	263,079.06	290,006.00	26,926.94	
Chinese-exclusion acts	94,084.51	128,265.73	34,181.22	
New revenue vessels	206,156.35	86,004.77		120,151.58
Alien contract labor laws	88,396.64	90,047.81	1,651.17	
Marine-Hospital Service	788,043.21	982,495.77	194,452.56	
Life-Saving Service	1,528,895.39	1,579,127.73	50,232.34	
Light-House Establishment	3,118,833.50	3,556,840.70	438,007.20	
Coast and Geodetic Survey	659,412.43	528,156.05		131,256.38
Steamboat-Inspection Service	331,678.33	316,140.85		15,537.48
Engraving and printing	1,612,926.18	1,807,169.59	194,243.41	
Public buildings	3,861,194.30	6,346,657.85	2,485,463.55	
Fuel, etc., public buildings	851,295.72	874,811.30	23,515.58	
Custodians and janitors	939,921.37	976,267.97	36,346.60	
Furniture for public buildings	292,075.64	208,583.65		83,491.99
Heating apparatus, public buildings	150,117.39	127,764.10		22,353.29
Vaults, safes, etc., public buildings	51,323.64	47,672.95		3,650.69
Fish hatcheries	62,510.75	58,443.22		4,067.53
Salaries and expenses, Fish Commission	370,700.67	461,866.68	91,166.01	
National Museum	235,389.45	222,617.53		12,771.92
Zoological Park	63,141.12	63,000.65		140.47
Smithsonian Institution	134,424.54	141,888.68	7,464.14	
Redemption and recoinage of Porto Rican coins		2,205,112.58	2,205,112.58	
Interstate Commerce Commission	240,799.80	242,914.07	2,114.27	
Expenses of Treasury notes	137,650.05	16,978.43		120,671.62
French spoliation claims	880,034.12	77,101.02		802,933.10
Claims under Bowman and Tucker acts	1,413,040.40	171,799.45		1,241,240.95
Philadelphia Exposition	350,000.00			350,000.00

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Decrease in expenditures for 1900—Continued.

Object.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Treasury Department—Continued.				
Buffalo Exposition, Niagara frontier		$71,279.03	$71,279.03	
Omaha Exposition	$82,774.35			$82,774.35
Epidemic diseases	272,085.70	313,009.96	40,924.26	
Expenses, loan of 1898	232,529.70			232,529.70
Expenses, loan of March 14, 1900		10,160.25	10,160.25	
National defense	145,008.09	2,089.69		142,918.40
Miscellaneous items	524,026.97	880,628.08	356,601.11	
War Department—				
Salaries and expenses	2,554,110.89	2,875,560.89	321,450.00	
Navy Department—				
Salaries and expenses	412,630.60	425,234.66	12,604.06	
Interior Department—				
Salaries and expenses	4,700,358.50	4,767,172.82	66,814.32	
Public Lands Service	2,389,184.14	2,613,664.22	224,480.08	
Colleges for agriculture	1,152,000.00	1,200,000.00	48,000.00	
Twelfth Census	50,000.00	938,547.90	888,547.90	
Miscellaneous items	674,935.59	646,286.50		28,649.09
Post-Office Department—				
Salaries and expenses	942,218.03	928,557.99		13,660.04
Deficiency in postal revenues	8,211,570.08	7,230,778.79		980,791.29
Mail transportation, Pacific railways	587,545.31	598,976.18	11,430.87	
Department of Agriculture—				
Salaries and expenses	2,454,314.10	2,636,074.12	181,760.02	
Weather Bureau	1,039,060.60	989,776.42		49,284.18
Department of Labor—				
Salaries and expenses	170,902.08	173,009.74	2,107.66	
Department of Justice—				
Salaries and expenses	386,132.50	436,733.03	50,600.53	
Salaries of justices, assistant attorneys, etc	1,071,464.64	1,079,336.73	7,872.09	
Salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals	1,154,856.78	1,109,313.27		45,543.51
Fees of witnesses	982,102.50	861,793.76		120,308.74
Salaries and fees of district attorneys	462,482.64	421,153.83		41,328.81
Fees of jurors	594,528.46	579,000.83		15,527.63
Fees of clerks	290,291.77	251,859.05		38,432.72
Fees of commissioners	161,937.27	145,636.35		16,300.92
Support of prisoners	702,160.74	699,303.58		2,857.16
Pay of bailiffs	172,085.12	137,181.88		34,903.24
Judgments, United States courts	39,835.03	5,009.76		34,825.27
Miscellaneous items	649,790.65	648,003.24		1,787.41
District of Columbia—				
Salaries and expenses	6,735,039.16	7,108,581.57	373,542.41	
Total Civil Establishment	119,191,255.90	105,773,190.16	13,001,293.92	26,419,359.66
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.				
National defense	8,889,291.81	1,269,546.58		7,619,745.23
Emergency fund	3,000,000.00	1,040,383.70		1,959,616.30
Refunding customs revenue collected from Porto Rico		545,000.00	545,000.00	
Pay Department	69,588,579.42	31,951,556.59		37,637,022.83
Extra pay, war with Spain	3,005,000.00	940,321.37		2,064,678.63
Subsistence Department	17,203,367.99	10,407,631.76		6,795,736.23
Quartermaster's Department	81,782,869.78	48,234,609.92		33,548,259.86
Medical Department	2,186,283.86	2,837,594.09	651,310.23	
Ordnance Department	19,396,663.76	10,790,926.13		8,605,737.63
Engineer's Department	1,315,096.04	555,933.09		759,162.95
Signal Service	378,419.14	225,582.92		152,836.22
Military telegraph and cable lines	174,000.00	60,000.00		114,000.00
Military Academy	161,771.89	199,902.66	38,130.77	
Improving harbors	4,541,686.27	5,975,169.31	1,433,483.04	
Improving rivers	11,540,855.15	12,743,695.51	1,202,840.36	
Bringing home remains of officers, soldiers, and others		110,680.08	110,680.08	
Military posts	352,919.12	804,972.73	452,053.61	
Records of the Rebellion	99,204.37	21,173.29		78,031.08
National Home for Disabled Soldiers	3,055,783.18	2,849,631.39		206,151.79
State homes for disabled soldiers	1,032,345.07	868,709.13		163,635.94
Support of Soldiers' Home	87,838.23	247,926.62	160,088.39	
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	141,400.00	317,000.00	175,600.00	
Soldiers' Home, interest account	80,905.74	77,977.62		2,928.12
Reimbursing States and Territories, expenses of raising troops, Spanish war	1,281,878.07	1,131,881.04		149,997.03
Miscellaneous items	545,095.58	566,962.25	21,866.67	
Total Military Establishment	229,841,254.47	134,774,767.78	4,791,053.15	99,857,539.84

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Decrease in expenditures for 1900—Continued.

Object.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.				
National defense	$6,197,701.02	$1,045,064.40		$5,152,636.62
Emergency fund	3,856,263.95	812,406.39		3,043,857.56
Increase of the Navy	10,277,217.89	14,398,254.94	$4,121,037.05	
Vessels for auxiliary naval force	373,834.97			373,834.97
Bureau of Yards and Docks	2,449,408.54	4,476,759.21	2,027,350.67	
Bureau of Equipment	4,682,491.03	3,329,324.20		1,353,166.83
Bureau of Navigation	292,372.45	418,617.24	126,244.79	
Bureau of Construction and Repair	7,371,269.70	5,781,245.81		1,590,023.89
Bureau of Ordnance	4,271,101.46	3,659,203.82		611,897.64
Bureau of Steam Engineering	3,445,043.35	2,531,549.71		913,493.64
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	5,703,607.97	3,518,421.26		2,185,186.71
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	340,441.61	286,798.93		53,642.68
Marine Corps	1,830,463.57	1,798,871.61		31,591.96
Naval Academy	286,170.05	400,692.31	114,522.26	
Pay of the Navy	11,927,034.50	11,863,099.11		62,935.39
General account of advances	118,624.69	1,398,140.28	1,279,515.59	
Miscellaneous items	519,057.50	234,628.50		284,429.00
Total Naval Establishment	63,942,104.25	55,953,077.72	7,668,670.36	15,657,696.89
Indian Service	12,805,711.14	10,175,106.76		2,630,604.38
Pensions	139,394,929.07	140,877,316.02	1,482,386.95	
Interest on the public debt	39,896,925.02	40,160,333.27	263,408.25	
Grand total	605,072,179.85	487,713,791.71	27,206,812.63	144,565,200.77
Net decrease				117,358,388.14

Fiscal year 1901.

The revenues of the Government for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

From customs	$245,000,000.00
From internal revenue	300,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	35,000,000.00
From Postal Service	107,773,253.92
Total estimated revenues	687,773,253.92

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

For the civil establishment	$115,000,000.00
For the military establishment	140,000,000.00
For the naval establishment	60,000,000.00
For the Indian Service	11,000,000.00
For pensions	142,000,000.00
For interest on the public debt	32,000,000.00
For Postal Service	107,773,253.92
Total estimated expenditures	607,773,253.92
Or a surplus of	80,000,000.00

Fiscal year 1902.

It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1902 will be:

From customs	$255,000,000.00
From internal revenue	310,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	35,000,000.00
From Postal Service	116,633,042.00
Total estimated revenues	716,633,042.00

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The estimates of appropriations required for the same period, as submitted by the several Executive Departments and offices, are as follows:

Legislative establishment		$4,756,004.43
Executive establishment—		
Executive proper	$283,400.00	
State Department	177,510.00	
Treasury Department	9,977,757.00	
War Department	2,313,336.00	
Navy Department	570,818.00	
Interior Department	5,105,264.00	
Post-Office Department	1,061,570.00	
Department of Agriculture	4,469,050.00	
Department of Justice	230,550.00	
Department of Labor	177,980.00	
		24,367,235.00
Judicial establishment		745,320.00
Foreign intercourse		1,897,638.76
Military establishment		113,568,319.39
Naval establishment		70,869,070.76
Indian affairs		9,250,571.09
Pensions		145,245,230.00
Public works—		
Legislative	1,309,500.00	
Treasury Department	9,670,675.98	
War Department	51,171,516.36	
Navy Department	16,303,360.00	
Interior Department	738,800.00	
Department of Agriculture	200,000.00	
Department of Justice	304,000.00	
		79,697,852.34
Miscellaneous—		
Legislative	4,891,196.02	
Treasury Department	15,684,279.51	
War Department	5,194,174.00	
Interior Department	6,878,840.00	
Department of Justice	5,622,800.00	
District of Columbia	9,080,703.94	
		47,351,993.47
Postal Service, including $4,634,307 deficiency in postal revenues		121,267,349.00
Permanent annual appropriations—		
Interest on the public debt	31,000,000.00	
Refunding—customs, internal revenue, etc.	7,780,000.00	
Collecting revenue from customs	5,500,000.00	
Miscellaneous	27,078,220.00	
		71,358,220.00
Total estimated appropriations, exclusive of sinking fund		690,374,804.24
Or an estimated surplus of		26,258,237.76

OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY.

The Treasurer calls attention to the marked irregularity in the receipts and expenditures, pointing out that while in July, 1899, there was a deficiency of $8,506,832.28, in June, 1900, a surplus of $17,895,158.86 was realized. The greatest difference between income and outgo on any one day was $4,047,396.05 in favor of the Treasury. The corresponding maximum deficiency was $2,318,621.42. In the face of such wide fluctuations the necessity for ample available reserves is apparent, and the Treasurer names $50,000,000 as a proper sum to keep in the Government vaults.

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Promptly on the passage of the act of March 14, 1900, there were transferred to the divisions of issue and redemption the records and accounts relating to the issue and redemption of the Government notes and certificates. Up to October 1 the total redemptions in gold from the new reserve fund of $150,000,000 were $22,530,854 in United States notes and $3,594,708 in Treasury notes. The sums drawn from the reserve have been daily restored from the gold in the general fund. Exclusive of that reserve, the assets and liabilities of the new divisions were $723,062,283 on the day of their creation, $723,544,179 on June 30, and $740,965,679 on November 1.

Comparison of the state of the Treasury shows an increase of $24,887,093.39 in the available cash balance, exclusive of the reserve of $150,000,000, for the year. The cash actually in the vaults of the Treasury, as distinguished from the deposits in banks and other assets not consisting of money, increased by $6,621,398.14. The most notable increase was in the smaller denominations of paper currency, which are in demand for moving the crops. Of these, the Treasury held $14,062,172 more than last year. The excess of assets over current liabilities was, on June 30, $49,723,017.60 in 1899, and $50,327,501.76 in 1900.

As the resources of the Treasury became greater than its immediate needs, a series of measures were adopted for restoring the surplus to the uses of business. After September 18, 1899, interest due October 1 was paid in advance of maturity to the amount of $3,208,027. From October 10, in like manner, anticipation was made of $916,038.61, due November 1, and after December 15, of $3,398,504.50, due January 1. An offer made on October 10 to prepay all interest accruing to July 1, 1900, at a rebate of two-tenths of one per cent a month, was accepted to the amount of $2,229,191.35, on which the rebate was $21,101.78. On November 15 a proposal was made to purchase $25,000,000 of the 4 and 5 per cent bonds due in 1904 and 1907 at a fixed price. This was responded to by offers to the amount of $19,300,650 of principal, on which the premium was $2,373,502.40. Notice was given May 18, 1900, for the payment of the $25,364,500 outstanding 2 per cent bonds redeemable at the option of the Government, and by November 1 all but $2,255,000 of them were retired. The conversion of threes, fours, and fives into the new 2 per cent consols of 1930, provided for by the act of March 14, 1900, amounted by June 30 to $307,125,350 of principal, and by November 1 to $345,530,750. To the latter date payment for excess of value was made out of the Treasury for $34,338,342.44, and the net saving to the Government was $8,685,618.

In the year ended September 30, 1900, notes and certificates of the value of $523,192,000 were impressed with the seal of the Department and prepared for issue, as against $362,412,000 in the twelve months preceding. A largely increased share of the new currency was of the denominations of $20 and under. The redemptions of worn paper

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money in the same periods were $303,219,824 in 1900 and $255,027,980 in 1899.

The authority to increase the issue of subsidiary silver coin to $100,000,000, which was granted by the act of March 14, 1900, has been a convenience both to the Treasury and to the people. The Department, through the Mint, has been enabled to supply all demands for them, and their circulation increased by October 1, 1900, to $79,432,193.

COINS AND COINAGE.

Deposits.

The receipts and deposits of bullion at mints and assay offices, including redeposits, aggregated $238,755,736.24, of which $203,553,813.88 was gold and $35,201,922.36 silver, classified as follows:

Gold:	
Domestic bullion	$87,458,836.23
Mutilated and uncurrent domestic coin	1,389,096.68
Foreign bullion and coin	41,554,645.75
Old plate and jewelry	3,517,540.93
Total original deposits	133,920,119.59
Redeposits	69,633,694.29
Total deposits	203,553,813.88
Silver:	
Domestic bullion	$6,436,173.06
Mutilated and uncurrent domestic coin	4,639,019.69
Foreign bullion and coin	1,464,530.55
Old plate and jewelry	721,236.54
Total original deposits	13,260,959.84
Redeposits	21,940,962.52
Total deposits	35,201,922.36

Purchases.

Silver bullion purchased under the provisions of section 3526, Revised Statutes, for coinage of subsidiary silver aggregated 1,290,055.94 standard ounces, costing $908,868.86.

Coinage.

The coinage executed during the fiscal year was:

Gold	$107,937,110.00
Silver dollars	18,244,984.00
Subsidiary silver	12,876,849.15
Minor	2,243,017.21
Total	141,301,960.36

There were coined 50,000 Lafayette souvenir silver dollars, which are not included in the above coinage of silver dollars. The silver dollars coined were from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. The total coinage of silver dollars from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1890, to July 1, 1900, was $115,250,950,

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containing 99,043,785.15 standard ounces, costing $83,963,270.94, giving a seigniorage of $31,287,679.06.

In addition to the above coinage, there were manufactured at the mint at Philadelphia for the Government of Costa Rica 320,000 gold pieces, of various denominations, of the value of $1,396,050.24.

Recoinage.

Uncurrent gold coins of the face value of $1,401,454.50 and mutilated silver coins of the face value of $5,261,070.35 were received as follows:

Transferred and purchased.	Face value.	
	Gold coin.	Silver coin.
Transferred from the Treasury	$403,210.50	$5,256,621.15
Purchased over the counter	998,244.00	4,449.20
Total	1,401,454.50	5,261,070.35

This represents in new gold coin $1,389,096.68, and in new subsidiary silver coin $4,960,070.60.

Of the subsidiary silver coinage, $4,765,512.75 were coined from worn and uncurrent silver coin transferred from the Treasury for recoinage, $8,111,336.40 from silver purchased for subsidiary silver coinage and from silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, on which the seigniorage was $3,008,428.68.

Silver balances.

The balances of silver bullion on hand at the mints and assay offices of the United States for the coinage of silver dollars, subsidiary silver coins, and for payment of deposits of silver bullion in fine bars, July 1, 1900, was:

Items.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Purchased under act of July 14, 1890	83,268,054.02	$67,806,388.21
For subsidiary silver coinage at mints and assay offices	345,471.42	340,925.77
At United States assay office, New York, for payment of deposits in fine bars	127,165.52	77,248.33
Total	83,740,690.96	68,224,562.31

Seigniorage.

Including the balances on hand at the mints July 1, 1878, the net seigniorage on the coinage of silver from that date to June 30, 1900, was $102,275,480.12.

Minor coinage.

Of the minor coins manufactured during the year, $2,086,705.54 were from new material and $156,311.67 from old and uncurrent minor coins transferred from the Treasury for recoinage.

The total amount of minor coins outstanding July 1, 1900, was $30,161,861.11.

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Bars manufactured.

During the fiscal year there were manufactured gold bars of the value of $95,267,169.02, and silver bars, $8,649,307.14.

Silver quotations.

The highest quotation in the London market for silver 0.925 fine during the fiscal year was 28 9/16 pence, equal to $0.62612 in United States money per ounce fine. The lowest quotation was 26⅝ pence, equivalent to $0.58365. The average price for the fiscal year was 27⅞ pence, equivalent to $0.60017.

The bullion value of the United States standard dollar, at the highest price for the year, was $0.48426, and the lowest, $0.45141, and at the average price, $0.46419.

The commercial ratio of gold to silver at the average price was 1 to 34.44.

The number of grains of pure silver at the average price that could be purchased with a United States silver dollar was 799.77, equivalent to 1⅝ fine ounces.

Earnings and expenditures.

The expenditures necessary to maintain the various institutions connected with the Mint Service during the fiscal year were $1,703,492.64. The earnings from all sources during the same period were $10,641,940.60, showing a surplus of earnings over expenditures of $8,938,447.96.

Imports and exports.

The net exports of gold during the fiscal year were $3,693,575, as against the net imports of $51,429,099 for the fiscal year 1899.

The net silver exports were $21,455,973, as against $25,534,817 for the previous fiscal year.

Industrial arts.

The value of gold and silver consumed in the industrial arts by the United States during the calendar year 1899 was: Gold, $17,847,178; silver, coining value, $15,677,663—a total of $33,524,841.

There were consumed in new material, in the manufacture of bars, gold, $15,112,193; silver, $13,630,079.

World's industrial arts.

The amount of new material consumed in the industrial arts in the world was: Gold, $72,658,500, and silver, coining value, $52,990,500.

Metallic stock in the United States.

The total metallic stock in the United States on July 1, 1900, was: Gold, $1,034,439,264; silver, $647,371,030.

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Production of gold and silver.

The estimated production of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 1899 was:

Metals.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
Gold	3,437,210	$71,053,400	$71,053,400
Silver	54,764,500	32,858,700	70,806,626

World's coinage.

The total coinage of gold and silver by the various countries of the world during the calendar year 1899 was:

Gold	$466,110,614
Silver	166,226,964
Total	632,337,578

The total metallic stock and uncovered paper in the world, as estimated on January 1, 1900, was:

Gold	$4,841,000,000
Full legal-tender silver	2,892,600,000
Limited-tender silver	926,300,000
Total metallic stock	8,659,900,000
Uncovered paper	2,960,100,000
Grand total	11,620,000,000

Old mint building, Philadelphia.

The Director of the Mint reports that probably by July next, certainly before the close of the year 1901, the old mint building in Philadelphia will be vacated. There appears to be no present or prospective use for the premises on the part of the Government after the removal of the mint, and, unless Congress should otherwise determine, the Secretary of the Treasury will in due course proceed to dispose of the present United States mint building in Philadelphia at private or public sale, in accordance with the direction of Congress as expressed in the act of March 3, 1891, authorizing the sale of the old building upon the completion of the new mint.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The financial legislation of the last Congress added materially to the work of this Bureau during the year. The act of March 14, 1900, provided substantially that after that date silver certificates of the denominations of $10 and under should be issued; that United States notes should be issued in denominations of $10 and upward; that the Treasury notes of 1890 should be retired and canceled; that silver certificates should be issued against the silver dollars coined as authorized by the act, and that national banking associations should be

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restricted in the issue of notes of the denomination of $5. It also authorized the preparation of a new issue of bonds. To comply with these provisions of law, the Bureau was required to deliver during the year 21,799,750 sheets of silver certificates, United States notes, etc., as against 17,969,925 sheets in 1899, an increase of 3,829,825 sheets, or 21.3 per cent, and 4,232,968 sheets of national currency, as against 2,372,172 sheets in 1899, an increase of 1,860,796 sheets, or 78.4 per cent. The aggregate work delivered was 116,909,423 sheets in 1900, as against 112,161,122 sheets in 1899, an increase of 4.23 per cent. In addition to this, there were finished during the year 609 plates for national banks, as against 157 plates in 1899. This large increase in the plates was rendered necessary mainly by the restriction upon the banks in the issue of notes of the denomination of $5. Many banks had only a plate for that denomination, and it became necessary to make for these banks plates of the higher denominations, as well as to make plates for new banks organized under the act. A considerable amount of work was done on the plates for the new bonds, which, however, were not finished during the fiscal year. This work was successfully accomplished only after extraordinary effort on the part of the employees of the Bureau.

PUBLIC MONEYS.

The monetary transactions of the Government have been conducted through the Treasurer of the United States, 9 subtreasury officers, and 444 national-bank depositaries. The amount of public moneys held by the bank depositaries on June 30, 1900, including funds to the credit of the Treasurer's general account and United States disbursing officers, was $98,736,806.93, an increase since June 30, 1899, in amount of holdings of $22,453,151.63. Of the bank depositaries, nearly 240 were specially designated to hold funds deposited therewith temporarily, and the balances held therein will be reduced gradually as the moneys are needed for current disbursements.

After the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States in 1833, local institutions were used for this purpose. Upon the establishment of the national-bank system, depositaries were selected from its members, and have been used as the convenience of the Department and the surplus funds would permit. The largest deposits ever held by national banks at the end of a month were $279,544,645, in June, 1879, when the net cash balance of the Treasury was $475,663,096. In August of that year these deposits fell to $97,090,074, and at the end of June, 1882, were $11,258,965. From that minimum the deposits in the national banks varied with the differences between receipts and expenditures, reaching $95,014,970 at the end of October, 1898. Deposits include receipts from internal revenue, post-offices, public lands, and miscellaneous sources; but the chief additions since the loan of 1898 was placed have been from its proceeds, as the war with Spain called for less outlay than had in caution been provided for. Thus without incon-

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venience to the Treasury, and to the great advantage of general business needs, public moneys were kept on deposit in national banks until the maximum of $103,598,610.84, was reached February 10, 1900, in addition to $5,496,267.58 to the credit of disbursing officers.

For these funds the Treasury held as security United States bonds for the full sum at par for fours and fives, with a margin of 5 per cent on threes and 10 per cent on twos. No guaranty for moneys could be more safe and certain. The bonds so pledged, when they were highest, were:

Title of loan.	Rate of interest.	To secure public moneys.
Funded loan of 1891, continued	2	$2,007,500
District of Columbia	3.65	485,000
Three per cent loan of 1898	3	31,932,080
Funded loan of 1907	4	47,039,650
Loan of 1925	4	13,756,450
Loan of 1904	5	15,997,000
Total		111,217,680

In every State except Mississippi and Nevada, and in every Territory except Arizona and the Indian Territory, depositaries were designated. While the surplus permitted, every applicant, wherever located, offering the necessary bonds received the share of deposits desired.

These depositary funds are available for the use of the Government as the convenience of the Treasury may demand. In order to meet the payment for the funded loan of 1891, called May 18, 1900, notices as follows were served on the banks, asking for the transfer to the subtreasuries of a percentage of the funds held by them: On May 23, for the transfer of $4,941,900 on or before June 5; on June 7, for the transfer of $4,966,000 on or before June 26, and again on June 27, for the transfer of $4,945,800 on or before July 16. These funds all reached the subtreasuries at or before the times fixed without the slightest default.

The attention of Congress is called to the inconvenience of handling the public moneys in Hawaii and, prospectively, in Porto Rico, resulting from the provision in section 5153, Revised Statutes, forbidding the deposit of receipts from customs in national-bank depositaries.

At present the collector of customs in Hawaii is obliged to send all moneys collected by him on account of duties on imports to the subtreasury at San Francisco, while public moneys required for use in Hawaii may, as a consequence, have to be transmitted by express or otherwise to the islands. Thus double expense, increased risk, and unnecessary delay in the public business may be and are occasioned. There seems to be good reason why customs receipts of Hawaii and other island points should be excepted from the provision of section 5153, Revised Statutes, which requires the deposit of customs receipts in a subtreasury. Liberty should be given to collectors of customs at the places indicated to deposit receipts with designated depositaries, as is now permitted by law in the case of collectors of internal revenue.

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NATIONAL BANKS.

During the existence of the national banking system, 5,477 national banking associations have been organized, of which 1,287 have been placed in voluntary liquidation by the shareholders, and 374, which failed, in charge of receivers, leaving 3,816 banks in active operation at the close of the year ended June 30, 1900. Deducting the 43 banks placed in voluntary liquidation and 9 in charge of receivers (the latter including 3 previously reported in voluntary liquidation), there was a net increase in active banks of 227 during the fiscal year.

The net increase during the year of national-bank capital was $19,631,850, the total authorized stock of all banks on June 30 being $627,503,095.

The distribution, by geographical divisions, of banks organized during the fiscal year, with their capital, is shown in the following table:

Geographical divisions.	No. of banks.	Capital.
New England States	8	$525,000
Eastern States	65	7,260,000
Southern States	48	4,320,000
Middle States	87	4,425,000
Western States	63	2,165,000
Pacific States	5	250,000

The number of banks organized during the year in each State and Territory is as follows: Pennsylvania, 35; Texas, Ohio, and Illinois, 20; Iowa, 16; New York and Oklahoma, 15; Indian Territory, 14; Nebraska, 13; Minnesota, 11; New Jersey, 10; Indiana, 9; Virginia, 8; Kentucky and Kansas, 7; West Virginia and Wisconsin, 5; Connecticut, Maryland, and North Dakota, 4; New Hampshire, Michigan, Missouri, South Dakota, Colorado, and California, 3; North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Washington, 2; Massachusetts, Delaware, South Carolina, and Tennessee, 1.

The outstanding circulation of the banks increased $68,289,572—that is, from $241,350,871 on June 30, 1899, to $309,640,443 on June 30, 1900. Of the amount on the latter date, $274,115,552 was secured by bonds, and $35,524,891 by deposits of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, on account of liquidating and insolvent associations and those reducing circulation.

The capital of the 9 insolvent banks placed in charge of receivers during the year aggregated $1,900,000, and the capital of the 43 associations placed in liquidation, $8,479,950.

On June 29, 1900, reports of condition were received from 3,732 national banks, with resources aggregating $4,944,165,623.87, an increase since June 30, 1899, of $235,331,719.03. The paid-in capital stock and surplus funds of the banks June 29, 1900, amounted to $621,536,461.45 and $256,249,448.51, respectively, and individual deposits to $2,458,092,757.67. The deposits show a decrease of $64,064,751.32 since June 30, 1899. This, however, is only an apparent decrease, as prior to April 26,

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1900, deposits of savings banks and trust companies were included in individual deposits. The June 29, 1900, statement exhibits an increase in bank deposits, which included savings banks and trust companies, of $130,499,437.29. The specie held aggregated $356,013,709.08, which is $808,337.11 less than the amount in bank on June 30, 1899.

National-bank changes under the financial act of 1900.

The financial act approved March 14, 1900, contained the following changes in the provisions of the national-bank act:

National banking associations which theretofore had been entitled to receive circulating notes from the Comptroller of the Currency to an amount not exceeding 90 per cent of the bonds deposited are entitled by this act to receive circulation to an amount equaling the deposit of bonds, not exceeding in the aggregate, however, the capital stock actually paid in. It is also provided that no national banking association shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency, or to issue or reissue or place in circulation, more than one-third in amount of its circulating notes of the denomination of $5. The semiannual duty on national-bank circulation is reduced from one-half to one-fourth of one per cent where secured by 2 per cent consols of 1930. Circulation secured by other classes of bonds is still subject to the semiannual duty of one-half of one per cent. The act repeals so much of the act of July 12, 1882, as prohibits any national bank, which makes a deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulating notes, from receiving an increase of its circulation for the period of six months from the time it made such deposit of lawful money for that purpose. Provision is also made for the incorporation of national banks, by sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with capital of not less than $25,000 in any place the population of which does not exceed 3,000 inhabitants.

Since the new law went into effect, and covering the period from March 14 to October 31, 1900, the Comptroller of the Currency has approved 509 applications to organize national banks, of which 382 were for banks with capital of less than $50,000, and 127 with capital of $50,000 or more. Eighty of the applications were from State banks proposed to be converted under the provisions of section 5154 of the Revised Statutes; 173 from State or private banks proposed to liquidate for the purpose of reorganization under the national banking law, and 256 from those contemplating primary organizations.

Since October 31, 1899, 383 banks, with an authorized capital of $20,025,000, have been chartered, of which 348 completed their organizations between March 14 and October 31, 1900. Sixty-two of the banks organized since March 14, with capital aggregating $4,560,000, were conversions; 123, with capital of $5,605,000, reorganizations of State and private banks, and 163, with capital of $7,310,000, primary organizations. Two hundred and forty-nine of the banks organized since March 14 were with capital of less than $50,000, the great majority being with

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the minimum amount required, namely, $25,000, the aggregate capital being $6,575,000, and 99 with capital of $50,000 or over, the aggregate capital for this class being $10,900,000. Bonds deposited by both classes amount in the aggregate to $5,348,200, only about 30 per cent of the maximum which might be deposited.

The provision which authorizes the organization of national banks with a minimum capital of $25,000 in places not exceeding 3,000 in population, while formerly the minimum was fixed by law at $50,000 for capital in places not exceeding 6,000 inhabitants, has enabled many of the remoter sections and smaller communities to secure necessary banking facilities. That the provision thus made has been widely appreciated is evidenced by the table following. Particular reference is made to the organizations in Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Iowa, and other middle and western sections.

Organizations of national banks between March 14 and October 31, 1900.

States.	Capital $25,000.		Capital over $25,000 and less than $50,000.		Capital $50,000 and over.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Maine	1	$25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	$25,000
New Hampshire	1	25,000	.....	.....	1	$100,000	2	125,000
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	2	50,000	.....	.....	1	50,000	3	100,000
Total New England States	4	100,000	.....	.....	2	150,000	6	250,000
New York	5	125,000	2	$60,000	5	610,000	12	795,000
New Jersey	3	75,000	2	60,000	1	100,000	6	235,000
Pennsylvania	19	475,000	3	107,000	15	1,900,000	37	2,482,000
Delaware	1	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25,000
Maryland	3	75,000	.....	.....	3	220,000	6	295,000
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Eastern States	31	775,000	7	227,000	24	2,830,000	62	3,832,000
Virginia	6	150,000	.....	.....	2	100,000	8	250,000
West Virginia	1	25,000	1	30,000	4	250,000	6	305,000
North Carolina	2	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50,000
South Carolina	1	25,000	.....	.....	1	60,000	2	85,000
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	600,000	3	600,000
Florida	.....	.....	1	30,000	1	200,000	2	230,000
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100,000	2	100,000
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50,000	1	50,000
Texas	16	400,000	8	248,000	10	585,000	34	1,233,000
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	3	75,000	.....	.....	4	1,845,000	7	1,920,000
Tennessee	2	50,000	.....	.....	1	50,000	3	100,000
Total Southern States	31	775,000	10	308,000	29	3,840,000	70	4,923,000
Ohio	11	275,000	3	95,000	7	900,000	21	1,270,000
Indiana	8	200,000	1	45,000	4	250,000	13	495,000
Illinois	17	425,000	4	145,000	4	400,000	25	970,000
Michigan	2	50,000	1	35,000	2	130,000	5	215,000
Wisconsin	3	75,000	1	30,000	6	700,000	10	805,000
Minnesota	14	350,000	.....	.....	2	100,000	16	450,000
Iowa	23	575,000	6	195,000	3	150,000	32	920,000
Missouri	2	50,000	1	35,000	.....	.....	3	85,000
Total Middle States	80	2,000,000	17	580,000	28	2,630,000	125	5,210,000
North Dakota	8	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	200,000
South Dakota	3	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	75,000
Nebraska	10	250,000	2	75,000	.....	.....	12	325,000
Kansas	10	250,000	1	40,000	2	150,000	13	440,000
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	1	25,000	.....	.....	2	100,000	3	125,000

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Organizations of national banks between March 14 and October 31, 1900—Continued.

States.	Capital $25,000.		Capital over $25,000 and less than $50,000.		Capital $50,000 and over.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Colorado			1	$30,000	4	$300,000	5	$330,000
New Mexico	1	$25,000					1	25,000
Oklahoma	15	375,000	1	40,000	1	50,000	17	465,000
Indian Territory	10	250,000	2	75,000	4	200,000	16	525,000
Total Western States	58	1,450,000	7	260,000	13	800,000	78	2,510,000
Washington	1	25,000					1	25,000
Oregon								
California	2	50,000			2	150,000	4	200,000
Idaho	1	25,000					1	25,000
Utah								
Nevada								
Arizona								
Alaska								
Hawaii					1	500,000	1	500,000
Total Pacific States	4	100,000			3	650,000	7	750,000
Total United States	208	5,200,000	41	1,375,000	99	10,900,000	348	17,475,000

The amount of outstanding circulation, by denominations, on March 13, the day prior to the passage of the financial act, and on October 31, 1900, was as follows:

Denominations.	March 13.	October 31.
Ones	$348,275	$347,552
Twos	167,466	167,056
Fives	79,310,710	70,363,595
Tens	79,378,160	123,088,280
Twenties	58,770,660	88,408,100
Fifties	11,784,150	16,186,900
One hundreds	24,103,400	32,889,200
Five hundreds	104,000	102,500
One thousands	27,000	27,000
Unredeemed fractions	32,409	33,085
Total	254,026,230	331,613,268

From the foregoing statement it appears that there has been a growth in national-bank note circulation, from March 14 to October 31, of $77,587,038. This increase is probably no more than sufficient to keep pace with expanding trade. Under existing law, national banks are entitled to take out circulation to the full amount of their capital, which on October 31 was $632,502,395. There is no likelihood that this privilege will be availed of to the fullest extent. The antecedent requirement for the purchase and deposit of United States bonds acts through advance in price under increased demand to check automatically undue expansion of note issues. It may be here noted that with the 2 per cent bonds at the present market price the net advantage to a bank in taking out circulation is one and five-hundredths of one per cent per annum, as figured by the actuary in this Department. The advantages to banks in taking circulation under the law, based upon other bond issues, are found to be as follows:

On 5 per cent bonds of 1904, a loss of substantially one-half of one per cent.

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On 4 per cent bonds of 1907, a profit of substantially twelve-hundredths of one per cent.

On 3 per cent bonds of 1908, a profit of about three-tenths of one per cent.

On 4 per cent bonds of 1925, a profit of about fifteen-hundredths of one per cent.

These figures show clearly enough that our currency system, under which the volume of circulating medium is more responsive to the market price of Government bonds than to the requirements of trade and industry, is not yet satisfactory.

The Comptroller of the Currency calls attention to the urgent necessity for amending section 1 of the act of July 12, 1882. Under its provisions, the charters of 1,737 banks, with an aggregate capital of $417,628,115, have been extended. The first of these extended charters will expire July 14, 1902, and from that time expirations will be frequent. The Comptroller is of the opinion that the authority for the further extension of the corporate existence of such banks is not clear, and he therefore asks that section 1 be so amended as to permit him, subject to the restrictions named in the law, to further extend these expiring charters. The matter is one of considerable importance, both to the Government and the banking community. Banks whose charters expire will no doubt have the right to reorganize as new institutions, but they will be obliged to take new titles and new charter numbers, while stockholders, directors, and officers may remain the same. It will therefore be seen that the legislation recommended will save much circumlocution, avoid great annoyance, and give to expiring institutions the benefit of their former titles, made of value by long years of honorable and upright dealing.

LOANS AND CURRENCY.

The interest-bearing debt July 1, 1900, included unmatured United States bonds outstanding amounting to $1,023,443,390, there having been a reduction since July 1, 1899, of $22,567,530. This was brought about by the purchase, under announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury on November 15, 1899, of 4 per cent bonds, funded loan of 1907, amounting to $14,310,350, and 5 per cent bonds, loan of 1904, in the amount of $4,990,300. There were also redeemed, under the Secretary's call of May 18, 1900, United States bonds of the funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent, in the amount of $3,384,650. The total reduction in these three loans up to July 1, 1900, was $22,685,300, but the net reduction, as stated above, was $22,567,530, there having been issued during the fiscal year 3 per cent bonds, loan of 1908–1918, amounting to $113,920, and $3,850 in 4 per cent bonds, funded loan of 1907, in conversion of refunding certificates, of which $1,490 were issued in payment of accrued interest on said certificates.

The call of May 18, 1900, was for the redemption of the bonds of the

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funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent, the amount being $25,364,500, and August 18, 1900, being fixed as the date of maturity.

The amount of refunding certificates of the act of February 26, 1879, outstanding July 1, 1900, was $35,470. In the last annual report it was recommended that Congress limit the time within which such certificates may be converted into the 4 per cent bonds, funded loan of 1907, but no action was taken. In view of the provisions of the act of March 14, 1900, under which the outstanding 4 per cent bonds, funded loan of 1907, are exchangeable for the 2 per cent bonds of the act of March 14, 1900, the above recommendation is renewed, as is also the recommendation that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem in cash any of such certificates on presentation, and to pay the accrued interest thereon to date of redemption.

The character of the interest-bearing debt outstanding July 1, 1900, is materially different from that outstanding July 1, 1899, owing to the issue of 2 per cent bonds payable, principal and interest, in United States gold coin, under authority of the act of March 14, 1900, in exchange for certain classes of United States bonds outstanding bearing higher rates of interest. These refunding operations are reviewed in a separate chapter (page LXVIII).

The changes in the amounts of the several kinds of money in the United States outside the Treasury between November 1, 1899, and November 1, 1900, are shown in the table following. The estimated population of the United States November 1, 1899, was 76,699,000, and the per capita supply of money outside the Treasury was $25.60. The estimated population and per capita supply of money November 1, 1900, were 76,891,000 and $27.82, respectively. (*a*)

Comparative statement showing the changes in circulation.

	In circulation Nov. 1, 1899.	In circulation Nov. 1, 1900.	Decrease.	Increase.
Gold coin	$634,650,733	$621,761,263	$12,889,470	
Standard silver dollars	71,361,740	73,479,469		$2,117,729
Subsidiary silver	76,173,164	81,035,187		4,862,023
Gold certificates	127,593,519	215,595,969		88,002,450
Silver certificates	394,976,239	421,380,745		26,404,506
Treasury notes, act of July 14, 1890	88,893,894	65,478,460	23,415,434	
United States notes	317,264,666	333,295,061		16,030,395
Currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872	13,735,000	1,780,000	11,955,000	
National-bank notes	239,067,193	325,375,258		86,308,065
Totals	1,963,716,148	2,139,181,412	48,259,904	223,725,168
Net increase				175,465,264

a The estimated population of the United States, 76,891,000, is based on the census of 1900. The estimate for November 1, 1899, was based on the census of 1890, and was about 1,400,000 in excess of the real population. The correction of this estimate, together with the increase during the year in the volume of money in circulation, increases the estimated circulation per capita from $25.60, as it was stated in the report for 1899, to $27.82, November 1, 1900.

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FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Four great facts characterize the foreign commerce of the fiscal year 1900: First, it exceeded that of any preceding year, and for the first time the grand total of imports and exports passed the two billion dollar mark; second, manufacturers' materials formed a larger proportion of the imports than ever before; third, manufactured goods formed a larger proportion of the exports than ever before; fourth, exports were larger than ever before, and were more widely distributed than in any preceding year.

The imports of the year were $849,941,184, against $697,148,489 in 1899, an increase of $152,792,695. This large increase, however, is chiefly in manufacturers' materials. The class "articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry" shows a growth of from $222,657,774 in 1899 to $302,426,746 in 1900, an increase of $79,768,972; and the class "articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as material in the manufactures and mechanic arts" shows a growth from $60,664,183 in 1899 to $88,433,549 in 1900, an increase of $27,769,366. Thus more than two-thirds of the entire increase in importations was in manufacturers' materials. Articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing formed in the year just ended 35.58 per cent of the total imports, against 31.94 per cent in 1899 and 23.06 per cent in 1890. Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in the mechanic arts formed 10.41 per cent of the imports of 1900, against 8.70 per cent in 1899. On the other hand, the class "articles manufactured ready for consumption" was but 15.17 per cent of the total imports of 1900, against 15.54 per cent in 1899 and 21.09 per cent in 1896.

While manufacturers' materials form a constantly increasing percentage of our imports, finished manufactures continue to form an increasing percentage of our rapidly growing exports.

The total exports of the year were valued at $1,394,483,082, of which $1,370,763,571 were of domestic production. Of this vast sum, manufactures formed 31.65 per cent, against 28.21 per cent in 1899, 23.14 per cent in 1895, and 17.87 per cent in 1890. The total exportation of manufactures during the year 1900 was $433,851,756, against $339,592,146 in 1899, an increase of nearly $100,000,000, or about 28 per cent. Agricultural products also show a gratifying gain over 1899, the total for the year 1900 being $835,858,123, against $784,776,142 in 1899, while every other class—mining, forestry, fisheries, and miscellaneous—also shows an increase in 1900, as compared with the preceding year.

A detailed study of our imports and exports with reference to the countries of origin or destination shows a marked development in our trade with those countries and islands to which the great industrial and commercial nations are now turning their attention. In both imports and exports our trade with the tropics and the Orient shows a much

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greater percentage of gain than does that with the countries of Europe. The rapid gain in imports from these territories is readily accounted for by the increased importation of manufacturers' materials of the class which can not be produced at home and the increased requirements for tropical food stuffs which come with the growth of population. Of the $300,000,000 worth of manufacturers' materials imported in a crude condition during the fiscal year 1900, fully two-thirds originated in Central and South America, Africa, Asia, and Oceania; and of the class "articles of food and live animals," amounting to $218,479,098, more than two-thirds was of tropical and subtropical production.

Comparing imports of 1900 with those of 1890 by grand divisions, it appears that those from Europe and North America have slightly decreased; those from South America show little change, while those from Asia and Oceania show a marked increase. Imports from Europe, which in 1890 amounted to $449,987,266, were in 1900, $440,567,314, a decrease of 2.09 per cent; from North America, in 1890, $148,368,708, and in 1900, $130,032,754, a decrease of 12.36 per cent; from South America, in 1890, $90,096,144, and in 1900, $93,667,108, an increase of 4 per cent; from Oceania, in 1890, $28,356,568, and in 1900, $34,611,108, an increase of 21.9 per cent; from Asia, in 1890, $67,506,833, and in 1900, $139,842,330, an increase of 107 per cent; and from Africa, in 1890, $3,321,477, and in 1900, $11,218,437, an increase of 237.7 per cent.

In exports, the growth of our trade with Africa, Asia, and Oceania also shows a corresponding increase. Our exports to Europe in 1890 were $683,736,397, and in 1900 were $1,040,167,763, an increase of 50.6 per cent; to North America, other than the United States, in 1890, $94,100,410, and in 1900, $187,594,625, an increase of 99 per cent; to South America, in 1890, $38,752,648, and in 1900, $38,945,763, an increase of .5 per cent; to Oceania, in 1890, $16,460,209, and in 1900, $43,391,275, an increase of 163.6 per cent; to Asia, in 1890, $19,696,820, and in 1900, $64,913,807, an increase of 229.6 per cent; and to Africa, in 1890, $4,613,702, and in 1900, $19,469,849, an increase of 322 per cent.

Our commerce with the island territories which have been brought into closer relationship with the United States by the events of the past two years also shows a rapid growth, despite the fact that in Cuba and the Philippines production and consequently purchasing power have been partially interrupted by war conditions. Imports from Cuba, which in 1897 were $18,406,415, in 1900 were $31,371,704; from Porto Rico, in 1897, $2,181,024, and in 1900, $3,078,648; from Hawaii, in 1897, $13,687,799, and in 1900, $20,707,903; and from the Philippine Islands, in 1897, $4.383,740, and in 1900, $5,971,208, making the total for these four island divisions, in 1897, $38,658,978, and in 1900, $61,129,463, an increase of 58.1 per cent in 1900 as compared with 1897. In exports, the increase is more rapid. To Cuba, the exports in 1897 were $8,259,776, and in 1900, $26,513,400; to Porto Rico, in 1897, $1,988,888, and in

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1900, $4,640,449; to Hawaii, in 1897, $4,690,075, and in 1900, $13,509,148; and to the Philippines, in 1897, $94,597, and in 1900, $2,640,449, making the total to the four island divisions, in 1897, $15,033,336, and in 1900, $47,303,446, an increase of 214.6 per cent in 1900 as compared with 1897.

The commerce with Porto Rico has shown especially rapid gains since May 1, 1900, at which date the act of April 12, 1900, providing revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, went into effect. In the first five months of the operations of the act, extending from May 1 to October 1, the imports into the United States from Porto Rico were $3,316,334, compared with $2,040,739 in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and $1,219,128 in the corresponding months of 1897, in which year Porto Rico was under the Spanish flag; while exports from the United States to the island in the five months under consideration were $2,807,909, against $1,378,622 in the corresponding months of 1899, and $768,802 in the corresponding months of 1897, an increase of 265 per cent over 1897. Commerce with the Hawaiian Islands showed a remarkable growth in the fiscal year 1900, the first year following the completion of annexation, the imports from the islands increasing from $17,831,463 in 1899 to $20,707,903 in 1900, and the exports to the islands increasing from $9,305,470 in 1899 to $13,509,148 in 1900.

Insular commerce.

The fact that Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands are now subject to the navigation and customs regulations of the United States makes it no longer practicable to require at the custom-houses the statements by which their commerce with the United States was formerly measured. Unless these statements can be continued, the public will be deprived of all official information as to the effect of the new relations upon the commerce of the United States with those islands.

The enactment of legislation which will require statements of the commerce between ports of the United States and all noncontiguous territory under its jurisdiction to be filed at the custom-houses in the same form as that now required in foreign commerce is therefore recommended. This will not prove in any way a hardship to those engaged in that trade, but will, on the contrary, supply information of great value to them and to the general public, both in the United States and in the islands in question.

Balance of trade.

The fact that the exports of merchandise constantly exceed the imports of merchandise and specie by several hundred millions of dollars annually has suggested an inquiry as to the method by which this vast trade balance in favor of the United States is settled. While a share of this is doubtless accounted for by freights, interest, and expenditures of Americans abroad, it is equally apparent that a considerable share must be represented by American securities returned to the

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United States, and that to this extent we are as a nation reducing our foreign indebtedness.

A desire has been frequently expressed for the adoption of a plan by which these movements of securities can be measured and the methods of adjustment of the trade balance more accurately determined than at present. This question is now being carefully considered by the Department, with a hope of arriving at a plan which will measure these movements without proving detrimental to the interests involved.

The table which follows presents in concise form the record of the year's commerce.

Comparative statement of commerce.

Classes.	Year ended June 30—				Increase.
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	
Imports:					
Merchandise—					
Free	$381,938,243	$291,414,175	$300,279,810	$367,236,866	$66,957,056
Dutiable	382,792,169	324,635,479	396,868,679	482,704,318	85,835,639
Total	764,730,412	616,049,654	697,148,489	849,941,184	152,792,695
Per cent dutiable	50.1	52.70	56.93	56.79	.....
Gold	85,014,780	120,391,674	88,954,603	44,573,184	a 44,381,419
Silver	30,533,227	30,927,781	30,675,056	35,256,302	4,581,246
Exports:					
Merchandise—					
Domestic	1,032,007,603	1,210,291,913	1,203,931,222	1,370,763,571	166,832,349
Foreign	18,985,953	21,190,417	23,092,080	23,719,511	627,431
Total	1,050,993,556	1,231,482,330	1,227,023,302	1,394,483,082	167,459,780
Gold	40,361,580	15,406,391	37,522,086	48,266,759	10,744,673
Silver	61,946,638	55,105,239	56,319,055	56,712,275	393,220
Imports for consumption	789,251,030	587,153,700	685,441,892	830,519,252	145,077,360
Duties paid	172,760,361	145,438,385	202,072,050	229,360,771	27,288,721
Ad valorem duties—					
On dutiable, per cent	42.41	49.20	52.38	49.24	a 3.14
On free and dutiable, per cent	21.89	24.77	29.48	27.62	a 1.86
Tonnage:					
Entered in the foreign trade, tons	23,760,250	25,579,399	26,110,816	28,163,005	2,052,189
Cleared in the foreign trade, tons	23,808,797	25,748,232	26,265,976	28,281,141	2,015,165
Excess of exports over imports (merchandise only)	286,263,144	615,432,676	529,874,813	544,541,898	14,667,085

a Decrease.

CUSTOMS.

Reorganization of districts.

The laws relating to the collection of the revenues from customs could be more economically enforced by the reorganization of customs districts and the discontinuance of useless ports. Recommendations to this effect contained in previous reports are renewed.

Special agents.

The special agents of the Department have made examinations of business transacted in 87 customs districts and independent ports during

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the last year, as prescribed by section 2649 of the Revised Statutes, and their recommendations have resulted in improved efficiency and greater economy. They have given constant attention to the undervaluation of imported merchandise, and have investigated numerous complaints on this and other subjects connected with the customs service. The special agents' force in Europe has rendered useful service, particularly with respect to the undervaluation and smuggling of merchandise, and the customs collections have been considerably augmented, directly and indirectly, by the operations of this class of officers. The special agents also investigated and reported upon applications for the establishment of rates of drawback, which are constantly becoming more numerous and varied in character.

Smuggling.

Smuggling, more or less petty, has received close attention, and numerous seizures and some arrests on account thereof have been made, especially on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers. An important seizure of smuggled diamonds, appraised at $36,679.64, was made at Niagara Falls. The merchandise has been declared forfeited and sold, and the smuggler, an old offender, has pleaded guilty and received his sentence. Largely increased duties have been collected in one customs district as the result of investigations touching the smuggling of wool and smoked herring.

Porto Rico and Hawaii.

On May 1 last the customs service in Porto Rico was reorganized by an experienced special agent who was assigned to that duty, and who has since become the collector of customs for that district. Another agent supervised the reorganization of the customs service in the district of Hawaii on June 14 last, when the act providing a civil government for the Territory of Hawaii took effect.

Board of General Appraisers.

For a detailed account of the work of the Board of United States General Appraisers, reference is made to its annual report for the twelve months ended September 30, 1900.

The Board calls attention to the fact that during the period mentioned there were heard and decided 2,563 appeals on reappraisements under section 13 of the act of June 10, 1890, and 14,420 protests on classification under section 14 of that act. The number of protests on the suspended files awaiting decisions of the courts is 49,990, of which 23,150 can be disposed of upon determination by the courts of 12 principal issues. The number of protests upon the docket for hearing before the Board of General Appraisers is 9,707.

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ALASKA.

Seal herd.

Reports from the British Government, received through the Secretary of State, indicate that during the year 1899, 26 British vessels engaged in sealing off the coast of British America and in Bering Sea. The spring catch of these vessels numbered 10,471; they took 699 seals in the vicinity of the Copper Islands and 23,284 in Bering Sea, and secured 892 skins taken by the native Indians of Alaska, making a total catch of 35,346 seals at sea by the British fleet. Of this number, the British authorities report, 55 per cent were females. The total catch of the British sealing fleet, comprising 35 vessels, during the year 1898, was 28,552.

The United States consul at Victoria, British Columbia, has reported that the spring catch for the current year made by the British sealing fleet of 33 vessels comprised 16,149 seals, including 7,161 males and 8,071 females, and 917 the sex of which was not given; that the summer catch of 1900 by the same fleet, numbering 35 vessels, consisted of 6,944 males, 9,920 females, and 649 seals the sex of which is not reported, making a total of 17,513; and that in addition the Copper Island catch numbered 134 male and 74 female seals, a total of 208. From unofficial sources it has been learned that the Indian canoe catch in the prohibited area numbered 1,321 seals, making the pelagic catch for the year, in all, 35,191 seals.

Preliminary reports from the agents of the Department on the seal islands indicate that during the season of 1900 the lessees took 22,470 seal skins, including 526 rejected as defective during the season of 1899. This number is somewhat in excess of the number of seals taken on the seal islands in 1899, when 16,812 skins were accepted by the lessees, but it is reported that smaller seals were taken this year than ever before, which accounts for the increase in the catch. As only males are permitted to be taken on the islands, the killing of smaller seals has no injurious effect upon the herd. The Government will derive about $230,000 revenue from the seal islands as the result of this year's operations.

The revenue derived by the Government from the seal islands, paid by the lessees under the terms of their contract dated May 1, 1890, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, has amounted since that date to $1,626,783.52, apportioned to the several years' operations as follows:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1891	$214,673.88	1896	$153,375.00
1892	46,749.23	1897	306,750.00
1893	23,972.60	1898	212,332.35
1894	96,159.82	1899	184,377.20
1895	163,916.97	1900	224,476.47

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The catch of seals on the Pribilof Islands during the period covered by the contract was as follows:

Year.	Seals caught.	Year.	Seals caught.
1890	20,995	1897	20,766
1891	12,251	1898	18,032
1892	7,549	1899	16,812
1893	7,500	1900	22,470
1894	16,031		
1895	15,000	Total	187,406
1896	30,000		

The agent in charge reports that the seal life on the islands in 1899 was 20 per cent less than in 1898, and attributes such decrease to the effect of pelagic sealing. The rookeries were examined during the past season by an agent of the Fish Commission, who had had previous experience on the seal islands. He reports a decrease in the seal life on the rookeries as compared with former years. This is shown by actual counts each year of the young seals born on certain rookeries, by photographs of the larger masses of seals, and by charts showing the area occupied by the herds on each separate rookery.

The increase of the pelagic catch of 1899 shows nothing of the size of the seal herd itself. It only shows an increased average catch for the vessels engaged. The seal herd, in its migration along the northwest coast, follows a well-defined course. With the decrease of the herd, the seals become more massed along this migration track, which really simplifies the work of the pelagic sealer. The same is doubtless true of Bering Sea, where the feeding seals are found in a limited area about the Pribilof Islands. With these facts in view, the increased pelagic catch for the one season of 1899 has no special significance.

The annual report of the agent in charge of the seal islands for the season of 1899 was not received until January last. During that period the earnings of the natives for their labor in killing seals and foxes were as follows: On St. Paul Island, $7,186; on St. George Island, $3,225; total, $10,411. This sum was disbursed for their support on the orders of the agents of the Department. In addition, there was expended from the sum of $19,500, appropriated for the maintenance of the natives, upon orders for food, clothing, and other supplies, issued by the agents of the Department, $14,915.38, and $4,185 for coal for their use, leaving an unexpended balance of $399.62.

The census of the native inhabitants of the seal islands shows that on June 30, 1899, there were 89 males and 114 females on St. Paul Island, and 49 males and 60 females on St. George Island, a total population for both islands of 312, an increase of 12 over the previous year.

The lessees of the islands maintain schools for the native children, and attendance is compulsory. They also employ physicians and supply medicines. In all respects the natives are cared for properly.

An epidemic of la grippe broke out on the seal islands in June last,

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and resulted in the death of 14 natives and a white employee of the lessees, the North American Commercial Company.

Under the provisions of the sundry civil appropriation act of March 3, 1879, relating to the lease of unoccupied and unproductive property of the United States, and section 1959, Revised Statutes, the North American Commercial Company, lessees for a period of twenty years ending May 1, 1910, of the sealing privilege on the seal islands of Alaska, were granted a lease of the unoccupied and unproductive portions of the islands for a period of five years from May 2, 1900, for the purpose of domesticating and propagating the fur-bearing animal known as the blue fox. Such lease provides that the rental to be paid by said lessees shall consist of $5 for every blue-fox skin and $1 for each white-fox skin obtained by the lessees, which allowance is to be placed to the credit of the native inhabitants, to be available for their support and maintenance on orders in their favor to be drawn by the agents of the Department in charge of the islands. The lease also provides that the agents of the Department shall have supervision and control over the raising and trapping of foxes; that the natives shall be employed in taking and trapping them, and in handling and preparing the food supplies for the foxes, to be furnished by said lessees. Provision is also made in the lease that it may be terminated at any time by the Secretary of the Treasury on full and satisfactory proof of violations by the lessees of any of its provisions.

In addition, under the provision of the law referred to above, 12 islands in Alaskan waters have been leased to individuals for the propagation of foxes, at an annual rental of $100 each.

Provision should be made for the protection and preservation of the game and fur-bearing animals of Alaska. Deer are now killed at all seasons for their pelts, which sell at nominal prices, and the sea otter is almost extinct. The annual report of the Supervising Special Agent will show the total number of skins of various kinds brought from Alaska to the Pacific coast ports, as reported by the collectors of customs, during the year 1899. This statement, compared with the returns for the previous year, shows that the fur-bearing animals of Alaska are being rapidly exterminated.

Salmon fisheries.

The agent for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, in a preliminary report, estimates the pack of salmon for the season at upward of 1,400,000 cans, an increase of fully 300,000 cans over the pack of last year.

On May 2, 1900, under the authority contained in section 179, chapter 12, act of March 3, 1899, entitled "An Act to define and punish crimes in the District of Alaska and to provide a code of criminal procedure for said District," regulations were issued forbidding the use of

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traps and the wanton destruction of salmon. There was also required the establishment of a suitable artificial propagating plant or hatchery at or near each salmon fishery in Alaska, to produce yearly and place in the natural spawning waters of each fishery red salmon fry equal to at least four times the number of mature fish taken. The agent for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska says that the fishing for salmon in Alaskan waters is excessive and should be limited by law. He also reports that the natives of Attu Island, at the extreme southern point of the Alaskan peninsula, are almost destitute and are deserving of governmental relief. He urges that an appropriation of $300 be made for the purchase of seines for the use of the natives of Afognak Island, in the same Territory, who have suffered from the encroachments of salmon canneries.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from the several objects of taxation under the internal-revenue laws for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 and 1900, were as follows:

Receipts from internal revenue, 1899 and 1900.

Objects of taxation.	Fiscal year ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1899.	1900.		
Distilled spirits	$99,283,534.16	$109,868,817.18	$10,585,283.02	
Manufactured tobacco	52,493,207.64	59,355,084.27	6,861,876.63	
Fermented liquors	68,644,558.45	73,550,754.49	4,906,196.04	
Oleomargarine	1,956,618.56	2,543,785.18	587,166.62	
Filled cheese	18,098.42	17,064.48		$1,033.94
Mixed flour	7,840.62	7,439.46		401.16
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	4,921,593.21	4,515,640.85		405,952.36
Legacies and distributive shares of personal property	1,235,435.25	2,884,491.55	1,649,056.30	
Schedules A and B	43,857,818.66	40,964,365.30		2,873,453.36
Banks, bankers, etc		1,460.50	1,460.50	
Miscellaneous collections	1,085,868.47	1,607,204.31	521,335.84	
Total	273,484,573.44	295,316,107.57	21,831,534.13	

A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The amounts given as receipts are those actually collected during the fiscal years mentioned; but in many cases the money collected on the last day of June is not deposited until the first day of July, thus causing a discrepancy between the collections and deposits for the year.

The total cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was $4,653,687.74, and $4,591,754.90 in 1899, showing an increase for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, of $61,932.84. The percentage cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was 1.58 per cent, as against 1.68 per cent in 1899.

The total production of distilled spirits, exclusive of fruit brandies, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was 105,484,699 taxable gallons, against 97,064,565 taxable gallons in 1899, showing an increase in production for the fiscal year just ended of 8,420,134 gallons. There were also produced 608,948 gallons of apple brandy, 7,688 gallons of peach

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brandy, 3,141,800 gallons of grape brandy, 41 gallons of berry brandy, and 2,010 gallons of prune brandy, making a total production of 3,760,487 gallons from fruits during the year.

A further comparison of the two fiscal years shows an increase of 398,760 gallons in the production of apple brandy, a decrease of 33,093 gallons in the production of peach brandy, an increase of 298,082 gallons in the production of grape brandy, a decrease of 731 gallons in the production of pear brandy, a decrease of 71 gallons in the production of berry brandy, and a decrease of 229 gallons in the production of prune brandy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, there was an aggregate increase of 662,718 gallons produced from fruits as compared with the previous fiscal year.

The quantity of distilled spirits gauged during the fiscal year was 351,425,388 gallons, against 318,503,686 gallons in 1899, making an increase for the year just ended of 32,921,702 gallons.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, 3,613 distilleries of all kinds were operated. For the preceding fiscal year 3,922 distilleries of all kinds were operated, a decrease of 309 for the year just ended.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, there were produced 39,471,593 barrels of beer. The number of barrels produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, was 36,697,634, making an increased production for the year just ended of 2,773,959 barrels.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the total receipts from the taxes on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, etc., were $59,355,084.27. The receipts from the same sources in 1899 were $52,493,207.64, showing an increase of $6,861,876.63 for the year ended June 30, 1900.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The net expenditures on account of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1900 were $7,108,581.57. The net revenues deposited in the Treasury on this account for the same period were $4,008,722.77. During the year 3.65 per cent bonds for $2,500 were issued and sold to provide funds to pay interest under a decree of court, on board of audit certificates, as provided in the act of Congress approved August 13, 1894. Under the operations of the sinking funds, the net reduction of the bonded debt during the year was $796,900, and of the annual interest charge, $40,405. The total amount of the bonded debt at the close of the fiscal year was $15,091,300. Of this sum, $14,224,100 consisted of 3.65 per cent bonds. The bonds of the old funded debt retired with the sinking fund for the water-stock bonds equal in amount the water-stock bonds outstanding. The 3.50 per cent ten-year funding bonds issued under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, have all been called in and canceled. The unsigned bonds provided for transfers on this loan, amounting to $2,924,600, have been destroyed.

Detailed information in regard to the affairs of the District of Columbia will be found in the report to be submitted by the District Commis-

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sioners and by the Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The following statement of buildings completed and occupied, in course of erection, and not yet commenced is based on the report of the Supervising Architect of this Department for the fiscal year just closed. Attention, however, is called to the fact that in addition to the statement which takes up buildings proper, and excludes extensions, repairs, improvements, etc., authorized, work has been completed since the last report on the extension to the public building at Canton, Ohio, and work is being prosecuted on the extensions to the public buildings at Columbus, Ga., Dubuque, Iowa, Jackson, Miss., Minneapolis, Minn., Omaha, Nebr., Springfield, Mass., and Topeka, Kans. The annex to the temporary post-office at Chicago, Ill., is well under way, and will be completed in the near future. The laundry building at the marine hospital, Chicago, Ill., is finished, but the heating apparatus is not yet supplied. The improvements to the custom-house building, Detroit, Mich., have been completed.

Total number of buildings at date of last report, including marine hospitals and quarantine stations	430
To be dropped (United States post-office, Washington, D. C.) by reason of legislation transferring its custody and control to the Post-Office Department	1
Total	429

The above statement gives the total number of buildings proper, but does not include extensions, improvements, repairs, etc., and is amplified as follows:

Completed at date of last report		349
In course of erection at date of last report	20	
Completed	8	8
	12	
Commenced since last report	20	
		32
Number of buildings authorized, but not commenced		40
Total		429

The buildings completed and occupied are classed as follows:

Court-house, custom-house, post-office, etc	326
Marine hospitals	20
Quarantine stations	11
Total	357

Statement of expenditures from appropriations for public buildings from June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

For sites for, and construction of, public buildings, extensions, and repairs, specially appropriated for	$5,933,524.33
For repairs and preservation of public buildings	407,242.74
For heating apparatus for public buildings	141,935.24
For vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings	25,889.43
For photographic duplication of plans for public buildings	3,463.01
Total	6,512,054.75

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Hall of Records.

The attention of Congress has been repeatedly called to the necessity for providing a Hall of Records in this city in which uncurrent files of the various Executive Departments and other branches of the Government may be stored. The Secretary would be remiss in duty if he did not present the matter again for the consideration of Congress. He therefore submits the following extract from the report of 1899:

This matter has been the subject of agitation for many years past, but with no practical results. The growth of the Government's business is so rapid, and the accumulation of the files so great as a consequence, that all of the Executive Departments are cramped for room in which to store the files which by law must be preserved. The destruction by fire of any one of the Executive Departments would cause almost irreparable injury, confusion, and delay in the transaction of its business, and this is especially true of the Treasury. This Department is the great clearing house of the Government. Here all its debts are paid, and here are preserved the evidences of such payment. The files stored in this building are in such condition that a fire may ensue at any time, and in the event of their destruction, numberless claims against the Government would at once arise to embarrass it.

In the Secretary's opinion, there is no public improvement more needed for the welfare of the nation than a Hall of Records in this city, and the matter is presented for the careful consideration of Congress, with the hope that action will be taken at this session looking to the erection of such building.

IMMIGRATION.

The Commissioner-General of Immigration, in the annual report of the operations of his Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, submits tabulated statements showing the arrival in this country during that period of 448,572 alien immigrants, 425,372 through ports of the United States and 23,200 through Canada. Of these, 304,148 were males and 144,424 females; 54,624 were under 14 years of age, 370,382 were from 14 to 45 years old, and 23,566 were 45 and over.

As to the literacy of persons 14 years of age and over, there were 93,576 who could neither read nor write, and 2,097 who could read but were unable to write; 54,288 brought each $30 or over, and 271,821 showed sums less than $30, the total amounts displayed to inspectors aggregating $6,657,530.

There were returned to their own countries within one year after landing 356, and hospital relief was rendered during the year to 2,417. The total debarred, or refused a landing at the ports, were 4,246, as compared with 3,798 last year. Of these, 1 was excluded for idiocy, 32 for insanity, 2,974 as paupers or persons likely to become public charges, 393 on account of disease, 4 as convicts, 2 as assisted immigrants, 833 as contract laborers, and 7 women upon the ground that they had been imported for immoral purposes. In addition to the foregoing, there were excluded at the Mexican and Canadian borders a total of 1,616 aliens.

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It appears that the Croatian and Slovenian races sent an increase of 99 per cent over those of the same races who came last year; the Hebrew, an increase of 62 per cent; the South Italian (including Sicilian), 28 per cent; the Japanese, 271 per cent; the Finnish, 106 per cent; the Magyar, 181 per cent; the Polish, 64 per cent; the Scandinavian, 41 per cent; the Slovak, 84 per cent. These nine races, of the total of forty-one races represented by immigration, furnished nearly as many immigrants as the total arrivals for the last year, or 310,444, and their aggregate increase represented 85 per cent of the total increase shown for the year.

The total immigration reported, 448,572, is in excess of that for the preceding year, 311,715, by 136,857, or 43.9 per cent. As to countries of origin, 424,700 came from European, 17,946 from Asiatic, 30 from African, and 5,896 from all other sources.

The Commissioner-General points out that in addition to the 448,572 immigrants there arrived 65,635 other alien passengers, who, he contends, should be included in conformity to law with those classified as immigrants, it being claimed that the immigration laws refer to all aliens, the word "immigrant" being used merely to designate the kind of aliens to whom the laws are applicable, viz, those coming here, immigrating, and therefore immigrant; and he says this view is sustained by the fact that otherwise the excluded classes might secure unquestioned admittance by denying that they are immigrants or, in the popular sense, prospective settlers.

Attention is directed in the report of the Commissioner-General to the relatively large proportion of immigrants who remain in the large cities and to the dangers both to themselves and to American citizens from this practice.

Tables showing the pursuits of the immigrants reported distribute them as follows: Professional, 2,392; skilled trades, 61,443; miscellaneous, 249,796; no occupation, including women and children, 134,941; total, 448,572.

The Commissioner-General presents reasons for construing the provisions of the alien contract labor laws strictly against the admission of aliens, and he urges that only circumstantial evidence can in the nature of things be secured to prove an agreement or contract to supply work as an inducement to migrate.

The large increase in Japanese immigration is referred to, and the opinion is expressed that, unless checked, it will produce serious trouble in the Pacific States, where such aliens are used as cheap laborers to take the places of American workingmen.

Cooperation with organized labor in this country has been found useful in detecting violations of the contract-labor laws.

No material diminution is reported in the number of aliens deported on account of disease, and it is again recommended that United States Marine-Hospital surgeons be detailed for duty at the foreign ports

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of embarkation as the most effective check on such dangerous immigration. Of the 393 deported on this account, 114 were Jews, 48 Syrians, 39 Japanese, 33 Poles, 32 South Italians, 20 Finlanders, 19 Lithuanians, and 88 of all other races.

The recommendation made heretofore is repeated, that United States officers be withdrawn from Canadian ports and exclusive ports of entry for aliens be established at suitable points along our northern boundary. The opinion is expressed that no other plan short of the enactment of our immigration laws by Canada will accomplish the purpose of enforcing their provisions against aliens thus seeking to come into the United States.

Reference is made in the report to the detail of officers to visit Hawaii and Porto Rico for the purpose of securing such a knowledge of the situation in those islands as will enable the Bureau to forestall and prevent any attempt of the excluded classes of aliens from securing admission to this country through its new territory.

The Commissioner-General recommends that Congress explicitly define the meaning of the words "alien immigrant," used in the act of March 3, 1893, to apply to all aliens coming into this country for whatever purpose. He also recommends that prostitutes be added to the list of excluded classes; that steamship companies be compelled to receive for deportation to the countries whence they came aliens who have become insane within one year after landing, from causes arising subsequent thereto, provided the return passage of such aliens is prepaid; and that the head tax be increased to not less than $2, in order to furnish means for the erection and maintenance of suitable buildings at the principal ports of entry for the accommodation of aliens pending consideration of their right to land.

For the enforcement of the alien contract labor laws there was expended during the year the sum of $99,598.51, leaving a balance of the annual appropriation of $401.49. In the administration of the laws regulating immigration there was disbursed in the same period $321,017.25, which amount, together with $290,850 paid on account of the new buildings on Ellis Island, New York Harbor, being deducted from the receipts for the year, $576,688.50, and the balance on hand at the close of the last fiscal year, $418,326.43, leaves on hand $383,147.68.

It being reported that certain abuses existed at the port of New York, a committee was appointed to make an investigation, and the parties found guilty of offenses were dismissed. In the absence of tangible evidence to the contrary, it is now believed by the Secretary that the Service is honorably and faithfully administered.

The new immigrant station at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, is nearing completion, and it is reported by the Supervising Architect that all buildings will be ready for occupancy not later than January 1 next. Before then, however, some part of the Immigration Service will be transferred to those portions of the new station already com-

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pleted, in order that as speedy relief as possible may be had from the congested conditions which prevail at the barge office.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

During the last fiscal year, 4,867 Chinese persons, other than laborers, applied for admission into the United States under the provisions of the Chinese-exclusion laws, many of them claiming admission as returning merchants, and others as alleged natives of this country. Of this number, 3,802 were regularly admitted and 1,065 were denied admission. Of those admitted, 2,858 came in at San Francisco, Cal., 271 at Port Townsend, Wash., 521 at Honolulu, Hawaii, and 152 at other ports. The number admitted at San Francisco exceeded Chinese of the exempt class who entered at that port during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

During the same period, 2,452 registered Chinese laborers departed from this country with the privilege of returning, and 1,997 of the same class were readmitted upon evidence showing their right to return. The law and regulations of the Department with reference to this class of Chinese are effective, and few irregularities in relation thereto have occurred.

The number of Chinese laborers permitted the privilege of transit in bond through the United States under the provisions of the treaty with China was 2,602. Many of these went to Mexico, and numerous arrests on the Mexican frontier of Chinese for deportation indicate that the privilege of transit in bond has been abused.

The number of Chinese persons arrested as being unlawfully in the United States was 639, of which number 288 were ordered deported. The expenses of their deportation, incurred by the United States marshals, amounted to $33,083.56, an average of $114.87 for each Chinese person deported.

On account chiefly of the increase in the expense of deporting Chinese, it became necessary at the last session of Congress to ask for a deficiency appropriation of $20,000 for the enforcement of the exclusion laws. This request was granted.

It is believed that the irregular admission of Chinese as alleged returning merchants, which has prevailed in the past, will be prevented by the operation of a regulation issued in March last, under which a Chinese merchant doing business in this country may establish his right to return to the United States before his departure therefrom, and may then be readmitted upon proper identification.

Some embarrassment has arisen in the administration of the law, resulting from the omission to provide for the payment of fees to United States commissioners for hearings in cases of Chinese arrested and brought before them as being in this country in violation of law. It is urged that legislation be enacted providing for the payment of such fees, either from the appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese-

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exclusion acts or such other appropriation as Congress may deem to be properly chargeable therewith.

The sundry civil appropriation act of June 6, 1900, provided that thereafter the Commissioner-General of Immigration should have charge of the administration of the Chinese-exclusion laws, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, which action was in accordance with a recommendation contained in the last annual report. Since then the Bureau of Immigration has had charge of this work.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service reports that 56,355 sick and disabled seamen of the merchant marine were treated during the fiscal year, of which number 12,904 were treated in hospitals. There were 1,380 important surgical operations performed requiring the use of anæsthetics.

There are 22 United States marine hospitals and 115 additional relief stations. A new hospital was opened at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, in a building erected for and leased by the Department. Relief stations have also been established at San Juan and Ponce, in Porto Rico, and at Honolulu.

Marine hospital for consumptives, Fort Stanton, N. Mex.

The sanatorium for consumptive seamen, the establishment of which was mentioned in the last annual report, has been conducted with every indication of accomplishing the results anticipated. It was officially opened April 27, 1899, and to October 15 there have been 92 patients admitted, transferred from the several marine hospitals, of whom 12 were discharged as recovered, 15 improved, and 11 died of tubercle of the lungs, the disease having advanced too far for the patients to be benefited by the change.

At the last session of Congress the scope of the sanatorium was set forth in detail before the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Purveying depot, New York.

Through this depot, the marine hospitals and quarantine stations, both in the United States and in Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, and, to a limited extent, the Philippines, have received their supplies. Purveying has also been done for the Immigration and Revenue-Cutter Services. More than 11,000 packages were shipped during the fiscal year, weighing about 600,000 pounds.

New marine hospital for New York.

The Surgeon-General renews his recommendation for an appropriation for a marine hospital for the port of New York, to which reference was made in the last annual report. In this recommendation the Secretary concurs.

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New marine hospital for Honolulu.

January 8, 1900, the President issued an Executive order, setting aside 7 acres of land in the suburbs of Honolulu, to be used for the establishment of a United States marine hospital. At present hospital relief is being afforded to the sailors of the merchant marine under contract. The Surgeon-General's recommendation that an appropriation be made for a hospital in the Hawaiian Islands on the site above indicated is approved.

Aid to other services.

Aid was extended to other branches of the Government service during the fiscal year as follows: To the Life-Saving Service in the physical examination of 1,467 surfmen, of whom 75 were rejected, and the examination of 380 claims of surfmen for the benefits provided by section 7 of the act of May 4, 1882; to the Revenue-Cutter Service in the examination of 977 applicants for enlistment, of whom 98 were rejected; to the Steamboat-Inspection Service in the examination of 2,437 applicants for pilot's licenses; to the Coast Survey and Light-House Establishment in the examination of 9 applicants for enlistment, of whom 3 were rejected; and to the Immigration Service in the medical inspection of 448,572 immigrants.

The hospital at New York for the care of immigrants still under inspection is conducted by officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, requiring, with the other branches of the medical inspection, 8 medical officers and 1 steward.

Expenditures.

The balance of the Marine-Hospital fund available at the commencement of the fiscal year was $682,024.33, and the receipts from all sources $916,361.60. The expenditures were $825,072.51. The balance July 1, 1900, was $773,313.42.

The balance of the appropriation, "preventing the spread of epidemic diseases," available July 1, 1899, was $284,996.08; the appropriation act of June 6, 1900, $500,000, and repayments $20,112.88, making a total available during the year of $805,108.96. The expenditures were $336,527, and the balance July 1, 1900, was $468,581.96.

Domestic quarantine.

During the year 4,917 vessels were inspected and 597 disinfected at the national quarantine stations. There are 13 fully equipped stations, employing 27 medical officers, 7 stewards, and 150 attendants, and, in addition, 12 maritime inspection stations, requiring the services of 12 medical officers and 2 attendants.

There are 24 vessels connected with the quarantine stations—8 small steamers for boarding, 9 launches, 1 schooner, and 6 barges, 3 of the latter being old vessels of the Navy.

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The new quarantine station at the mouth of the Columbia River has been practically completed during the year.

In July, 1900, with the approval of the President, two national quarantine stations were established in Alaska, one at Dutch Harbor, the other at Nome, which were successfully conducted by commissioned officers of the Service.

Texas border quarantine.

Medical officers were stationed at the three principal crossings on the Texas-Mexican border, namely, Laredo, Eagle Pass, and El Paso, at each of which places a detention camp was established and persons detained unless they had been away the requisite length of time from any yellow fever or smallpox infected localities in Mexico, and gave no evidence of infection.

During the fiscal year 1,521 trains were inspected, carrying 35,516 passengers, 213 of the latter being detained, principally for observation with regard to yellow fever. During eight months of the fiscal year smallpox was epidemic on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, requiring great vigilance to prevent its being brought into Texas. Four hundred and eighty-two persons were refused entry across the border at Laredo and Eagle Pass, and the guards appointed along the Rio Grande at points remote from these two stations were constantly occupied in preventing people coming into the State from infected smallpox localities. The medical officers at these stations were also detailed to enforce the law requiring the medical inspection of immigrants.

Yellow fever.

Yellow fever occurred in Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi in the fall of 1899, but was not widespread. In New Orleans there were 115 cases and 20 deaths reported; at Jackson, 61 cases and 9 deaths; at Mississippi City, 27 cases and 2 deaths; while in Key West there were reported 1,320 cases and 68 deaths, a mortality of 5.1 per cent; and at Miami, 206 cases and 15 deaths.

There was no yellow fever reported in the United States during the year 1900 until November, notwithstanding the disease has prevailed extensively in Rio de Janeiro, Vera Cruz, and Havana, and to a less degree in a number of ports in the West Indies and Central America, and notably upon the west coast of Africa. In November a few cases were reported in Natchez, too late in the season to cause alarm.

Early in the summer officers of the Service in the South were enjoined to report promptly to the Bureau any suspicion of yellow fever, and acting assistant surgeons, at moderate salaries, were appointed in a number of cities along the Gulf coast as inspectors, that the Bureau might have the earliest possible information, its experience at McHenry, Miss., in 1898, and at the National Soldiers' Home near Hampton, Va.,

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in 1899, demonstrating that with early knowledge spread of the disease may be prevented.

The preventive measures for 1900 were begun last winter, when a medical officer was detailed to inspect and report upon the sanitary condition of all the towns of Central America, both on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, and acting assistant surgeons were detailed by the President in seven of the ports of Central America to sign bills of health and to enforce the regulations regarding fruit vessels. At Vera Cruz a medical officer was also thus detailed, who, moreover, in cooperation with the officers on the Texas border, kept track of people leaving Vera Cruz for the United States overland.

At Havana, where the disease has prevailed extensively, and is still prevailing, the maritime quarantine regulations have been enforced by officers of the Service.

As a precautionary measure, Camp Perry, in Florida, was reestablished upon ground leased at a nominal rate. This camp is not only a safeguard for future possible emergencies, but offers a suitable place for the storage and distribution of camp equipage belonging to the Service.

Regarding the cause of yellow fever, the findings of the commission of the Marine-Hospital Service identifying the bacillus icteroides of Sanarelli as the causative agent have been approved by a number of contributed articles in the medical press, and have also excited opposing statements. Based upon entire confidence in these findings, 8 horses are being subjected to immunizing inoculations, with a view of obtaining a curative and prophylactic serum similar in its action to that for diphtheria, with prospects of success.

The subject of international compact with regard to the sanitation of ports and places habitually infected with yellow fever, to which reference was made in the last annual report, is still receiving the attention of the Marine-Hospital Service by means of correspondence, and the Surgeon-General reports so marked an interest and approval of the suggestion that it is probable the matter will assume definite form for consideration in the near future.

Bubonic plague.

The Surgeon-General reports that plague has been more widely distributed during the year than was ever known in history, and for the first time obtained lodgment in the Western Hemisphere, at Santos, Brazil, in October, 1899. By this it is not meant that the disease has been actually more prevalent than before, but that its points of contact have embraced nearly every civilized country in the world, though its prompt recognition and application of modern methods have either entirely prevented its spread or have caused it to disappear after a short period of infection. The scientific knowledge of the disease renders it far less to be dreaded than before, but increase in rapid commu-

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nication between different parts of the world facilitates its transportation. In illustration, the fact is cited that 20 vessels have been reported, arriving at as many principal seaports in different parts of the world, on which plague was discovered on arrival or had manifested itself during the voyage. As heretofore, its chief ravages have been in India, where preventive measures have been hindered by religious fanaticism. In India during the year there were 66,294 deaths.

Notable outbreaks of the disease occurred in Kobé and in Formosa, Japan, at Oporto, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Honolulu, Sydney, Mauritius, Hongkong, and Glasgow.

On the announcement of plague in Oporto, Portugal, and subsequently in Santos, Brazil, in December last, special regulations were issued by the Department relating to vessels arriving therefrom, and in January quarantine regulations to prevent the introduction of plague at all ports were issued.

In anticipation of its need, the Surgeon-General prepared and published, in January, a treatise on the bubonic plague, giving its history, the nature and course of the disease, its treatment, and the preventive measures necessary. It was distributed to all United States quarantine and health officers and to our representatives abroad. This treatise received the commendation of several representatives of foreign governments, was translated in part into the Turkish language, and was utilized also, by reason of its timely appearance, in a number of foreign ports.

Immediately on the announcement of plague at Santos, Brazil, a medical officer was sent there from the United States to enforce the Treasury regulations on shipping leaving for American ports, his services proving of great value in limiting the restrictive measures on vessels arriving.

In December, 1899, on account of the apparent spread of this disease, 12 commissioned officers were detailed by order of the President for duty in the offices of the United States consuls at the principal ports in England and on the Continent. In June, the disease fortunately not having become as widespread as anticipated, they were recalled, with the exception of five, who are still retained for the purpose of furnishing information and for service at any needed point. Two of those thus retained, when the plague was announced at Glasgow, Scotland, on August 28, 1900, were immediately sent to that point and began inspection of vessels for the United States and also for Canada, by request of that Government, thus enabling vessels to be entered at ports on this side without undue restraint.

In the laboratory of the Service, scientific investigations as to the viability of the plague bacillus and the methods and efficiency of disinfection have been conducted, and the results, together with excerpts from all available literature bearing upon the prevention of plague,

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have been published in the Public Health Reports, forming, for this year, a volume containing most complete information upon this disease.

About 700,000 doses of Haffkine's prophylactic were also prepared in the laboratory and sent to the United States quarantine officers at home and abroad, together with large quantities of Yersin's serum, purchased early in the year from the Pasteur Institute in Paris. In these two preparations, the one (Haffkine) a prophylactic and the other (Yersin) both prophylactic and a cure, the Surgeon-General says that science has effective methods of combating the spread of this disease.

Vessels infected with plague have arrived at New York, San Francisco, and Port Townsend.

On March 8, 1900, a death from plague in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco was officially reported, since which time to August 16 the Surgeon-General says there were 15 deaths from plague. Three cases were reported in October, namely, on the 5th, 11th, and 14th.

Smallpox.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, 14,998 cases of smallpox, with 731 deaths, in 44 States and Territories, were reported. The Surgeon-General reports that the disease has been of a mild character, the death rate being less than 5 per cent. This disease is considered one which it is the duty of local authorities to suppress, but, following out the plan heretofore adopted by the Service, the assistance rendered to State and local boards of health has been by the distribution of publications and the detail of officers to make investigations, and personally to explain the methods to be adopted in the suppression of the disease in communities requesting such advice. In pursuance of this plan, officers have been detailed during the year on the staffs of the governors of three States.

Division of foreign quarantine.

During the year the Marine-Hospital Service has conducted maritime quarantine in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. In Cuba and in the Philippines the conduct of the Service is under Executive order, the surgeon detailed as chief quarantine officer having also been placed, by Executive order, upon the staff of the military governor. In Porto Rico, during a portion of the year, the conduct of the Service was also under Executive order, but in April it was placed under the Marine-Hospital Service by act of Congress, as was also the conduct of the quarantine in the Hawaiian Islands.

There are 19 quarantine stations in Cuba, 9 in Porto Rico, 3 in the Philippines, and 4 in Hawaii. The equipment of these stations with disinfecting plants, boarding steamers, wharves, etc., the detail and employment of the necessary officers thereto, and the perfecting of the organization and the regulations of the insular service have added materially to the labors of the Marine-Hospital Bureau.

In addition to officers detailed to European ports and Central America,

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medical representatives of the Service have been stationed at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Yokohama and Kobé, Japan; Hongkong, China, and Constantinople, Turkey.

Hygienic laboratory.

The work of preparing Yersin's curative serum for use against bubonic plague is still in progress with encouraging prospects, as is also that of preparing the serum of Sanarelli to be used in the prevention and in the treatment of yellow fever. Horses are also being treated with a view to the production of a serum for the prevention of typhoid fever and pneumonia. Experiments have been conducted with vaccine lymph, both dry and glycerinized, resulting in proof of the superiority of the latter on account of its greater freedom from bacteria.

The Marine-Hospital Service now numbers among its officers 8 skilled bacteriologists, the experience of some of whom is very wide in the study of various infecticus and contagious diseases and in the investigation of various sanitary problems.

The Surgeon-General invites attention to the limited space occupied by the laboratory and its unsuitable location on one of the floors of a general office building. He again urgently renews the former recommendation looking to the acquirement of a proper site and the erection of a building distinctly for laboratory purposes as a measure demanded both in the interests of efficiency and safety. The Secretary concurs in his recommendation.

Personnel.

The commissioned corps at the close of the fiscal year consisted of 107 officers, including the Surgeon-General, 29 surgeons, 21 passed assistant surgeons, and 56 assistant surgeons. Noncommissioned officers: One hundred and eleven acting assistant surgeons and 38 hospital stewards; hospital and quarantine attendants, 547; and in the Cuban quarantine service 23 acting assistant surgeons and 129 attendants. One officer, Assist. Surg. W. R. McAdam, died of yellow fever at Key West, Fla., in October, 1899.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, a commission consisting of three medical officers of the Service has been appointed to investigate the prevalence of leprosy in the United States. This commission is now pursuing its investigations.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

The following is a summary of the work performed by vessels of the Revenue-Cutter Service during the year:

Distance covered in nautical miles	312,091
Lives saved (actually rescued) from drowning	55
Vessels boarded and papers examined	20,089
Vessels seized and reported for violation of law	309
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported	$54,860
Vessels in distress assisted	77
Value of vessels assisted and their cargoes	$4,923,095
Persons on board vessels assisted	3,520
Persons in distress taken on board and cared for	201

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Personnel.

Consideration is again earnestly invited to the imperative necessity for legislation in behalf of this Service. In the annual reports of 1897, 1898, and 1899 this subject was dwelt upon at some length and reasons given for the recommendations submitted. Something must be done immediately to relieve the active list of commissioned officers of its present crippled condition. There are at this time 11 officers who, by reason of age alone, are wholly incapacitated for duty. They are as follows: One of 74 years, one of 69, three of 68, two of 67, three of 65, and one of 64. These officers have served from thirty to thirty-nine years in individual cases, and some of them are veterans of the war for the Union. There are other officers who have become unfit for active service by reason of physical disability, contracted in the line and performance of duty. Both of these classes hold places upon the active list, and thus prevent the promotion of the younger and physically qualified. There is no relief for this condition except legislation by Congress. The commissioned ranks of the Service must be equal to its emergencies; otherwise deterioration in efficiency will inevitably result.

In the annual report of 1899 the Secretary said, in part:

It will be readily conceded by all who are conversant with the facts that no branch of the public service in time of peace requires as continuous, laborious, and hazardous service as this, while in time of war, as was practically demonstrated in the war with Spain, it stands upon the same ground with the Navy in everything except in the matter of compensation and the benefits bestowed by the Government upon the commissioned ranks of the sister service, in connection with which, under the law, the Revenue-Cutter Service bore so conspicuous and meritorious a part.

There is a measure (Senate bill No. 728, House bill No. 5499) now pending in Congress, which has the approval of this Department, and which has been exhaustively considered by the Senate Committee on Commerce and by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and by both unanimously reported for favorable action. It is an excellent measure, and, if passed, will vastly promote the efficiency of the Service. It is therefore earnestly urged that favorable action may be had at the earliest day practicable.

Attention is again invited to the following, contained in the annual report of 1899:

In addition to the depletion of the personnel because of advanced age and physical disability incident to long and faithful service, the active lists are further reduced under existing law by the assignment of officers to special duty on shore, and of others to duty in connection with the Life-Saving Service, as follows: One captain as chief of division, R. C. S. (Stat. L., vol. 28, p. 172, chap. 174, 1894); two captains as superintendents of construction, life-saving stations (sec. 4249, Rev. Stat.); ten other officers, R. C. S., as inspector and assistant inspectors of life-saving stations (act approved June 18, 1878).

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Thus 13 officers of the line are performing duties in accordance with law wholly apart from service afloat. In addition to these, a number of other officers of various grades are required, by exigencies of the Service, to perform other than duty afloat in the supervision of construction of hulls and machinery of vessels building or under repairs.

The number of officers allowed under the provisions of section 2749, Revised Statutes, should be increased by at least so many as are required by existing law and exigencies of the Service to serve on shore duty.

The actual depletion of the active lists of all ranks for service in cruising vessels at this time is shown as follows: Because of advanced age and disability, 14; because of assignments under the law to other duty, 13; total, 27. This takes no account of the number of officers assigned to the superintendence of construction of the hulls and machinery of vessels building or under repair, which will vary from 6 to 12, according to the work in progress. Neither does it take into account the temporarily sick from various causes. For a considerable time past it has been found necessary, because of the depletion of the lists, to officer several cruising vessels with one commanding and one other line officer, where the law requires a captain and three lieutenants.

It is recommended that section 2749, Revised Statutes, be so amended as to authorize the increase in the number of officers necessary.

Vessels.

The two vessels authorized by the Fifty-fifth Congress, one for service on the Great Lakes, the other for the Pacific coast, are in course of construction by the W. R. Trigg Company, at Richmond, Va. The bad condition of several vessels of the Service, to wit, the *Seward*, *McLane*, *Colfax*, *Boutwell*, *Washington*, and *Chandler*, was fully set forth in the reports of 1898 and 1899. These vessels have continued to deteriorate, and none of them is worth repairs. They should be replaced by others and sold.

The construction of 4 cruising vessels and 2 harbor vessels, to replace those named above, is recommended.

Porto Rico.

In the report of 1899, the subject of providing vessels for service in the waters of Porto Rico was referred to as follows:

Several applications have been made by the War Department for vessels of the Revenue-Cutter Service to perform duty in the waters of Porto Rico. It has been impossible to comply with these requests. The Service in its normal condition has no more vessels than are necessary to cover the coast line of the United States, and none can be withdrawn without detriment to the public service. Should the customs and navigation laws of the United States be put in force in the newly acquired territory, the necessity for the presence of an efficient part of the Service there will be manifest, and in that case vessels must be provided. Should the extension of our laws to the territory named be made, it is recommended that two revenue cutters of the first class be authorized.

In view of the fact that the customs and navigation laws of the United States have been extended to Porto Rico, it is recommended that author-

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ity be given to construct 2 vessels for service in those waters, the cost of each to be about $200,000.

Bering Sea and Alaska.

The usual patrol of Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean for the protection of the fur-seal herd was conducted by the following vessels, designated by the President for the purpose: *McCulloch*, *Manning*, *Bear*, *Perry*, and *Rush*. These vessels were dispatched in May last, and the work was vigilantly prosecuted. The *Bear* will make her annual cruise to Point Barrow, in the Arctic Ocean, in aid of the whaling fleet.

The work of the Service in Alaskan waters, apart from the patrol, promises to be arduous and exacting, due to the large influx of adventurers and shipping to the mining region of Nome. All commanding officers have been instructed to communicate and confer with the civil and military authorities at Nome and St. Michael, and to aid both, in every proper way, in the maintenance of law and order.

NAVIGATION.

The report of the Commissioner of Navigation shows that on June 30, 1900, the merchant marine of the United States, including all kinds of documented shipping, comprised 23,333 vessels of 5,164,839 gross tons. The following table shows the geographical distribution, motive power and material of construction, and trade of vessels of the United States for the fiscal year 1900, compared with the fiscal year 1899, and also the construction for the two years:

Vessels of the United States.

	1899.		1900.	
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.	*Number.*	*Gross tons.*	*Number.*	*Gross tons.*
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	16,275	2,614,869	16,532	2,727,892
Pacific coast	1,970	539,937	2,203	601,212
Hawaiian Islands	.....	.....	14	11,692
Northern lakes	3,162	1,446,348	3,167	1,565,587
Western rivers	1,321	263,084	1,417	258,456
Total	22,728	4,864,238	23,333	5,164,839
POWER AND MATERIAL.				
Sail: (*a*)				
Wood	15,771	2,214,540	16,139	2,290,196
Iron and steel	120	173,687	141	216,846
Total	15,891	2,388,227	16,280	2,507,042
Steam:				
Wood	5,824	1,274,056	5,969	1,281,812
Iron and steel	1,013	1,201,955	1,084	1,375,985
Total	6,837	2,476,011	7,053	2,657,797
Canal boats	629	71,101	647	73,383
Barges	1,962	491,808	2,362	548,817
Total	2,591	562,909	3,009	622,200
TRADE.				
Registered:				
Steam, iron and steel	135	288,813	124	271,378
Steam, wood	232	71,217	214	69,964
Sail (*b*), wood and iron, and steel	964	488,216	992	485,352
Total	1,331	848,246	1,330	826,694

a Including canal boats and barges. *b* Including barges.

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Vessels of the United States—Continued.

	1899.		1900.	
TRADE—continued.				
Enrolled and licensed:	*Number.*	*Gross tons.*	*Number.*	*Gross tons.*
Steam, iron and steel	878	913,142	960	1,104,607
Steam, wood	5,592	1,202,839	5,755	1,211,848
Sail (*a*), wood and iron, and steel	14,927	1,900,011	15,288	2,021,690
Total	21,397	4,015,992	22,003	4,338,145
CONSTRUCTION DURING THE YEAR.				
Geographical distribution.				
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	631	154,586	804	207,652
Pacific coast	306	41,534	303	41,354
Northern lakes	122	80,366	125	130,611
Western rivers	214	23,552	215	14,173
Total	1,273	300,038	1,447	393,790
Power and material.				
Sail:				
Wood	413	72,535	494	87,557
Steel	7	25,538	10	28,903
Steam:				
Wood	359	48,040	342	34,580
Iron and steel	80	103,018	80	167,948
Canal boats	13	1,411	38	4,492
Barges:				
Wood	397	46,673	483	70,310
Steel	4	2,823		
Total	1,273	300,038	1,447	393,790

At the end of the past fiscal year the merchant shipping of the United States in carrying power and in value of materials and amount of wages involved in its construction was unsurpassed in our history. The total tonnage, 5,164,839 gross tons, was greater than for any year since 1861, when American tonnage reached its maximum to that time, 5,539,813 gross tons. As our statistics then included many vessels not now required by law to be enrolled, it appears that even in tonnage American merchant shipping is now greater than at any time in the past.

The tonnage built during the year, 393,790 gross tons, has been exceeded in amount by our annual output only six years, and in value and efficiency has never been equaled. Marine construction now in progress or under contract promises a greater addition to our merchant fleet for the current fiscal year than last year, and if the present rate is maintained, the new tonnage will exceed that ever built in the United States, except in 1854 and 1855.

American shipping in the coasting or domestic trade must be distinguished from American shipping in the foreign trade. The former trade is restricted solely to American vessels; the latter trade is necessarily open to the competition of foreign vessels. Growth in the former is a matter of internal development, measured by domestic standards. Growth in the latter is our part in the world's maritime development, measured by international standards. The growth of American shipping, to which the facts just stated testify, has been wholly within the coasting trade. In that trade our tonnage has risen from 2,897,185 gross

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tons in 1861 to 4,338,145 gross tons in 1900, and two-thirds of the increase has been upon the Great Lakes. Where foreign competition enters, our registered tonnage has decreased from 2,642,628 gross tons in 1861 to 826,694 gross tons in 1900, and is less than at any time in the past sixty years, except during our short war with Spain. For the past three years American ships have carried annually only 9 per cent of our exports and imports, the smallest percentage in our history.

The new century confronts us with the fact that the American merchant marine in foreign trade is relatively insignificant. It is exceeded in effective tonnage by the steamships of any one of several foreign corporations. To some Americans this may be neither cause for regret nor stimulus to action; but the opinion expressed in this report last year is reiterated:

Our national greatness can not be fully rounded out while we are so dependent as at present on foreign shipping for our intercourse with the rest of mankind. At this time, political and commercial considerations demand of us a larger measure of strength and independence on the seas than ever in our history, yet never before have we been relatively so weak in transoceanic navigation.

The conditions for a successful effort to secure again a proper share of the carrying trade and to reestablish our commercial flag upon the oceans have not in a generation been so favorable as at this time. Our heavy, continuous expenditures for the Navy have created shipbuilding plants adapted to the largest mercantile construction. Our surpassing production of coal and steel insures cheaper materials than can be obtained elsewhere, and abundance of capital, the product of labor's prosperity during the past few years, awaits new enterprises. Coupled with these advantages at home, temporary causes have increased the cost of shipbuilding abroad. These flattering considerations must not blind us to our backwardness. We shall build, even in this year of great activity in our shipyards, less than one-tenth the shipping for foreign trade to be built by our principal competitor. We do not carry 3 per cent of the world's sea-borne traffic.

The effort, to be successful, must be begun promptly and unremittingly prosecuted for a series of years, and is entitled to the cooperation of Congress. A bill for the promotion of American commerce and for the creation of an American merchant marine in foreign trade, which shall be worthy of the nation, now awaits the action of both branches of Congress. It conforms in principle and general outlines to recommendations upon the subject in the reports for 1898 and 1899. Early consideration of that measure is recommended.

The collections from tonnage taxes during the year were $880,482.32, against $834,087.81 for the previous fiscal year. Compared with corresponding charges by other maritime nations, the rates of these taxes are low. The sum of $19,719 was refunded during the fiscal year to the owners of vessels under the provisional Cuban flag, pursuant to the act

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of February 10, 1900, representing alien taxes in excess of prescribed rates necessarily imposed under sections 4219 and 4225 of the Revised Statutes. The few claims remaining for similar refunds will be adjusted during the current year. Since the act of February 10, Cuban vessels have enjoyed the privileges of vessels of the most favored nation.

Pursuant to the act of April 30, 1900, before the close of the fiscal year 13 Hawaiian vessels of 15,630 gross tons were documented as vessels of the United States. The remaining Hawaiian vessels entitled by that act to registry will probably be brought under the American flag before the close of the current year.

By the acts of April 12 and April 30, 1900, trade between the United States and the islands of Porto Rico and Hawaii became subject to the coasting laws and has been restricted to American vessels. The change was effected without any material inconvenience to the commerce concerned, and has already led to the construction of steamships for those special trades, which will give those islands better facilities for commerce than they have ever before enjoyed.

These matters and others relating to American shipping interests are considered in detail in the report of the Commissioner of Navigation, to which attention is invited.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

The expenses of the Service were, for salaries, $298,715.59; contingent expenses, $50,808.32; decrease from previous year, $36.57. Traveling and mileage expenses were $41,896.65, the increase over the previous year being $1,857.80. This increase is attributable to the fact that 546 more vessels were inspected than in 1899.

The number of vessels inspected and certificated was 9,253, with a total tonnage of 4,507,648, as against 8,707 vessels inspected and certificated in 1899, with a total tonnage of 3,705,607, showing an increase in tonnage in the present fiscal year of 802,041 tons over that inspected in 1899.

The number of certificates issued to foreign passenger steamers included in the above was 345, with a gross tonnage of 1,233,846. Motor vessels inspected were 80, with a gross tonnage of 4,516. Sail vessels inspected numbered 520, with a tonnage of 534,761, and domestic steam vessels inspected were 8,308, with a total tonnage of 2,734,525.

The number of officers in the Service holding 5-year licenses is estimated to be about 43,000, of whom 6,445 received their licenses during the present fiscal year, the remainder having been licensed in 1897, 1898, and 1899.

The number of applicants for masters', mates', and pilots' licenses was 2,886.

The number of boiler plates examined by assistant inspectors at the mills, under the act of Congress approved January 22, 1894, was 5,424, of which 483 were rejected for various defects, and 4,941 were accepted,

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showing an increase of 1,136 plates inspected over the previous fiscal year.

Annual certificates of inspection issued to foreign steam vessels by inspectors during fiscal year 1900.

Nationality.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Nationality.	Number.	Gross tonnage.
British	209	608,846	Portuguese	2	5,263
German	54	356,341	Danish	4	11,858
Norwegian	25	25,906	Russian	1	3,688
Dutch	12	55,185	Australian	1	3,061
French	12	62,987	Cuban	1	1,748
Belgian	10	43,122	Swedish	1	1,130
Japanese	7	34,881			
Italian	4	11,360	Total	345	1,233,846
Spanish	2	8,470			

Accidents during the fiscal year numbered 33, being 15 less than in the previous fiscal year. The number of lives lost was 206, being 198 less than in the previous fiscal year and 38 less than the average loss during the last twenty-four years, such average annual loss of life having been 244.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The appropriations made for the Coast and Geodetic Survey on account of the fiscal year 1900 amounted to $549,343, of which nearly one-half was devoted to salaries, a somewhat smaller amount to party expenses, and the remainder to general expenses, repairs of vessels, and numerous smaller items.

The survey of the boundary between California and Nevada, which was completed during the fiscal year 1899, has been made the subject of a special report, which is now practically ready for the press. The work of tracing this line of 400 miles length has been accurately done. It only remains to mark the established points with permanent monuments, which it is hoped will be done soon by the interested States.

The constant changes of the coast line and the new features continually added by commercial and other developments make it necessary to resurvey many parts of the coast. The method has been adopted during the past fiscal year of sending to the field with the old original sheets an assistant, who incorporates on them such changes as have taken place. This obviates in many cases the necessity for sending a special party to make an entirely new survey, and proves to be an economical procedure.

Special duty has been performed for the Light-House Board on several occasions. The Brunswick Outer Bar and the work of the Mississippi River Commission also were given special attention by an officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. At Brunswick, Ga., the work was done under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Work has continued on the revision of the U. S. Coast Pilot. This involved both office and field duty, the party spending part of the year

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in collecting information on Long Island Sound. Supplements to several parts of the U. S. Coast Pilot have been prepared, one of which includes the Rules of the Road. Parts I–II and IV, as well as a second edition of Bulletin No. 40, on Alaska, were also made ready for publication.

The computing division has finished, within the fiscal year, two pieces of work which are of such magnitude as to warrant special mention. The network of precise leveling covering the eastern half of the United States has been adjusted and the results prepared for the printer. The publication will give, in convenient form for the use of the engineer, both descriptions and elevations for more than 4,000 bench marks connected with more than 5,000 miles of precise leveling.

A special report on the great transcontinental triangulation has been running through the press, and at the close of the fiscal year was almost ready for delivery. Considerable progress was also made on two other arcs, one of 600 miles, along the Pacific coast, and another along the Appalachian Range, from Calais, Me., to New Orleans, La., about 1,600 miles in length. All of this work will prove exceedingly valuable in the future, since it will give many points of control in State surveys. More than one-half of the States will, directly or indirectly, profit by the operations mentioned.

The annual volume of the Tide Tables for the year 1901 has been prepared. Complete predictions for Manila, P. I., have been introduced for the first time, thus making 72 tidal stations for which full predictions are given. Two current stations, in British Columbia, were also added. A tidal indicator, similar to those which have given so much satisfaction to the commercial and maritime communities of New York and Philadelphia, has been established at San Francisco. Automatic tide gauges have been in operation during the year at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Reedy Island Quarantine Station, Del.; Washington, D. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; the Presidio of San Francisco, and at Seattle, Wash. Some records were also received from San Juan, P. R.

In the drawing and engraving division of the office there were 917 chart plates corrected for printing, and the total number of impressions for all purposes was 64,601.

The issue of charts, as compared with the average for ten years past, has been 19 per cent larger. The free distribution has been 16 per cent larger, and the net sales 23 per cent greater. Twelve new agencies have been established, making the total number at present 171. A new edition of the Tables of Depths for Channels and Harbors of the United States has been published.

Several new and improved instruments have been constructed in the instrument division, among which were two improved geodetic levels of nickel-iron. The total number of instruments in possession of the Survey is 8,478, of which 5,459 are in the field.

The library contains on its shelves 18,000 volumes on the subjects of

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magnetics, astronomy, navigation, physics, terrestrial magnetism, engineering, etc. There are 20,000 maps and charts in the map rooms, which comprise a fairly complete collection of all the charts of the various foreign admiralties and an extensive series of maps of the various States of the country. There are in the neighborhood of 50,000 records and computations, representing geodetic, magnetic, tidal, and other subjects.

The work of the field parties has been distributed over the country, and embraces, besides, outlying islands under the jurisdiction of the United States. Topography has been executed around San Francisco, in Chesapeake Bay, at Porto Rico, in the Northern Bering Sea, at the mouth of the Yukon, on the Copper River Delta, at Charleston, S. C., and at Seattle, Wash. This shows the vast extent of territory comprised by the operations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and emphasizes the necessity for having a large and adequate field force for the prosecution of the work. Fifteen vessels have been occupied in the execution of hydrography. The work has been done on the eastern and western coast, in Porto Rico, and in Alaska. Besides this, the islands of Hawaii have received attention, with gratifying results. Complete arrangements have been made for beginning much-needed surveys in the Philippine Islands.

The discovery of gold fields at Nome has greatly added to urgent work in the Bering Sea region, and the steamers *Patterson* and *Pathfinder* have been engaged in this section with parties equipped for the varied operations required. The result is the delineation of the edge of the great Yukon Bank, from Cape Romanzof to Stewart Island, and the determination of the depth of the water at the mouth of the Yukon.

In the field of terrestrial magnetism there has been considerable expansion in the scope of the work. It is proposed to make an entire survey of the United States, extending over a period of about ten years. This work was successfully inaugurated during the past year. The plan involves the establishment of temporary magnetic observatories in the vicinity of Washington, in the northwestern part of the United States, in Alaska, and in the Hawaiian Islands. Congress has appropriated for field expenses in magnetism $25,000, exclusive of office expenses and salaries of permanent employees.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey, embracing as it does special investigations over a wide range of subjects, and requiring a corps of professionally trained officers in special lines, well deserves the favorable consideration of Congress in the matter of appropriations.

Office of standard weights and measures.

An attempt was made during the last session of Congress to reorganize this important branch of the Government service, and to place it upon a plane commensurate with the requirements of the country and

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equivalent to that occupied by similar bureaus of foreign nations. The Department, April 18, 1900, submitted to Congress a draft of a bill to establish a national standardizing bureau. The matter was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. The committee reported unanimously in favor of the measure, and strongly recommended its passage.

The same bill was also introduced in the Senate May 14, and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The early adjournment of Congress prevented its consideration by either branch.

The urgent need of the establishment of the proposed bureau may be presented from four principal points of view, viz:

1. The need of accurate standards is obvious to meet the necessities of the Executive Departments of the Government for the collection of customs and internal revenue, the purchasing of supplies and service on specification, and scientific work.

2. From its importance to the general public, in so far as every business transaction is based upon standards of reference, accurate copies of which should be in the hands of State and municipal authorities.

3. From its utility to the manufacturer of standard measuring apparatus, and to the manufacturer who requires standards in the conduct of his business. To illustrate this point of view, the export of manufactures of this kind from Germany has trebled in the last ten years, or since the establishment of a similar institution in that country. This increase has been attributed by the manufacturers of England to the bureau mentioned, and has led to the establishment of a national physical laboratory in that country.

4. From its utility to educational, scientific, and technical institutions, most of which maintain expensively equipped laboratories, but are now compelled to purchase much of their apparatus from abroad, where proper standardizing facilities are provided.

The strong indorsement which the project has received from all the interests enumerated above is ample proof of the urgent need of such a bureau, and the recommendation that the functions of the present office be enlarged to meet the requirements of existing conditions is renewed.

The usual amount of important and urgent work was done for the Executive Departments and for the States. This included the verification of thermometers, flasks, quartz control plates, weights, and other polariscopic apparatus used by the customs service in levying duty upon imported sugar, and also the adjustment and verification of part of the Maine State standards. Satisfactory progress was made in the preparation of three sets of State standards intended for States not yet supplied, and in the preparation of a set of metric standards for Porto Rico. At the request of the proper authorities, a 100-foot and 30-meter bench standard was graduated and verified for Boston, Mass. This standard will be of the greatest assistance to the city surveyor, and also

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to the surveyors and engineers of the vicinity, who are thus provided with a ready means of verifying their tapes and chains.

The work of the electrical division of this office reached such a stage that in March the electrical fraternity were informed through the technical journals of the readiness of the office to make verifications of certain classes of standards and measuring apparatus, in terms of the standards provisionally adopted by the office. The field covered by this division is, however, limited by the lack of proper laboratory facilities. We shall be obliged, as heretofore, to send to the national standardizing laboratories of Germany and England for verification the large class of alternating current measuring instruments, condensers, and photometric standards.

Many millions of dollars are annually involved in electric-lighting and electric-power contracts alone, and the absence of proper official standardizing facilities at this late day is entirely out of harmony with the leading rank held by this country along these lines. The chairman of the standards committee of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers offered, on behalf of the manufacturers of incandescent lamps, to provide, if necessary, the funds for equipping the office for the verification of standard incandescent lamps of a specified candle-power.

The office was called upon during the year by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures for much data concerning the metric system of weights and measures, the committee having before them for consideration a bill looking to its adoption. The acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, in which the system is used, and the recent rapid extension of our foreign commerce with countries using it, make this question a most important and pressing one. This system has been adopted by all leading foreign countries except England and Russia. In the former its adoption is yearly receiving more consideration and in the latter has been decided upon, only the exact time and manner of effecting the change remaining unsettled.

In view of the foregoing, it is strongly urged that the reform in our weights and measures contemplated by the bill now before Congress be brought about as soon as possible; and in this connection the following from last year's report is repeated:

The intense commercial rivalry of nations warns us to leave nothing undone which might further our own interests, and there can be no doubt that the introduction of the metric system, to which this country stands pledged since the meeting of the International American Conference in 1890, would greatly facilitate international commercial transactions.

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LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

The increase of the Light-House Establishment during the last fiscal year is shown by the following table:

Increase during fiscal year 1900.

	1899.	1900.	Increase.
Light-houses and beacon lights	1,199	1,243	44
Light-vessels in position	46	44	(a)
Light-vessels for relief	7	7	0
Electric-lighted buoys in position	11	11	0
Gas-lighted buoys in position	67	82	15
Fog signals, operated by steam, caloric, or oil engines	160	172	12
Fog signals, operated by clockwork	217	221	4
Post lights	1,775	1,783	8
Day or unlighted beacons	475	488	13
Whistling buoys in position	70	73	3
Bell buoys in position	117	120	3
Other buoys in position, including pile buoys and stakes in Fifth district, and buoys in Alaskan waters	4,712	4,749	37
Steam tenders	33	33	0
Steam launches	11	11	0
Sailing tenders	3	2	(b)
Light-keepers	1,373	1,394	21
Other employees, including crews of light-vessels and tenders	1,249	1,256	7
Laborers in charge of post lights	1,363	1,382	19

a In November, 1899, Columbia River Light-Vessel No. 50 went ashore, and thus far efforts have failed to get her off the beach.
Light-Vessel No. 63 has been taken from her position on Ballard Reef, and is now used as a relief light-vessel.
Relief Light-Vessel No. 19 has been put out of commission, and is to be turned over to the Navy Department for target practice.
b One sailing tender sold during the year.

The Light-House Board reports that there has been an increase in the cost of materials, and there is a higher scale of wages for labor. The operation of the eight-hour law also causes a further increase in the cost of manufactured articles, of which cost labor is a large factor. The operations of the tariff act, under which the Government is required to pay duties on all of its own importations, and to the extent of 45 per cent on the illuminating apparatus required for use in the light-houses now under construction, make the construction or the repair of light-houses more expensive than heretofore. The attention of Congress is invited to these facts in connection with the estimates of the Light-House Board for the supply and repair of light-houses during the fiscal year 1902.

The Light-House Board endeavors to keep abreast with the development of new and improved methods for producing sound signals as aids to navigation, and maintains a fog-signal service not excelled by any other country. Special pains are taken to investigate and experiment with every improved method for producing sound signals. A new device for fog-signal purposes has been brought to the attention of the Board, materially increasing the effective area of sound, insuring with much greater certainty than heretofore the location of the signal. This device will lessen the dangers of navigation, and lead to reductions in the maritime rates of insurance. The Board recommends in its estimate for expenses of fog signals for the fiscal

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year ending June 30, 1902, the purchase of the fog-signal apparatus specified, in which recommendation the Secretary concurs.

The light-vessels have been subjected to unusually severe storms during the past year, but those recently constructed have been exceptionally fortunate in weathering these gales, owing to their superior strength and modern features of steam propulsion. Further improvements are contemplated for increasing the efficiency of this class of aids to navigation, in the use of electricity, the use of an automatic riding windlass, and the application of wireless telegraphy as soon as its reliability for this purpose is demonstrated. To this end, the Board is continuing its investigations of the methods of Tesla, Marconi, and others.

During the fiscal year there was but one severe disaster to the light-vessels of the Light-House Establishment; the Columbia River, Oregon, No. 50, light-vessel stranded off the mouth of that river. The stability of this vessel prevented its being broken up, and the Board entered into an agreement for floating it. The parties, however, failed to prosecute the work with sufficient diligence, and it was taken out of their hands. Another agreement was entered into, after due competition, with one of the leading shipbuilding firms on the Pacific coast for the recovery of the light-vessel. The probabilities now are that this ship will be saved.

The estimate of the Light-House Board for expenses of light-vessels for the fiscal year 1902 and the special estimate of the Board for the establishment of wireless electrical communication are approved.

The system of lighting the western rivers has been eminently successful and economically administered, and it is believed should be maintained and extended to meet the increased needs of commerce. There should be an extension of the buoyage system of our seacoasts and lakes. The growth of the mining industries on the coasts of Alaska has greatly increased navigation in Alaskan waters, necessitating the use of many buoys. The additional buoys needed require that the appropriation for this purpose should not fall below the amount appropriated last year.

During the past year the boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and other organized bodies representing the interests of navigation on the Pacific coast have urgently persisted in their appeals for the establishment of aids to navigation in Alaskan waters at the earliest practicable day to facilitate the immense commerce which has developed in those waters. The importance of these commercial interests is fully realized, and during the past year systematic investigation has been made by the Light-House Board of the maritime needs in that locality. Under the direction of the Board, the district officers of the Thirteenth light-house district have begun to examine definitely the sites proposed for the light and fog-signal stations mentioned in the last annual report of the Board, and to make estimates of the cost of these aids to navigation.

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Lighting and maintaining aids to navigation on the island of Porto Rico and its waters is under the charge of the Light-House Establishment, an appropriation of $60,000 having been made for that service by the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900. The Board has submitted an estimate of $75,000 for this service in its general estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1902.

If the aids to navigation in the Hawaiian Islands should be turned over to the Light-House Establishment for improvement and maintenance, it will be necessary to have funds available for the purpose. The Board has, therefore, provisionally submitted an estimate of $25,000 for this purpose for the fiscal year 1902. This estimate is based on the cost of maintaining similar lights in this country. The various appropriations requested by the Light-House Board have received the approval of the Department.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The number of lives lost within the scope of the operations of the Life-Saving Service during the year was 53. It is a lamentable fact that more than one-half of these were needlessly sacrificed through the untimely haste of the crews of two vessels to embark in their own boats—always an extremely hazardous undertaking in heavy weather, and one against which mariners have been repeatedly cautioned. That all these lives, 27 in number, would have been saved by the crews of the Life-Saving Service is sufficiently well established by the fact that every person who remained on board the wrecks was rescued.

The only storm of phenomenal intensity during the year was a West Indian hurricane which swept the coast of North Carolina during the 16th, 17th, and 18th of August, and caused three shipwrecks, from which 17 persons were rescued by the life-saving crews and 11 were lost. Six of these were swept overboard by the seas in the darkness of night, when the vessels were far from the shore, and at a stage of the tempest when, as the Weather Bureau reports, the wind was blowing at a velocity of 100 miles an hour. The other 5 were lost in the total demolition of the vessel within an hour from stranding and after the Life-Saving Service had shot its lines on board, which, however, the shipwrecked men were unable to use. It was from one of these wrecks that Surfman Rasmus S. Midgett, of the Gull Shoal Life-Saving Station, rescued without aid 10 men under circumstances demanding the prompt exercise of superior judgment and great heroism.

During the months of June and July, 1899, when the stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts were not manned, valuable service was performed by members of the Life-Saving Establishment in connection with a devastating flood that prevailed along portions of the Brazos River in Texas. Reports of great disaster were received in Galveston during the 5th and 6th of July, showing that thousands of persons had been cut off from the outside world and compelled to resort for safety to

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trees and the upper stories and roofs of their dwellings, while the surrounding country was submerged to a depth of from 5 to 18 feet. The superintendent of the district immediately proffered, for the assistance and rescue of imperiled persons, the services of himself and the two most available keepers, with crews sufficient to man the boats. This offer was promptly accepted.

The relief force thus provided was employed, except for a few hours of broken rest at night, from the 6th to the 12th of July. During that period their operations covered long distances up and down the region of the river, embracing hundreds of square miles of territory. Supplies were distributed, and upward of five hundred persons were rescued. The work was hazardous, and all the men were more or less debilitated for some time afterwards. One died of malarial fever contracted while engaged in this voluntary work of mercy.

The number of disasters to documented vessels within the scope of the Service was 364. There were on board these vessels 2,655 persons, of whom 48 were lost. The estimated value of the vessels was $6,127,500, and that of the cargoes $3,342,690, making the total value of imperiled property $9,470,190. Of this amount, $7,234,690 was saved and $2,235,500 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was 61.

There were also 329 disasters to undocumented craft, comprising sailboats, rowboats, etc., involving 781 persons, 5 of whom perished. The total value of property involved in these disasters is estimated at $267,070, of which amount $256,770 was saved and $10,300 lost. The aggregate, therefore, is as follows:

Total number of disasters	693
Total value of property involved	$9,737,260
Total value of property saved	$7,491,460
Total value of property lost	$2,245,800
Total number of persons involved	3,436
Total number of persons lost	53
Total number of shipwrecked persons succored at stations	675
Total number of days' succor afforded	1,447
Number of vessels totally lost	61

In addition to the foregoing, 595 persons who were not on board vessels, and who are therefore not included in the summary, were rescued from positions of peril. Five hundred and fourteen of the number, a large majority of whom were women and children, were those rescued from the perils of the flood occasioned by the overflow, from July 6 to 12, 1899, of the Brazos River in Texas.

One hundred and ninety-four vessels that were discovered running into danger of stranding were warned off by patrolmen, 185 by night signals and 9 by day signals.

The surfmen also saved and assisted in saving 371 vessels, aggregating in value, including their cargoes, $4,006,590. Of this number, 269, valued with their cargoes at $1,008,305, were saved without outside assistance, with a loss of only $6,835. In the remaining 102 instances, the life-saving crews cooperated with wrecking vessels, towboats, etc.,

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in saving property estimated at a value of $2,998,285, of which the loss was $79,005. Minor assistance of various kinds was rendered to 685 other vessels, including small craft.

At the close of the fiscal year the Service comprised 269 stations, of which number 194 were situated on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 58 on the coasts of the Great Lakes, 1 at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky., and 16 on the Pacific coast.

The net expenditures for the maintenance of the Service during the year was $1,535,936.55.

The old stations at Cleveland, Ohio, and Davis Neck, Mass., which had become unsuitable for further use by reason of age and inadaptation to the needs of the Service, have been replaced by new buildings. The station at Point Bonita, Cal., which was mentioned in the report for 1899 as undergoing construction, has been completed. New stations were begun and completed during the year at Nahant, Mass., and Grand Marais and Charlevoix, Mich. A new station is in course of construction at Gloucester, Mass.

SECRET SERVICE.

The year witnessed the successful conclusion of the prosecutions in the Philadelphia-Lancaster counterfeiting conspiracy. The two former United States officials who attempted to bribe a member of the Secret Service were convicted, after a memorable legal battle, and each sentenced to two years and a half in a penitentiary. Jacobs, the promoter of the enterprise, and Kendig, his lieutenant, were sentenced to twelve years each, with fines of $5,000. These convictions, with those of Arthur Taylor, B. S. Bredell, James Burns, Samuel B. Downey, Harry Taylor, and Daniel Hayes, who were directly connected with the counterfeiting phase of the case, and Harry Fairbanks and Thomas O'Dea, for the attempted bribery of the jury which tried Ingham and Newitt, close the most far-reaching and dangerous conspiracy of the kind the country has ever known. Of all the persons implicated in the crime, none escaped retributive punishment.

A spurious note almost equal to the $100 Monroe-head silver certificate appeared in Philadelphia and created temporary consternation in commercial circles, but the responsibility for the note was soon established, and its history proved to be but another chapter in the earlier and greater conspiracy.

There were comparatively few new counterfeits during the year, and, with one unimportant exception, those responsible for the dangerous counterfeits which appeared have been convicted or are under arrest awaiting trial. A recommendation that the Federal statutes be amended to include additional penalties for second and third convictions for the same crime is one in which the Secretary heartily concurs.

The Secret Service Division found a large field for work in special investigations for other Departments, in every instance with gratifying results.

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STATE BONDS AND STOCKS OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement shows the nonpaying State bonds and stocks, formerly in the Indian trust fund, now in the Treasury, belonging to the United States:

Florida	$132,000.00
Louisiana	37,000.00
North Carolina	58,000.00
South Carolina	125,000.00
Tennessee	335,666.66⅔
Virginia	594,800.00
Total	1,282,466.66⅔

The above is a statement of the principal of such stocks and bonds, and does not include items of interest.

The indebtedness of the State of Tennessee, included in the above statement, is subject to such action as may be taken under the joint resolution of Congress, approved May 12, 1898 (30 Stat., pp. 742, 743), which provides for the adjustment of the claims between the United States and the State, with directions that any settlement or compromise effected by virtue of the act shall be reported to Congress for its action and approval.

During the present calendar year the State of Arkansas paid into the Treasury of the United States the sum of $160,000 to redeem its bonds owned by the United States, formerly in the Indian trust fund. The bonds matured January 1, 1900, the interest thereon was paid at maturity, but final payment of the principal sum was made in installments running from January 1 to August 4, 1900. Full settlement and payment of the debt of Arkansas on this account has thus been made by the compromise effected with the State under the act of Congress of August 4, 1894 (22 Stat., 229), as approved by the act of April 29, 1898 (30 Stat., 367).

Section 4 of the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1358), authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to institute proceedings against the States indebted to the United States on account of bonds or stocks. Acting under this authority, demands were made upon the States of Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia for payment of amounts due from them, respectively; and no satisfactory response thereto having been made, the claims were transmitted to the Attorney-General for the institution of suits in the Supreme Court of the United States. Suits were filed by the Attorney-General, but were subsequently discontinued and dismissed under the directions given by Congress in the sundry civil act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 612).

A history of these State stocks and bonds is given in House document No. 263, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.

CENTRAL PACIFIC DEBT.

All amounts which have become due under the agreement dated February 1, 1899, for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Central

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Pacific Railroad Company to the United States have been paid by the railroad company in full, including interest on all outstanding notes to August 1, 1900. The company, having previously anticipated payment of the notes maturing on or prior to February 1, 1901, has, during the current year, anticipated payment of the note due August 1, 1901, so that already one-fourth of the whole principal of the debt has been paid. The next payment on account of principal does not mature until February 1, 1902.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC DEBT.

By act approved June 6, 1900, Congress authorized and empowered the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney-General of the United States to make settlement and adjustment of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company's indebtedness to the Government of the United States, and to that end to receive and determine upon any proposition or propositions from said Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, or from any other person or persons, corporation or corporations, and to sell or assign the mortgage given by said company to the United States, and do any and all things proper and necessary to effect such settlement and adjustment, and secure to the United States the largest sum possible in the payment of said indebtedness up to the full amount thereof.

It is hoped an agreement satisfactory to the Government will be reached at an early day.

EXCHANGE OF PORTO RICAN CURRENCY.

The act of April 12, 1900, entitled "An Act Temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," contained the following provision:

SEC. 11. That for the purpose of retiring the Porto Rican coins now in circulation in Porto Rico and substituting therefor the coins of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to redeem, on presentation in Porto Rico, all the silver coins of Porto Rico known as the peso and all other silver and copper Porto Rican coins now in circulation in Porto Rico, not including any such coins that may be imported into Porto Rico after the first day of February, nineteen hundred, at the present established rate of sixty cents in the coins of the United States for one peso of Porto Rican coin, and for all minor or subsidiary coins the same rate of exchange shall be applied. The Porto Rican coins so purchased or redeemed shall be recoined at the expense of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, into such coins of the United States now authorized by law as he may direct, and from and after three months after the date when this Act shall take effect no coins shall be a legal tender, in payment of debts thereafter contracted, for any amount in Porto Rico, except those of the United States; and whatever sum may be required to carry out the provisions hereof, and to pay all expenses that may be incurred in connection therewith, is hereby appropriated, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to establish such regulations and employ such agencies as may be necessary to accomplish the

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purposes hereof: *Provided, however*, That all debts owing on the date when this Act shall take effect shall be payable in the coins of Porto Rico now in circulation, or in the coins of the United States at the rate of exchange above named.

Under the authority contained in said section, agents of the Department were sent to Porto Rico. They arrived in San Juan April 30, in time to begin the exchange on the day the act took effect, namely, May 1, 1900.

Estimates of the amount of provincial money in circulation on the island varied from 5,000,000 to 6,646,000 pesos. From May 2 to August 20, 1900, the Department's agents shipped to the United States mint at Philadelphia 5,470,704.97 pesos. The total value, expressed in United States money, of this amount of pesos received and shipped to the Philadelphia mint was $3,282,422.98. This was done at a cost of $12,409.84, being thirty-eight hundredths of one per cent of the amount exchanged. Upon the return to the United States of the agents assigned to the work, Messrs. DeFord & Co., of San Juan, were designated to continue the exchange. From the best information available at the time of the departure of the Department's agents, it was estimated there were still on the island some 600,000 to 700,000 pesos, but the shipments made since indicate that this estimate was much too large.

HAWAIIAN POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

Provisions contained in "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, required the Secretary of the Treasury, in the execution of the agreement of the United States as expressed in an act entitled "Joint Resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," approved July 7, 1898, to pay the amounts on deposit in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank to the persons entitled thereto. The appropriation provided for that purpose was available on and after July 1, 1900, when payment was to begin. From reports made by officials of the government of Hawaii and from an examination of the affairs of the bank made by an officer of this Department sent to Honolulu for the purpose of inaugurating a system by which payment to the depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank should be made, it appears that the amounts due to depositors on July 1, 1900, classified by nationalities, as nearly as could be determined, were as follows:

Nationality.	Number.	Amount.	Average.
American	367	$70,337.38	$191.65
British	347	68,020.42	196.02
German	277	85,865.64	309.98
Hawaiian	1,035	104,126.66	100.61
Portuguese	433	143,213.88	330.75
Chinese	6,448	235,522.85	36.53
Sundry nationalities	142	29,432.66	207.27
Postal certificates	.....	25,763.72	.....
Warrants outstanding and interest paid on accounts closed to June 30, 1900	.....	2,287.10	.....
Total	9,049	764,570.31	84.49

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In arranging for the payment of these deposits at the time specified in the act, the Secretary found it necessary to employ the services of the First American Bank of Hawaii, located at Honolulu, and an arrangement was made whereby the bank should furnish the funds required to pay all certificates duly presented by the depositor, or those entitled to payment, on and after July 1, 1900, the bank to be reimbursed by the Government as soon as the certificates so paid should be presented to the Department at Washington.

Up to the 15th of November $494,189.53 has been paid to 2,170 depositors through this agency. There still remains $270,380.78 of unpaid deposits due to 6,879 depositors, nearly all of whom are Chinese. These are now being paid off as rapidly as the claims are presented, and it is expected that all will be liquidated by the close of the year.

In this connection, the attention of Congress is invited to the terms of the joint resolution "To provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," approved July 7, 1898, by which the debt of the Republic of Hawaii lawfully existing at the date of its passage, including the sum required to pay the depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, not to exceed the sum of $4,000,000, was assumed by the United States.

By the terms of this resolution the Hawaiian Government is required to pay the interest on said debt "so long as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued." This obligation upon the Hawaiian Government ceased on June 15, 1900, when the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii went into effect. The interest after that date is unprovided for, and should be assumed by the United States under a fair construction of the resolution. No appropriation beyond the amount required to pay the depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank was provided for the payment of any portion of this debt. It is, therefore, urged that an appropriation be promptly made for payment of the debt assumed by the United States, together with accruing interest thereon, and of such further sum, not to exceed $20,000, as may be necessary to cover commissions and all other expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of Congress as expressed in the joint resolution.

The following draft of an amendment is recommended for adoption:

"That in the execution of the agreement of the United States in joint resolution of July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay of the public debt of the Republic of Hawaii lawfully existing at the date of the passage of said joint resolution, now subject to payment, or which may hereafter become subject to payment, an amount not exceeding four million dollars, after deducting the sum required to pay the depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, as provided in the act of April thirtieth, nineteen hundred, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay any accruing interest on said debt as above described for which the United States may

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be liable under said joint resolution, and the additional sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required to pay the expenses incurred in carrying out the purposes of said resolution; and so much money as shall be necessary for these several purposes is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated."

REFUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The act of March 14, 1900, contained a provision for the refunding of certain outstanding bonds, bearing interest at 3 per cent, 4 per cent, and 5 per cent, into 2 per cent thirty-year bonds, payable, principal and interest, in United States gold coin of the present standard value. This provision is contained in section 11 of said act, and is quoted as follows:

SEC. 11. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at five per centum per annum, payable February first, nineteen hundred and four, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at four per centum per annum, payable July first, nineteen hundred and seven, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at three per centum per annum, payable August first, nineteen hundred and eight, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of fifty dollars or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of two per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority: *Provided*, That such outstanding bonds may be received in exchange at a valuation not greater than their present worth to yield an income of two and one-quarter per centum per annum; and in consideration of the reduction of interest effected, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the holders of the outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not greater than the difference between their present worth, computed as aforesaid, and their par value, and the payments to be made hereunder shall be held to be payments on account of the sinking fund created by section thirty-six hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes: *And provided further*, That the two per centum bonds to be issued under the provisions of this Act shall be issued at not less than par, and they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid, and whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment interest thereon shall cease three months after such call. * * *

In pursuance of the foregoing section, a circular was published March 14, 1900, calling the attention of the owners of United States registered and coupon bonds of the above loans to the provisions of the law and setting forth the terms upon which said exchanges might be made,

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namely, the outstanding bonds to be surrendered at a valuation equal to their present worth, to yield an income of 2¼ per cent per annum, the 2 per cent bonds to be issued at par in amounts equal to the par value of the bonds surrendered, and the sum representing the difference between the present worth of the surrendered bonds and their par value to be paid to the owners of the bonds by the Treasurer of the United States. (*a*) The new bonds were dated April 1, 1900. The concluding paragraph of the circular was as follows:

In exercise of the discretion given to the Secretary of the Treasury under section 11 of the act, he reserves the right to suspend the exchange of bonds above contemplated, whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the Government may be best served thereby. The Secretary of the Treasury also reserves the right to change the terms of exchange above set forth, either by requiring a bonus or premium upon the two per cent bonds or by requiring the holders of bonds outstanding to surrender the same in exchange for the new bonds at a rate to yield income of more than two and one-quarter per cent per annum.

The surrender of the outstanding bonds began immediately upon the publication of the circular. At first the exchanges were principally of bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure the circulating notes of national banks and public deposits in national-bank depositaries, but the surrender of bonds held by others than national banking institutions was by no means insignificant.

Owing to great pressure upon the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in preparing plates for new national banks and plates for old national banks which, up to that time, had no outstanding currency of greater denominations than $5, it was impracticable to prepare plates for and print the new bonds with the usual punctuality of the Bureau. To obviate any inconvenience to the Department and to the owners of the bonds, it was decided to issue temporary bonds and to hold the same in the Department, those representing bonds to be lodged with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation or deposits to be immediately delivered to the Treasurer for that purpose, and those representing all other bonds to be held by the Register of the Treasury

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a The Actuary of the Treasury gives the following method of ascertaining the present worth of bonds under the requirements of the act of March 14, 1900:

Example: To find the present worth, November 1, 1900, of a $100 5 per cent bond maturing February 1, 1904, so as to yield an income of 2¼ per cent interest per annum.

Solution: Upon February 1, 1904, the holder of the bond will receive $100, face of the bond, and $1.25 interest for the last quarter. Therefore, the value of the bond before payment of interest February 1, 1904, is $101 25. The first step is to find the present worth of this amount on November 1, 1903, a quarter earlier, to yield 2¼ per cent on the investment. The interest for the quarter is one-fourth of the interest for a year. One-fourth of 2¼ is .5625 per cent. The present worth, November 1, 1903, of $101.25, February 1, 1904, is $\frac{101.25}{1.005625}$, using the arithmetical rule for discount, which is to divide the amount by 1 plus the rate per cent. Therefore, $\frac{101.25}{1.005625}$ is equal to $100.68365. This is the present worth November 1, 1903. The interest paid that date on the bond, $1.25, added to this amount gives $101.93365. If this be divided by 1.005625, the result is $101.36348, which is the present worth as of August 1, 1903. Pursuing this same process, the present worth May 1, 1903, is ascertained to be $102.03951; February 1, 1903, it is $102.71175; November 1, 1902, it is $103.38024; August 1, 1902, it is $104.04499; May 1, 1902, it is $104.70602; February 1, 1902, it is $105.36335; November 1, 1901, it is $106.017; August 1, 1901, it is $106.667; May 1, 1901, it is $107.31336; February 1, 1901, it is $107.95610, and November 1, 1900, it is $108.5952.

In pursuing this process, the desired present worth is found, and, in addition, there is established a table of present worths to the maturity of the bond. If, instead of finding the present worth upon the beginning of an interest period, it is desired on some date within the quarter, the interest is found from the desired date to the beginning of the next quarter, and the amount so ascertained is used in discounting instead of the full quarter's interest—that is to say, if the present worth is to be found upon the thirty-fifth day of a quarter of ninety-two days, the interest to discount with is $\frac{57}{92}$ of the full quarter's interest.

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in trust for the owners, pending the receipt and preparation of the permanent bonds. This proceeding enabled the Department to carry on all the operations of refunding without material delay. The permanent registered bonds were received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in July and the coupon bonds in September, and their substitution for the temporary bonds was speedily effected.

Up to and including November 15, 1900, there were received for exchange $352,083,450 of the three classes of bonds in question, and an equal amount of the 2 per cent thirty-year bonds issued in their place. The saving in interest, the premium paid, and the net saving resulting from refunding operations up to and including November 15, 1900, are set forth in the following table:

Class of bonds.	Amount refunded.	Saving in interest.	Premium paid.	Net saving.
Loan of 1908–1918 (3 per cent)	$79,783,900	$6,590,070	$4,499,055	$2,091,015
Funded loan of 1907 (4 per cent)	212,221,900	30,458,364	24,545,744	5,912,620
Loan of 1904 (5 per cent)	60,077,650	6,701,624	5,877,207	824,417
Total	352,083,450	43,750,058	34,922,006	8,828,052

NOTE.—The "saving in interest" is computed upon average dates of redemption, and may differ slightly from the actual saving.

For a better understanding of the above tabulation, it may be well to explain that by the payment of $34,922,006, future payments of interest, which would have amounted to $43,750,058, have been anticipated, with a net and final saving of the difference, $8,828,052.

Another effect of the operation is to reduce the charge upon the Treasury for the payment of interest from the dates of refunding to February 1, 1904, by the sum of about seven million dollars annually. From February 1, 1904, to July 1, 1907, the annual interest charge will be reduced by the sum of about five millions, and for the thirteen months ending August 1, 1908, by about one million.

Of the $352,083,450 bonds surrendered for exchange, $244,046,150 were held by the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation or public deposits in national banks. The remaining $108,037,300 bonds were surrendered by individuals and institutions other than national banks, but a considerable proportion of the 2 per cent bonds issued in their place were eventually sold to national banking institutions, and are now lodged with the Treasurer of the United States. The amount held November 15, 1900, as security for circulating notes of national banks was $272,779,100, and the amount held as security for public deposits in national-bank depositaries was $52,565,350.

As a result, there were left outstanding on November 15, 1900, of bonds admitted to the privilege of refunding by the act of March 14, the following:

Of the 5 per cent loan of 1904	$34,932,050
Of the 4 per cent loan of 1907	333,125,700
Of the 3 per cent loan of 1908–18	119,008,740
Total	487,066,490

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On November 21 the Secretary gave public notice that refunding would be indefinitely suspended at the close of business on December 31, 1900. The considerations which induced this action may be briefly stated:

First. Nine months will have elapsed since the passage of the refunding act. Thus the holders of bonds will have had abundant opportunity to make the exchange authorized.

Second. To leave the privilege open indefinitely is simply to give a continuing option to bondholders without any sufficient consideration to the Treasury.

Third. It may be fairly assumed that with this privilege discontinued at the close of the year, refunding in the meantime will be stimulated, and that the total refunding to that date will approximate $400,000,000.

Fourth. The sinking-fund law contemplates the retirement of the interest-bearing public debt, either by payment or purchase of substantially $50,000,000 per annum.

Fifth. The refunding of $400,000,000 will leave outstanding and maturing within the next eight years, say, $439,000,000, or an average of something more than $50,000,000 per year.

The Secretary believes that the suspension of the refunding process will put the maturing debt under better conditions (the Government's interest alone considered) either for purchase from time to time or for payment when due.

It will, of course, remain open for the Department to resume refunding, should the interests of the Government and the general conditions of finance make such a course desirable.

REDUCTION OF REVENUE.

From the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1902 there promises to be an excess of receipts to the amount of $26,000,000. It is hardly necessary to point out that estimates are at best approximate. Exigencies in the public service which can not be anticipated may require expenditures not contemplated. Congressional appropriations, extraordinary in character, or failures to realize fully estimated revenues, are also influences which may operate seriously to derange all advance calculations. A conservative margin should, therefore, be reserved in forecasting definite results based on hypothetical calculations.

An annual excess in receipts over expenditures is the best indorsement of the national credit, while a deficit is a depressing factor in public finance. It has been our wise policy in the past to reduce the public debt in time of peace, and to this good policy may be attributed, to a high degree, the low rates of interest, hitherto unprecedented, which now attach to our Government debt obligations. It is true that for a period of six years from 1894 to 1899, inclusive, annual deficits appeared; but it may be hoped that this was a temporary interruption to a history of

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twenty-eight years, when each year showed annual expenditures less than annual revenues.

The operation of the act of February 25, 1862, providing for a sinking fund, contemplates the payment or purchase and cancellation of substantially $50,000,000 annually of our interest-bearing debt obligations. Owing to the unfavorable conditions in the Treasury during the six years just referred to, the sinking fund was entirely neglected.

In the absence of any expression to the contrary, it may be safely assumed that it is the desire of Congress to observe faithfully the general requirements of the sinking-fund act, and to provide revenue sufficient to meet the charges thus imposed upon the Government. The present and prospective easy condition of the Treasury justifies the belief that the sinking-fund requirement can be met, both for the current fiscal year and for the next fiscal year, and still permit a moderate reduction in taxes imposed by the war-revenue act. A reduction to the amount of $30,000,000 is therefore recommended to the consideration of the present Congress.

THE MONEY STANDARD AND THE CURRENCY.

The operation of the act of March 14 last with respect to these two important matters of our finances has well exemplified its wisdom. Confidence in the purpose and power of the Government to maintain the gold standard has been greatly strengthened. The result is that gold flows toward the Treasury instead of away from it. At the date of this report the free gold in the Treasury is larger in amount than at any former period in our history. Including the $150,000,000 reserve, the gold in the Treasury belonging to the Government amounts to over $242,000,000, while the Treasury holds, besides, more than $230,000,000, against which certificates have been issued.

That provision of the act which liberalized the conditions of bank-note issue was also wise and timely. Under it, as previously shown in this report, there has been an increase of some $77,000,000 in bank-note issues. To this fact may be chiefly attributed the freedom from stress for currency to handle the large harvests of cotton, wheat, and corn. In this respect the year has been an exception to the general rule of stringency which for several years has so plainly marked the autumn season.

Nevertheless, the measures referred to, prolific as they have been in good results, will yet need reenforcement in some important particulars. Thus, as to the redemption fund provided for in said act, while the powers conferred upon the Secretary are probably ample to enable a zealous and watchful officer to protect fully the gold reserve, there appears to be lacking sufficient mandatory requirement to furnish complete confidence in the continued parity, under all conditions, between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold. Upon this point further legislation may become desirable.

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As to the currency, while the liberalizing of conditions has, as previously noted, found response in a necessary increase of bank-note issues, there is under our present system no assurance whatever that the volume of bank currency will be continuously responsive to the country's needs, either by expanding as such needs require or by contracting when superfluous in amount. The truth is that, safe and desirable as is our currency system in many respects, it is not properly related. The supply of currency is but remotely, if at all, influenced by the everchanging requirements of trade and industry. It is related most largely, if not entirely, to the price of Government bonds in the market. Between the needs of trade and commerce for a medium of exchange and for instruments of credit, which a proper bank note furnishes, and the investment price or value of Government bonds, which is at present the most influential factor in determining the currency supply, there is no discernible relation whatever.

I forbear at this time, in view of the many other important subjects which demand attention during the present short session of Congress, to press these questions for immediate action, but I can not refrain from inviting the attention of Senators and Representatives to a careful consideration of the matters thus suggested. In the act of March 14 a forward step was taken, to the great benefit of all our material interests. Nothing should prevent timely and well-considered amendments where necessary to solidify and complete the work so well inaugurated.

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

To the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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TABLES ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

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TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES JUNE 30, 1900.

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
OLD DEBT.							
For detailed information in regard to the earlier loans embraced under this head, see Finance Report for 1876.	.....	On demand ...	5 and 6 per cent.	.....	Indefinite.....	.....	$151,635.26
TREASURY NOTES PRIOR TO 1846.							
Acts of October 12, 1837 (5 Statutes, 201); May 21, 1838 (5 Statutes, 228); March 2, 1839 (5 Statutes, 323); March 31, 1840 (5 Statutes, 370); February 15, 1841 (5 Statutes, 411); January 31, 1842 (5 Statutes, 469); August 31, 1842 (5 Statutes, 581), and March 3, 1843 (5 Statutes, 614).	1 and 2 years	1 and 2 years from date.	1/10 of 1 to 6 per cent.	Par.....	$51,000,000.00	$47,002,900.00	(a)
TREASURY NOTES OF 1846.							
Act of July 22, 1846 (9 Statutes, 39)	1 year.....	1 year from date.	1/10 of 1 to 5 2/3 per cent.	Par.....	10,000,000.00	7,687,800.00	(a)
MEXICAN INDEMNITY.							
Act of August 10, 1846 (9 Statutes, 94).....	5 years.....	5 years from date.	5 per cent...	Par.....	320,000.00	303,573.92	(a)
TREASURY NOTES OF 1847.							
Act of January 28, 1847 (9 Statutes, 118).....	1 and 2 years	1 and 2 years from date.	5 2/3 and 6 per cent.	Par.....	23,000,000.00	b 26,122,100.00	(a)
TREASURY NOTES OF 1857.							
Act of December 23, 1857 (11 Statutes, 257).....	1 year.....	1 year from date.	3 to 6 per cent.	Par.....	Indefinite.....	52,778,900.00	(a)
BOUNTY-LAND SCRIP.							
Act of February 11, 1847 (9 Statutes, 125)	Indefinite...	At the pleasure of the Government.	6 per cent..	Par.....	Indefinite.....	233,075.00	(a)
LOAN OF 1847.							
Act of January 28, 1847 (9 Statutes, 118).....	20 years.....	Jan. 1, 1868....	6 per cent...	1 1/4 to 2 per ct. pre.	23,000,000.00	c 28,230,350.00	950.00
TEXAN INDEMNITY STOCK.							
Act of September 9, 1850 (9 Statutes, 447).....	14 years.....	Jan. 1, 1865....	5 per cent...	Par.....	10,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	20,000.00
LOAN OF 1858.							
Act of June 14, 1858 (11 Statutes, 365).....	15 years.....	Jan. 1, 1874....	5 per cent...	Av. pre. of 3 59/100.	20,000,000.00	20,060,000.00	2,000.00
LOAN OF FEBRUARY, 1861 (1881s).							
Act of February 8, 1861 (12 Statutes, 129)	10 or 20 years	Dec. 31, 1880...	6 per cent...	(Av.) 89.03	25,000,000.00	18,415,000.00	5,000.00
TREASURY NOTES OF 1861.							
Act of March 2, 1861 (12 Statutes, 178).....	60 days or 2 years.	60 days or 2 years after date.	6 per cent...	Par to 1 77/100 per ct. pre.	Indefinite.....	35,364,450.00	2,450.00
OREGON WAR DEBT.							
Act of March 2, 1861 (12 Statutes, 198).....	20 years.....	July 1, 1881 ...	6 per cent...	Par.....	2,800,000.00	1,090,850.00	2,500.00

a Included in "old debt." b Including reissues. c Including conversion of Treasury notes.

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TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, ETC.—Continued.

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
LOAN OF JULY AND AUGUST, 1861.							
The act of July 17, 1861 (12 Statutes, 259), authorized the issue of $250,000,000 bonds, with interest at not exceeding 7 per centum per annum, redeemable after twenty years. The act of August 5, 1861 (12 Statutes, 316), authorized the issue of bonds, with interest at 6 per centum per annum, payable after twenty years from date, in exchange for 7-30 notes issued under the act of July 17, 1861.	20 years.....	After June 30, 1881.	6 per cent...	Par.....	$250,000,000.00	$189,321,350.00	$29,050.00
LOAN OF JULY AND AUGUST, 1861.							
Continued at 3½ per cent interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite...	At the pleasure of the Government.	3½ per cent..	Par.....	.....	.....	2,100.00
OLD DEMAND NOTES.							
Acts of July 17, 1861 (12 Statutes, 259); August 5, 1861 (12 Statutes, 313); February 12, 1862 (12 Statutes, 338).	Indefinite...	On demand....	None	Par.....	60,000,000.00	a60,030,000.00	53,847.50
SEVEN-THIRTIES OF 1861.							
Act of July 17, 1861 (12 Statutes, 259)	3 years.....	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864.	$7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.	Av. pre. of $\frac{105}{1000}$.	Indefinite	139,999,750.00	9,400.00
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1862.							
Acts of February 25, 1862 (12 Statutes, 345); March 3, 1864 (13 Statutes, 13), and January 28, 1865 (13 Statutes, 425).	5 or 20 years.	May 1, 1867 ...	6 per cent...	Av. pre. of $\frac{155}{1000}$.	515,000,000.00	514,771,600.00	215,850.00
LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.							
The act of February 25, 1862 (12 Statutes, 345), authorized the issue of $150,000,000 United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations, not less than five dollars, as the Secretary of the Treasury might deem expedient, $50,000,000 to be applied to the redemption of demand notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861; these notes to be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and to be exchangeable for 6 per cent United States bonds. The act of July 11, 1862 (12 Statutes, 532), authorized an additional issue of $150,000,000, of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury might deem expedient, but no such note should be for a fractional part of a dollar, and not more than $35,000,000 of a lower denomination than five dollars; these notes to be a legal tender as before authorized. The act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710), authorized an additional issue of $150,000,000, of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as the Secretary of the Treasury might prescribe; which notes were made a legal tender as before authorized. The same act limited the time in which the	Indefinite...	On demand....	None	Par.....	450,000,000.00	.....	346,681,016.00

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Treasury notes might be exchanged for United States bonds to July 1, 1863. The amount of notes authorized by this act were to be in lieu of $100,000,000 authorized by the resolution of January 17, 1863 (12 Statutes, 822). The act of May 31, 1878 (20 Statutes, 87), provides that no more of the United States legal-tender notes shall be canceled or retired, and that when any of said notes are redeemed or received into the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but shall be reissued and paid out again, and kept in circulation.

The act of March 14, 1900, provides that United States notes, when presented to the Treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold coin of the standard fixed in said act, and that in order to secure the prompt and certain redemption of such notes it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart in the Treasury a reserve fund of one hundred and fifty million dollars in gold coin and bullion, to be used for such redemption purposes only, and that whenever and as often as any of said notes shall be redeemed from said fund it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to use said notes so redeemed to restore and maintain the reserve fund so established—first, by exchanging the notes so redeemed for any gold coin in the general fund of the Treasury; second, by accepting deposits of gold coin at the Treasury or at any subtreasury in exchange for such notes; third, by procuring gold coin by the use of said notes in accordance with the provisions of section 3700 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The above-mentioned act also provides that if the Secretary of the Treasury is unable to restore and maintain the gold coin in the reserve fund by the foregoing methods, and the amount of such gold coin and bullion in said fund shall at any time fall below one hundred million dollars, it shall be his duty to restore the same to the maximum sum of one hundred and fifty million dollars by borrowing money on the credit of the United States, and for the debt so incurred to issue and sell coupon or registered bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding three per centum per annum, payable quarterly, the bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue, and to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, the gold coin received from the sale of said bonds to be exchanged for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, use said notes in exchange for gold, or to purchase or redeem any bonds of the United States, or for any other lawful purpose the public interests may require, except that they shall not be used to meet deficiencies in the current revenues.

TEMPORARY LOAN.

Acts of February 25, 1862 (12 Statutes, 346); March 17, 1862 (12 Statutes, 370); July 11, 1862 (12 Statutes, 532), and June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218).	Indefinite...	After 10 days' notice.	4, 5, and 6 per cent.	Par.....	150,000,000.00	a716,099,247.16	2,850.00

a Including reissues.

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TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, ETC.—Continued.

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.							
Acts of March 1, 1862 (12 Statutes, 352); May 17, 1862 (12 Statutes, 370), and March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710).	1 year.....	1 year after date.	6 per cent...	Par.....	No limit.....	$561,753,241.65	$3,000.00
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.							
Acts of July 17, 1862 (12 Statutes, 592); March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 711), and June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 220).	Indefinite...	On presentation.	None.....	Par.....	$50,000,000.00	a368,720,079.51	6,878,990.41
LOAN OF 1863.							
The act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 709), authorized a loan of $900,000,000, and the issue of bonds, with interest not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, and redeemable in not less than ten nor more than forty years, principal and interest payable in coin. The act of June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 219), repeals the above authority, except as to the $75,000,000 of bonds already advertised for.	17 years.....	July 1, 1881...	6 per cent...	Av. pre. of $4\frac{563}{1000}$.	75,000,000.00	75,000,000.00	7,100.00
Bonds of this loan continued at 3½ per cent interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite...	At the pleasure of the Government.	3½ per cent..	Par.....	.....	.....	100.00
ONE-YEAR NOTES OF 1863.							
Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710).....	1 year.....	1 year after date.	5 per cent...	Par.....	400,000,000.00	44,520,000.00	31,365.00
TWO-YEAR NOTES OF 1863.							
Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710).....	2 years.....	2 years after date.	5 per cent...	Par.....	400,000,000.00	166,480,000.00	27,100.00
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.							
Acts of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710), and June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218).	3 years.....	3 years from date.	6 per cent compound.	Par.....	400,000,000.00	266,595,440.00	165,620.00
TEN-FORTIES OF 1864.							
Act of March 3, 1864 (13 Statutes, 13).....	10 or 40 years	Mar. 1, 1874...	5 per cent...	Par to 7 per ct. prem.	200,000,000.00	196,118,300.00	19,850.00
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864.							
Act of June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218).....	5 or 20 years.	Nov. 1, 1869...	6 per cent...	Av. pre. of $2\frac{832}{1000}$.	400,000,000.00	125,561,300.00	15,900.00
SEVEN-THIRTIES OF 1864 AND 1865.							
Acts of June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218); January 28, 1865 (13 Statutes, 425), and March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468).	3 years.....	{Aug. 15, 1867 / June 15, 1868 / July 15, 1868}	$7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.	Av. pre. of $2\frac{68}{1000}$.	800,000,000.00	a829,992,500.00	122,700.00

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FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865.							
Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).	5 or 20 years.	Nov. 1, 1870...	6 per cent...	Av. pre. of $3\frac{547}{1000}$.	Indefinite.....	203, 327, 250. 00	20, 850. 00
CONSOLS OF 1865.							
Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1870...	6 per cent...	Av. pre. of $1\frac{931}{1000}$.	Indefinite.....	332, 998, 950. 00	74, 950. 00
CONSOLS OF 1867.							
Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1872...	6 per cent...	Av. pre. of $\frac{82}{1000}$.	Indefinite.....	379, 618, 000. 00	122, 800. 00
CONSOLS OF 1868.							
Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1873...	6 per cent...	Av. pre. of $\frac{46}{1000}$.	Indefinite.....	42, 539, 930. 00	11, 150. 00
THREE-PER-CENT CERTIFICATES.							
Acts of March 2, 1867 (14 Statutes, 558), and July 25, 1868 (15 Statutes, 183).	Indefinite...	On demand ...	3 per cent...	Par.....	75, 000, 000. 00	a 85, 155, 000. 00	5, 000. 00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1881.							
The act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), to the extent necessary for the redemption of fractional currency in silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents of standard value. The act of March 3, 1875 (18 Statutes, 466), directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of the character and description set out in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), to James B. Eads, or his legal representatives, in payment at par of the warrants of the Secretary of War for the construction of jetties and auxiliary works to maintain a wide and deep channel between the South Pass of the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico, unless Congress shall have previously provided for the payment of the same by the necessary appropriation of money. The act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), authorizes the issue of $200,000,000 at 5 per centum, principal and interest payable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States Government, after ten years; these bonds to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. Bonds and coupons payable at the Treasury of the United States. This act not to authorize an increase of the bonded debt of the United States. Bonds to be sold at not less than par in coin, and the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of outstanding 5-20's or to be exchanged for said 5-20's, par for par. Payment of these	10 years....	May 1, 1881...	5 per cent...	Par.....		517,994,150.00	27, 950. 00

a Including reissues.

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TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, ETC.—Continued.

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
FUNDED LOAN OF 1881—Continued.							
bonds, when due, to be made in order of dates and numbers, beginning with each class last dated and numbered. Interest to cease at the end of three months from notice of intention to redeem. The act of January 20, 1871 (16 Statutes, 399), increases the amount of 5 per cents to $500,000,000, provided the total amount of bonds issued shall not exceed the amount originally authorized, and authorizes the interest on any of these bonds to be paid quarterly. The act of December 17, 1873 (18 Statutes, 1), authorized the issue of an equal amount of bonds of the loan of 1858, which the holders thereof may, on or before February 1, 1874, elect to exchange for the bonds of this loan.					$1,500,000,000		
FUNDED LOAN OF 1891. (REFUNDING.)							
The act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), authorizes the issue of $300,000,000 at 4½ per centum, payable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States Government, after fifteen years; these bonds to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. Bonds and coupons payable at the Treasury of the United States. This act not to authorize an increase of the bonded debt of the United States. Bonds to be sold at not less than par in coin, and the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of outstanding 5-20's or to be exchanged for said 5-20's, par for par. Payment of these bonds, when due, to be made in order of dates and numbers, beginning with each class last dated and numbered. Interest to cease at the end of three months from notice of intention to redeem.	15 years.....	Sept. 1, 1891...	4½ per cent..	Par.....		185,000,000.00	$76,250.00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1891. (RESUMPTION.)							
The act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), for the purpose of redeeming, on and after January 1, 1879, in coin, at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in New York, the outstanding United States legal-tender notes when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars.	15 years.....	Sept. 1, 1891...	4½ per cent..	Par to 1½ per ct. pr.	Indefinite....	65,000,000.00	
FUNDED LOAN OF 1907. (REFUNDING.)							
The act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), authorizes the issue of $1,000,000,000 at 4 per centum, payable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States Government, after thirty	30 years.....	July 1, 1907...	4 per cent...	Par to ½ per ct. pre.		710,417,500.00	

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years; these bonds to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. Bonds and coupons payable at the Treasury of the United States. This act not to authorize an increase of the bonded debt of the United States. Bonds to be sold at not less than par in coin, and the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of outstanding 5-20's, or to be exchanged for said 5-20's, par for par. Payment of these bonds, when due, to be made in order of dates and numbers, beginning with each class last dated and numbered. Interest to cease at the end of three months from notice of intention to redeem. See Refunding Certificates, page xcv.							355,528,350.00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1907. (RESUMPTION.)							
The act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), for the purpose of redeeming, on and after January 1, 1879, in coin, at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in New York, the outstanding United States legal-tender notes when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars.	30 years.....	July 1, 1907...	4 per cent...	Par	Indefinite....	30,500,000.00	
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.							
The act of June 8, 1872 (17 Statutes, 336), authorizes the deposit of United States notes without interest by banking associations in sums not less than $10,000 and the issue of certificates therefor in denominations of not less than $5,000; which certificates shall be payable on demand in United States notes, at the place where the deposits were made. It provides that the notes so deposited in the Treasury shall not be counted as a part of the legal reserve, but that the certificates issued therefor may be held and counted by the national banks as part of their legal reserve, and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing-house balances at the place where the deposits therefor were made, and that the United States notes for which such certificates were issued, or other United States notes of like amount, shall be held as special deposits in the Treasury, and used only for the redemption of such certificates. (Repealed by act of March 14, 1900.)	Indefinite...	On demand....	None	Par	No limit.....	.....	3,705,000.00
GOLD CERTIFICATES.							
The act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 711), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin and bullion in sums of not less than twenty dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than twenty dollars each; the coin and bullion deposited for or representing the certificates to be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. The certificates so issued to be received at par in payment of interest on the public debt and for duties on imports. The act of July 12, 1882 (22	Indefinite..	On demand....	None	Par	Indefinite.....	.....	227,797,179.00

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TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, ETC.—Continued.

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
GOLD CERTIFICATES—Continued.							
Statutes, 165), provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend the issue of gold certificates whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below one hundred millions of dollars. The act of March 14, 1900, authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than twenty dollars, and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than twenty dollars, and the coin so deposited shall be retained in the Treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand, and used for no other purpose; such certificates to be received for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any national banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. The act also provides that whenever and so long as the gold coin held in the reserve fund in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes shall fall and remain below one hundred million dollars, the authority to issue certificates as herein provided shall be suspended; and also, that whenever and so long as the aggregate amount of United States notes and silver certificates in the general fund of the Treasury shall exceed sixty million dollars, the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, suspend the issue of the certificates herein provided for; and further, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue such certificates in denominations of ten thousand dollars, payable to order.							
SILVER CERTIFICATES.							
The act of February 28, 1878 (20 Statutes, 26, sec. 3), provides that any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States in sums not less than ten dollars and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and, when so received, may be reissued. The act of August 4, 1886 (24 Statutes, 227), authorizes the issue of silver certificates in denominations of one, two, and five dollars; said certificates to be receivable, redeemable, and payable in like manner and for like purposes as is provided for by the act of February 28, 1878.	Indefinite...	On demand....	None	Par.....	No limit.....	.....	$416,015,000.00

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The act of March 14, 1900, provides that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as fast as silver dollars are coined under the provisions of the acts of July 14, 1890, and June 13, 1898, from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to retire and cancel an equal amount of Treasury notes whenever received into the Treasury, and upon the cancellation of Treasury notes, silver certificates shall be issued against the silver dollars so coined. The act also provides that silver certificates shall be issued only of denominations of ten dollars and under, except that not exceeding in the aggregate ten per centum of the total volume of said certificates, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be issued in denominations of twenty dollars, fifty dollars, and one hundred dollars; and silver certificates of higher denomination than ten dollars, except as therein provided, shall, whenever received at the Treasury or redeemed, be retired and canceled, and certificates of denominations of ten dollars or less shall be substituted therefor, and after such substitution, in whole or in part, a like volume of United States notes of less denomination than ten dollars shall from time to time be retired and canceled, and notes of denominations of ten dollars and upward shall be reissued in substitution therefor, with like qualities and restrictions as those retired and canceled.							
REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.							
The act of February 26, 1879 (20 Statutes, 321), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in exchange for lawful money of the United States, certificates of deposit of the denomination of ten dollars, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into the four per centum bonds described in the refunding act, the money so received to be applied only to the payment of the bonds bearing interest at a rate not less than five per centum, in the mode prescribed by said act.	Indefinite...	Convertible into 4 per cent bonds.	4 per cent...	Par.....	No limit.....	$40,012,750.00	35,470.00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1881, CONTINUED AT THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.							
These bonds were issued in exchange for five per cent bonds of the funded loan of 1881, by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite...	At pleasure of the Government.	3½ per cent..	Par.....	.....	.....	650.00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1891, CONTINUED AT TWO PER CENT.							
These bonds were issued in exchange for the four and one-half per cent funded loan of 1891, by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite...	At pleasure of the Government.	2 per cent...	Par.....	.....	25,364,500.00	21,979,850.00
LOAN OF JULY 12, 1882.							
These bonds were issued in exchange for the five and six per cent bonds which had been previously continued at three and one-half per cent by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite...	At pleasure of the Government.	3 per cent...	Par.....	.....	.....	200.00

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TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, ETC.—Continued.

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
LOAN OF 1904.							
The act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, dispose of at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), for the purpose of redeeming, on and after January 1, 1879, in coin, at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in New York, the outstanding United States legal-tender notes when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars.	10 years.....	Feb. 1, 1904.....	5 per cent...	{ 117.223 117.077 }	.....	$100,000,000.00	$47,651,200.00
LOAN OF 1925.		Feb. 1, 1925....					
The act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, dispose of at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), for the purpose of redeeming, on and after January 1, 1879, in coin, at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in New York, the outstanding United States legal-tender notes, when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars.	30 years.....		4 per cent...	{ 104.4946 111.166 }	.....	162,315,400.00	162,315,400.00
LOAN OF 1908-1918.							
The act of June 13, 1898 (30 Statutes, 467, sec. 33), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the United States, from time to time, as the proceeds may be required, to defray expenditures authorized on account of the war with Spain (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such expenditures), the sum of four hundred million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of twenty dollars or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of three per centum per annum; the bonds so issued to be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.	10 years	After Aug. 1, 1908.	3 per cent...	Par.....	$400,000,000.00	198,792,640.00	128,843,240.00

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CONSOLS OF 1930.							
The act of March 14, 1900, section 11, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States of the five per cent loan of 1904, of the four per cent funded loan of 1907, and of the three per cent loan of 1908-1918, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of fifty dollars, or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of two per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue. The principal and interest of said bonds to be payable in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. The bonds to be issued at not less than par and numbered consecutively in the order of their issue; and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order followed until all the bonds are paid. Interest to cease three months after any call made by the Government to redeem.	30 years	After Apr. 1, 1930.	2 per cent...	Par	839,146,340.00	307,125,350.00	307,125,350.00
TREASURY NOTES OF 1890.							
The act of July 14, 1890 (26 Statutes, 289), directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion to the aggregate amount of four million five hundred thousand ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered, in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for three hundred and seventy-one and twenty-five hundredths grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion Treasury notes of the United States, to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form and of such denominations, not less than one dollar nor more than one thousand dollars, as he may prescribe. That said notes shall be redeemable on demand, in coin, at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued; but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the Treasury, purchased by such notes; and such Treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and such notes, when held by any national banking association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of the holder of any of the Treasury notes provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem the same in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,027,000.00

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TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, ETC.—Continued.

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
TREASURY NOTES OF 1890—Continued.							
The act of November 1, 1893 (28 Stat., 4), repeals so much of the act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of four million five hundred thousand ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month, at the market price thereof, and to issue in payment for such purchases Treasury notes of the United States. The act of June 13, 1898 (30 Stat., 467), directs that all of the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, shall be coined into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount of not less than one and one-half millions of dollars in each month, and that said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act. The act of March 14, 1900, provides that United States notes, and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, when presented to the Treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold coin of the standard fixed by said act and requires that the Secretary of the Treasury shall set apart in the Treasury a reserve fund of one hundred and fifty million dollars to be used for such redemption purposes only. It also provides that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as fast as silver dollars are coined under the provisions of the acts of July 14, 1890, and June 13, 1898, from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to retire and cancel an equal amount of Treasury notes whenever received into the Treasury, and upon such cancellation to issue silver certificates against the silver dollars so coined.							
NATIONAL-BANK NOTES (REDEMPTION ACCOUNT).							
The act of July 14, 1890 (26 Statutes, 289), provides that balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption, * * * and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States bearing no interest.							$35,147,878.50
							a2,136,961,091.67

a Exclusive of $21,000 bonds issued to Pacific railroads not yet redeemed.

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TABLE B.—STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY OF EACH YEAR FROM 1791 TO 1843, INCLUSIVE, AND ON THE 1ST OF JULY OF EACH YEAR FROM 1843 TO 1900, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
Jan. 1, 1791	$75,463,476.52	July 1, 1843	$32,742,922.00
1792	77,227,924.66	1844	23,461,652.50
1793	80,358,634.04	1845	15,925,303.01
1794	78,427,404.77	1846	15,550,202.97
1795	80,747,587.39	1847	38,826,534.77
1796	83,762,172.07	1848	47,044,862.23
1797	82,064,479.33	1849	63,061,858.69
1798	79,228,529.12	1850	63,452,773.55
1799	78,408,669.77	1851	68,304,796.02
1800	82,976,294.35	1852	66,199,341.71
1801	83,038,050.80	1853	59,803,117.70
1802	80,712,632.25	1854	42,242,222.42
1803	77,054,686.40	1855	35,586,956.56
1804	86,427,120.88	1856	31,932,537.90
1805	82,312,150.50	1857	28,699,831.85
1806	75,723,270.66	1858	44,911,881.03
1807	69,218,398.64	1859	58,496,837.88
1808	65,196,317.97	1860	64,842,287.88
1809	57,023,192.09	1861	90,580,873.72
1810	53,173,217.52	1862	524,176,412.13
1811	48,005,587.76	1863	1,119,772,138.63
1812	45,209,737.90	1864	1,815,784,370.57
1813	55,962,827.57	1865	2,680,647,869.74
1814	81,487,846.24	1866	2,773,236,173.69
1815	99,833,660.15	1867	2,678,126,103.87
1816	127,334,933.74	1868	2,611,687,851.19
1817	123,491,965.16	1869	2,588,452,213.94
1818	103,466,633.83	1870	2,480,672,427.81
1819	95,529,648.28	1871	2,353,211,332.32
1820	91,015,566.15	1872	2,253,251,328.78
1821	89,987,427.66	1873	a 2,234,482,993.20
1822	93,546,676.98	1874	a 2,251,690,468.43
1823	90,875,877.28	1875	a 2,232,284,531.95
1824	90,269,777.77	1876	a 2,180,395,067.15
1825	83,788,432.71	1877	a 2,205,301,392.10
1826	81,054,059.99	1878	a 2,256,205,892.53
1827	73,987,357.20	1879	a 2,349,567,482.04
1828	67,475,043.87	1880	a 2,120,415,370.63
1829	58,421,413.67	1881	a 2,069,013,569.58
1830	48,565,406.50	1882	a 1,918,312,994.03
1831	39,123,191.68	1883	a 1,884,171,728.07
1832	24,322,235.18	1884	a 1,830,528,923.57
1833	7,001,698.83	1885	b 1,876,424,275.14
1834	4,760,082.08	1886	b 1,756,445,205.78
1835	33,733.05	1887	b 1,688,229,591.63
1836	37,513.05	1888	b 1,705,992,320.58
1837	336,957.83	1889	b 1,640,673,340.23
1838	3,308,124.07	1890	b 1,585,821,048.73
1839	10,434,221.14	1891	b 1,560,472,784.61
1840	3,573,343.82	1892	b 1,628,840,151.63
1841	5,250,875.54	1893	b 1,598,111,156.13
1842	13,594,480.73	1894	b 1,668,757,127.68
1843	20,201,226.27	1895	b 1,701,033,661.25
		1896	b 1,787,990,491.40
		1897	b 1,832,074,708.90
		1898	b 1,798,066,921.90
		1899	b 1,984,766,107.92
		1900	b 2,101,445,225.67

a In the amount here stated as the outstanding principal of the public debt are included the certificates of deposit outstanding on the 30th of June, issued under act of June 8, 1872, for which a like amount in United States notes was on special deposit in the Treasury for their redemption and added to the cash balance in the Treasury. These certificates, as a matter of accounts, are treated as a part of the public debt, but being offset by notes held on deposit for their redemption, should properly be deducted from the principal of the public debt in making comparison with former years.

b Exclusive of gold, silver, currency certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890 held in the Treasurer's cash, and including bonds issued to the several Pacific railroads not yet redeemed.

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TABLE C.—ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1, 1856, TO JULY 1, 1900.

Year.	2 per cents.	3 per cents.	3½ per cents.	4 per cents.	4½ per cents.	5 per cents.	6 per cents.	7 3/10 per cents.	Total interest-bearing debt.
1856—July 1						$3,632,000.00	$28,130,761.77		$31,762,761.77
1857						3,489,000.00	24,971,958.93		28,460,958.93
1858						23,538,000.00	21,162,838.11		44,700,838.11
1859						37,127,800.00	21,162,938.11		58,290,738.11
1860						43,476,300.00	21,164,538.11		64,640,838.11
1861						33,022,200.00	57,358,673.95		90,380,873.95
1862				$57,926,116.57		30,483,000.00	154,313,225.01	$122,582,485.34	365,304,826.92
1863				105,629,385.30		30,483,000.00	431,444,813.83	139,974,435.34	707,531,634.47
1864				77,547,696.07		300,213,480.00	842,882,652.09	139,286,935.34	1,359,930,763.50
1865				90,496,930.74		245,709,420.63	1,213,495,169.90	671,610,397.02	2,221,311,918.29
1865—August 31				618,127.98		269,175,727.65	1,281,736,439.33	830,000,000.00	2,381,530,294.96
1866—July 1				121,341,879.62		201,982,665.01	1,195,546,041.02	813,460,621.95	2,332,331,207.60
1867				17,737,025.68		198,533,435.01	1,543,452,080.02	488,344,846.95	2,248,067,387.66
1868		$64,000,000.00		801,361.23		221,586,185.01	1,878,303,984.50	37,397,196.95	2,202,088,727.69
1869		66,125,000.00				221,588,300.00	1,874,347,222.39		2,162,060,522.39
1870		59,550,000.00				221,588,300.00	1,765,317,422.39		2,046,455,722.39
1871		45,885,000.00		678,000.00		274,236,450.00	1,613,897,300.00		1,934,696,750.00
1872		24,665,000.00		678,000.00		414,567,300.00	1,374,883,800.00		1,814,794,100.00
1873		14,000,000.00		678,000.00		414,567,300.00	1,281,238,650.00		1,710,483,950.00
1874		14,000,000.00		678,000.00		510,628,050.00	1,213,624,700.00		1,738,930,750.00
1875		14,000,000.00		678,000.00		607,132,750.00	1,100,865,550.00		1,722,676,300.00
1876		14,000,000.00				711,685,800.00	984,999,650.00		1,710,685,450.00
1877		14,000,000.00			$140,000,000.00	703,266,650.00	854,621,850.00		1,711,888,500.00
1878		14,000,000.00		98,850,000.00	240,000,000.00	703,266,650.00	738,619,000.00		1,794,735,650.00
1879		14,000,000.00		741,522,000.00	250,000,000.00	508,440,350.00	283,681,350.00		1,797,643,700.00
1880		14,000,000.00		739,347,800.00	250,000,000.00	484,864,900.00	235,780,400.00		1,723,993,100.00
1881		14,000,000.00		739,347,800.00	250,000,000.00	439,841,350.00	196,378,600.00		1,639,567,750.00
1882		14,000,000.00	$460,461,050.00	739,349,350.00	250,000,000.00				1,463,810,400.00
1883		318,204,350.00	32,082,600.00	737,942,200.00	250,000,000.00				1,338,229,150.00
1884		238,612,150.00		737,951,700.00	250,000,000.00				1,226,563,850.00
1885		208,190,500.00		737,960,450.00	250,000,000.00				1,196,150,950.00
1886		158,046,600.00		737,967,500.00	250,000,000.00				1,146,014,100.00
1887		33,716,500.00		737,975,850.00	250,000,000.00				1,021,692,350.00
1888		14,000,000.00		714,315,450.00	222,207,050.00				950,522,500.00
1889		14,000,000.00		676,214,990.00	139,639,000.00				829,853,990.00
1890		14,000,000.00		602,297,360.00	109,015,750.00				725,313,110.00
1891				559,659,920.00	50,869,200.00				610,529,120.00
1892				559,664,830.00	a 25,364,500.00				585,029,330.00
1893				559,672,600.00	a 25,364,500.00				585,037,100.00
1894				559,677,390.00	a 25,364,500.00	50,000,000.00			635,041,890.00
1895				590,837,560.00	a 25,364,500.00	100,000,000.00			716,202,060.00
1896				721,999,390.00	a 25,364,500.00	100,000,000.00			847,363,890.00
1897				722,000,630.00	a 25,364,500.00	100,000,000.00			847,365,130.00
1898				722,002,970.00	a 25,364,500.00	100,000,000.00			847,367,470.00
1899		198,678,720.00		722,005,530.00	a 25,364,500.00	100,000,000.00			1,046,048,750.00
1900	$307,125,350.00	128,843,240.00		517,879,220.00	a 21,979,850.00	47,651,200.00			1,023,478,860.00

a Continued at 2 per cent.

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TABLE C.—ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Year.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the Treasury July 1.	Total debt less cash in Treasury.	Annual interest charge.
1856—July 1	$209,776.13		$31,972,537.90	$21,006,584.89	$10,965,953.01	$1,869,445.70
1857	238,872.92		28,699,831.85	18,701,210.09	9,998,621.76	1,672,767.53
1858	211,042.92		44,911,881.03	7,011,689.31	37,900,191.72	2,446,670.28
1859	206,099.77		58,496,837.88	5,091,603.69	53,405,234.19	3,126,166.28
1860	201,449.77		64,842,287.88	4,877,885.87	59,964,402.01	3,443,687.29
1861	199,999.77		90,580,873.72	2,862,212.92	87,718,660.80	5,092,630.43
1862	280,195.21	$158,591,390.00	524,176,412.13	18,863,859.96	505,312,752.17	22,048,509.59
1863	473,048.16	411,767,456.00	1,119,772,138.63	8,421,401.22	1,111,350,737.41	41,854,148.01
1864	416,335.86	455,437,271.21	1,815,784,370.57	106,332,093.53	1,709,452,277.04	78,853,487.24
1865	1,245,771.20	458,090,180.25	2,680,647,869.74	5,832,012.98	2,674,815,856.76	137,742,617.43
1865—August 31	1,503,020.09	461,616,311.51	2,844,649,626.56	88,218,055.13	2,756,431,571.43	150,977,697.87
1866—July 1	935,092.05	439,969,874.04	2,773,236,173.69	137,200,009.85	2,636,036,163.84	146,068,196.29
1867	1,840,615.01	428,218,101.20	2,678,126,103.87	169,974,892.18	2,508,151,211.69	138,892,451.39
1868	1,197,340.89	408,401,782.61	2,611,687,851.19	130,834,437.96	2,480,853,413.23	128,459,598.14
1869	5,260,181.00	421,131,510.55	2,588,452,213.94	155,680,340.85	2,432,771,873.09	125,523,998.34
1870	3,708,641.00	430,508,064.42	2,480,672,427.81	149,502,471.60	2,331,169,956.21	118,784,960.34
1871	1,948,902.26	416,565,680.06	2,353,211,332.32	106,217,263.65	2,246,994,068.67	111,949,330.50
1872	7,926,797.26	430,530,431.52	2,253,251,328.78	103,470,798.43	2,149,780,530.35	103,988,463.00
1873	51,929,710.26	472,069,332.94	2,234,482,993.20	129,020,932.45	2,105,462,060.75	98,049,804.00
1874	3,216,590.26	509,543,128.17	2,251,690,468.43	147,541,314.74	2,104,149,153.69	98,796,004.50
1875	11,425,820.26	498,182,411.69	2,232,284,531.95	142,243,361.82	2,090,041,170.13	96,855,690.50
1876	3,902,420.26	465,807,196.89	2,180,395,067.15	119,469,726.70	2,060,925,340.45	96,104,269.00
1877	16,648,860.26	476,764,031.84	2,205,301,392.10	186,025,960.73	2,019,275,431.37	93,160,643.50
1878	5,594,560.26	455,875,682.27	2,256,205,892.53	256,823,612.08	1,999,382,280.45	94,654,472.50
1879	37,015,630.26	410,835,741.78	2,245,495,072.04	249,080,167.01	1,996,414,905.03	83,773,778.50
1880	7,621,455.26	388,800,815.37	2,120,415,370.63	201,088,622.88	1,919,326,747.75	79,633,981.00
1881	6,723,865.26	422,721,954.32	2,069,013,569.58	249,363,415.35	1,819,650,154.23	75,018,695.50
1882	16,260,805.26	438,241,788.77	1,918,312,994.03	243,289,519.78	1,675,023,474.25	57,360,110.75
1883	7,831,415.26	538,111,162.81	1,884,171,728.07	345,389,902.92	1,538,781,825.15	51,436,709.50
1884	19,656,205.26	584,308,868.31	1,830,528,923.57	391,985,928.18	1,438,542,995.39	47,926,432.50
1885	4,100,995.26	663,712,927.88	1,863,964,873.14	488,612,429.23	1,375,352,443.91	47,014,133.00
1886	9,704,445.26	619,344,468.52	1,775,063,013.78	492,917,173.34	1,282,145,840.44	45,510,098.00
1887	6,115,165.26	629,795,077.37	1,657,602,592.63	482,433,917.21	1,175,168,675.42	41,780,529.50
1888	2,496,095.26	739,840,389.32	1,692,858,984.58	629,854,089.85	1,063,004,894.73	38,991,925.25
1889	1,911,485.26	787,287,446.97	1,619,052,922.23	643,113,172.01	975,939,750.22	33,752,354.60
1890	1,815,805.26	825,011,289.47	1,552,140,204.73	661,355,834.20	890,784,370.53	29,417,603.15
1891	1,614,705.26	933,852,766.35	1,545,996,591.61	694,083,839.83	851,912,751.78	23,615,735.80
1892	2,785,875.26	1,000,648,939.37	1,588,464,144.63	746,937,681.03	841,526,463.60	22,893,883.20
1893	2,094,060.26	958,854,525.87	1,545,985,686.13	707,016,210.38	838,969,475.75	22,894,194.00
1894	1,851,240.26	995,360,506.42	1,632,253,636.68	732,940,256.13	899,313,380.55	25,394,385.60
1895	1,721,590.26	958,197,332.99	1,676,120,983.25	774,448,016.51	901,672,966.74	29,140,792.40
1896	1,636,890.26	920,839,543.14	1,769,840,323.40	814,543,069.70	955,297,253.70	34,387,265.60
1897	1,346,880.26	968,960,655.64	1,817,672,665.90	831,016,579.76	986,656,086.14	34,387,315.20
1898	1,262,680.26	947,901,845.64	1,796,531,995.90	769,446,503.76	1,027,085,492.14	34,387,408.80
1899	1,218,300.26	944,660,256.66	1,991,927,306.92	836,607,071.73	1,155,320,235.19	40,347,872.80
1900	1,176,320.26	1,112,305,911.41	2,136,961,091.67	1,029,249,833.78	1,107,711,257.89	33,545,130.00

NOTE 1.—Annual interest charge computed on amount of outstanding principal at close of fiscal year, and is exclusive of interest charge on Pacific railway bonds.

NOTE 2.—The figures for July 1, 1879, were made up assuming pending funding operations to have been completed.

NOTE 3.—The temporary loan per act of July 11, 1862, is included in the 4 per cents from 1862 to 1868, inclusive, with the exception of the amount outstanding August 31, 1865, this being the date at which the public debt reached its highest point. This loan bore interest from 4 per cent to 6 per cent, and was redeemable on ten days' notice after thirty days; but being constantly changing, it has been considered more equitable to include the whole amount outstanding as bearing 4 per cent interest on an average for the year.

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TABLE D.—STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF LOANS AND TREASURY NOTES (BY WARRANTS) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

	Issues.	Redemptions.	Excess of issues.	Excess of redemptions.
Bounty land scrip, act Feb. 11, 1847		$100.00		$100.00
Loan of July and Aug., 1861, acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861		500.00		500.00
Legal-tender notes, acts of Feb. 25 and July 11, 1862, Jan. 7 and Mar. 3, 1863, and Mar. 14, 1900	$80,676,000.00	80,676,000.00		
Gold certificates, acts of Mar. 3, 1863, July 12, 1882, and Mar. 14, 1900	217,325,000.00	23,825,640.00	$193,499,360.00	
One-year notes of 1863, act of Mar. 3, 1863		220.00		220.00
Compound-interest notes, acts of Mar. 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864		1,710.00		1,710.00
Ten-forties of 1864, act of Mar. 3, 1864		200.00		200.00
Two-year notes of 1863, act of Mar. 3, 1863		100.00		100.00
Five-twenties of 1865, act of Mar. 3, 1865		1,000.00		1,000.00
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865, acts of June 30, 1864, and Mar. 3, 1865		750.00		750.00
Consols of 1868, act of Mar. 3, 1865		100.00		100.00
Consols of 1865, act of Mar. 3, 1865		100.00		100.00
Consols of 1867, act of Mar. 3, 1865		300.00		300.00
Funded loan of 1881, acts of July 14, 1870, Jan. 20, 1871, and Jan. 14, 1875		300.00		300.00
Certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872	9,450,000.00	27,070,000.00		17,620,000.00
Silver certificates, acts of Feb. 28, 1878, and Mar. 14, 1900	172,116,000.00	162,186,504.00	9,929,496.00	
Refunding certificates, act of Feb. 26, 1879		2,360.00		2,360.00
Fractional currency, acts of July 17, 1862, Mar. 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864		2,418.25		2,418.25
Funded loan of 1891, acts July 14, 1870, Jan. 21, 1871, and Jan. 14, 1875		36,600.00		36,600.00
Funded loan of 1891, acts July 14, 1870, Jan. 21, 1871, and Jan. 14, 1875, continued at 2 per cent		3,384,650.00		3,384,650.00
Funded loan of 1907, acts July 14, 1870, Jan. 20, 1871, Jan. 14, 1875, and Mar. 14, 1900	3,850.00	a204,127,800.00		204,123,950.00
Loan of 1904, acts of Jan. 14, 1875, and Mar. 14, 1900		b 52,348,800.00		52,348,800.00
Treasury notes of 1890, acts of July 14, 1890, and Mar. 14, 1900	16,008,000.00	33,499,280.00		17,491,280.00
Redemption of national-bank notes, act July 14, 1890	17,240,290.00	17,909,793.00		669,503.00
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads, acts July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864		58,000.00		58,000.00
Loan of 1908–1918, acts of June 13, 1898, and Mar. 14, 1900	113,920.00	c 69,949,400.00		69,835,480.00
Consols of 1930, act of Mar. 14, 1900	307,125,350.00		307,125,350.00	
Total	820,058,410.00	675,082,625.25	510,554,206.00	365,578,421.25
Excess of redemptions				365,578,421.25
Excess of issues				510,554,206.00
Net excess of issues charged in receipts and expenditures				144,975,784.75

a Redeemed, $14,310,350; exchanged for 2 per cent consols of 1930, $189,817,450.
b Redeemed, $4,990,300; exchanged for 2 per cent consols of 1930, $47,358,500.
c Exchanged for 2 per cent consols of 1930.

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TABLE E.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF BONDS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SINKING FUND DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM ITS INSTITUTION IN MAY, 1869, TO AND INCLUDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Year ended—	Principal redeemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost estimated in gold.	Interest due at close of fiscal year.	Accrued interest paid in coin.	Balance of interest due at close of fiscal year.
JUNE 30, 1869.							
Five-twenties of 1862	$1,621,000.00	$253,822.84	$1,874,822.84	$1,349,970.02	$16,210.00	$7,384.60	$8,825.40
Five-twenties of March, 1864	70,000.00	11,725.00	81,725.00	57,552.82	700.00	218.63	481.37
Five-twenties of June, 1864	1,051,000.00	161,946.45	1,212,946.45	873,205.61	10,500.00	1,470.42	9,039.58
Five-twenties of 1865	465,000.00	74,969.00	539,969.00	387,566.28	4,650.00	2,683.54	1,966.46
Consols, 1865	461,000.00	73,736.80	534,736.80	387,903.26	13,830.00	429.04	13,400.96
Consols, 1867	4,718,000.00	749,208.08	5,467,208.08	3,948,586.11	141,540.00	116,032.35	25,507.65
Consols, 1868	305,000.00	49,442.50	354,442.50	256,653.20	9,150.00	8,173.98	976.02
Total	8,691,000.00	1,374,850.67	10,065,850.67	7,261,437.30	196,590.00	136,392.56	60,197.44
JUNE 30, 1870.							
Five-twenties of 1862	3,542,050.00	493,479.42	4,035,529.42	3,263,099.51	160,919.50	45,994.49	114,925.01
Five-twenties of March, 1864	85,000.00	15,742.87	100,742.87	75,658.54	5,350.00	1,080.99	4,269.01
Five-twenties of June, 1864	3,971,400.00	506,189.91	4,477,589.91	3,647,628.29	165,834.00	49,946.00	115,888.00
Five-twenties of 1865	2,790,250.00	361,735.43	3,151,985.43	2,606,636.20	105,257.50	37,113.53	68,143.97
Consols, 1865	11,532,150.00	1,454,778.37	12,986,928.37	10,080,736.97	495,421.50	145,518.29	349,903.21
Consols, 1867	5,882,550.00	861,763.73	6,744,313.73	5,309,800.90	302,734.50	66,111.51	236,622.99
Consols, 1868	348,500.00	53,363.95	401,863.95	308,573.16	19,380.00	5,238.73	14,141.27
Total	28,151,900.00	3,747,053.68	31,898,953.68	25,893,143.57	1,254,897.00	351,003.54	903,893.46
JUNE 30, 1871.							
Five-twenties of 1862	2,792,950.00	227,607.56	3,020,557.56	2,680,209.05	145,975.00	36,657.80	109,317.20
Five-twenties of March, 1864	29,500.00	2,277.20	31,777.20	28,590.88	1,240.00	388.35	851.65
Five-twenties of June, 1864	3,967,350.00	340,509.63	4,307,879.63	3,847,182.42	201,375.00	51,703.46	149,671.54
Five-twenties of 1865	6,768,600.00	574,923.00	7,343,523.00	6,525,231.42	331,933.50	92,259.58	239,673.92
Consols, 1865	10,222,200.00	850,949.79	11,073,149.79	9,762,387.78	522,117.00	109,455.28	412,661.72
Consols, 1867	6,103,050.00	541,559.41	6,644,609.41	5,800,618.37	351,528.00	76,745.93	274,782.07
Consols, 1868	52,600.00	4,784.61	57,384.61	49,797.81	3,096.00	572.13	2,512.87
Total	29,936,250.00	2,542,631.20	32,478,881.20	28,694,017.73	1,557,264.50	367,782.53	1,189,481.97
JUNE 30, 1872.							
Five-twenties of 1862	6,417,850.00	764,055.21	7,181,905.21	6,345,391.98	427,849.00	75,179.43	352,669.57
Five-twenties of March, 1864	127,100.00	14,959.03	142,059.03	126,123.46	8,894.00	1,338.70	7,555.30
Five-twenties of June, 1864	3,604,650.00	438,656.16	4,043,306.16	3,573,223.63	246,001.50	57,449.80	188,551.70
Five-twenties of 1865	3,635,200.00	436,838.70	4,072,038.70	3,594,747.85	246,562.00	37,817.37	208,744.63
Consols, 1865	11,788,900.00	1,436,989.46	13,225,889.46	11,660,785.89	707,334.00	149,248.21	558,085.79
Consols, 1867	6,958,900.00	833,600.15	7,792,500.15	6,863,777.39	417,534.00	108,487.92	309,046.08
Consols, 1868	85,850.00	9,951.63	95,801.63	84,595.02	5,151.00	1,386.95	3,764.05
Total	32,618,450.00	3,935,050.34	36,553,500.34	32,248,645.22	2,059,325.50	430,908.38	1,628,417.12

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TABLE E.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF BONDS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SINKING FUND, ETC.—Continued.

Year ended—	Principal redeemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost estimated in gold.	Interest due at close of fiscal year.	Accrued interest paid in coin.	Balance of interest due at close of fiscal year.
JUNE 30, 1873.							
Five-twenties of 1862	$7,137,100.00	$925,783.87	$8,062,883.87	$7,089,542.58	$431,450.50	$101,960.57	$329,489.93
Five-twenties of March, 1864	50,000.00	7,372.50	57,372.50	49,780.91	3,500.00	813.70	2,686.30
Five-twenties of June, 1864	3,741,150.00	480,684.37	4,221,834.37	3,715,211.22	223,270.50	42,216.46	181,054.04
Five-twenties of 1865	1,959,850.00	250,635.93	2,210,485.93	1,943,488.93	120,266.50	23,744.47	96,522.03
Consols, 1865	10,768,250.00	1,371,187.17	12,139,437.17	10,668,617.09	616,095.00	145,069.34	501,025.66
Consols, 1867	4,402,100.00	553,610.89	4,955,710.89	4,373,781.76	264,126.00	69,632.51	194,493.49
Consols, 1868	619,550.00	81,983.44	701,533.44	617,140.34	37,173.00	8,948.40	28,224.60
Total	28,678,000.00	3,671,258.17	32,349,258.17	28,457,562.83	1,725,881.50	392,385.45	1,333,496.05
JUNE 30, 1874.							
Five-twenties of 1862	1,421,700.00	161,219.79	1,582,919.79	1,415,391.05	99,519.00	31,743.95	67,775.05
Five-twenties of June, 1864	2,020,550.00	218,457.39	2,239,007.39	2,012,051.32	141,438.50	48,013.46	93,425.04
Five-twenties of 1865	1,247,250.00	135,577.95	1,382,827.95	1,241,571.09	87,307.50	29,348.19	57,959.31
Consols, 1865	3,393,650.00	360,964.62	3,754,614.62	3,374,934.42	203,619.00	46,489.33	157,129.67
Consols, 1867	4,051,000.00	432,348.18	4,483,348.18	4,029,975.86	243,060.00	55,976.97	187,083.03
Consols, 1868	802,300.00	86,505.62	888,805.62	798,926.40	48,138.00	11,014.38	37,123.62
Total	12,936,450.00	1,395,073.55	14,331,523.55	12,872,850.74	823,082.00	222,586.28	600,495.72
JUNE 30, 1875.							
Five-twenties of 1862	25,170,400.00			25,170,400.00	541,973.50	353,061.56	188,911.94
JUNE 30, 1876.							
Five-twenties of 1862	5,785,200.00			5,785,200.00	404,964.72	54,745.72	350,218.28
Five-twenties of June, 1864	10,869,600.00			10,869,600.00	760,872.00	171,966.33	588,905.67
Five-twenties of 1865	1,789,250.00			1,789,250.00	125,247.50	30,805.86	94,441.64
Total	18,444,050.00			18,444,050.00	1,291,083.50	257,517.91	1,033,565.59
JUNE 30, 1877.							
Five-twenties of 1862	81,200.00			81,200.00	4,352.25	1,181.67	3,170.58
Five-twenties of June, 1864	178,900.00			178,900.00	9,943.50	1,323.60	8,619.90
Five-twenties of 1865	180,350.00			180,350.00	9,519.00	3,141.08	6,377.92
Consols, 1865	6,050.00			6,050.00	181.50	108.97	72.53
Consols, 1867	1,000.00			1,000.00	30.00	21.20	8.80
Total	447,500.00			447,500.00	24,026.25	5,776.52	18,249.73

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JUNE 30, 1878.							
Five-twenties of 1862	17,900.00			17,900.00	966.00	192.65	773.35
Five-twenties of June, 1864	15,900.00			15,900.00	834.00	78.41	755.59
Five-twenties of 1865	2,350.00			2,350.00	129.00	40.92	88.08
Consols, 1865	23,600.00			23,600.00	1,416.00	273.35	1,142.65
Consols, 1867	5,700.00			5,700.00	342.00	134.76	207.24
Consols, 1868	8,500.00			8,500.00	510.00	89.83	420.17
Total	73,950.00			73,950.00	4,197.00	809.92	3,387.08
JUNE 30, 1879.							
Five-twenties of 1862	2,650.00			2,650.00	165.75	40.35	125.40
Five-twenties of June, 1864	3,150.00			3,150.00	94.50	18.53	75.97
Five-twenties of 1865	1,850.00			1,850.00	85.50	41.22	44.28
Consols, 1865	1,700.00			1,700.00	102.00	41.49	60.51
Consols, 1867	9,050.00			9,050.00	543.00	166.62	376.38
Consols, 1868	100.00			100.00	6.00	.56	5.44
Total	18,500.00			18,500.00	996.75	308.77	687.98
JUNE 30, 1880.							
Five-twenties of 1862	100.00			100.00	4.00	.67	3.33
Five-twenties of June, 1864	100.00			100.00	4.00	.49	3.51
Five-twenties of 1865	250.00			250.00	14.50	5.85	8.65
Ten-forties of 1864	676,050.00			676,050.00	28,168.75	12,872.65	15,296.10
Loan of February, 1861	2,837,000.00	$74,161.95		2,911,161.95	85,110.00	47,540.20	37,569.80
Loan of July and August, 1861	32,064,250.00	1,376,085.04		33,440,335.04	1,165,807.50	518,148.79	647,658.61
Loan of March, 1863	12,797,150.00	549,035.18		13,346,185.18	484,747.50	213,179.29	271,568.21
Oregon war debt	202,550.00	8,273.02		210,823.02	9,787.50	3,602.56	6,124.94
Funded loan of 1881	23,575,450.00	662,206.97		24,237,656.97	415,162.70	130,349.36	284,813.34
Funded loan of 1907	1,500,000.00	125,558.26		1,625,558.26	15,000.00	10,191.74	4,808.26
Total	73,652,900.00	2,795,320.42		76,448,220.42	2,203,806.45	935,951.60	1,267,854.85
JUNE 30, 1881.							
Five-twenties of 1862	3,000.00			3,000.00	210.00	80.22	129.78
Five-twenties of June, 1864	50.00			50.00	3.50	.25	3.25
Five-twenties of 1865	100.00			100.00	7.00	1.74	5.26
Loan of February, 1861	7,775,000.00	51,277.58		7,826,277.58	462,390.00	160,072.88	302,317.12
Loan of July and August, 1861	16,712,450.00	488,876.11		17,201,226.11	1,002,747.00	200,043.95	802,703.05
Loan of March, 1863	7,057,100.00	199,514.62		7,256,614.62	361,315.50	83,330.51	277,984.99
Oregon war debt	54,250.00	1,408.65		55,658.65	2,584.50	551.11	2,033.39
Funded loan of 1881	42,769,400.00	320,171.82		43,089,571.82	1,106,474.15	263,342.94	843,130.21
Total	74,371,350.00	1,061,248.78		75,432,598.78	2,935,731.65	707,423.60	2,228,308.05

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TABLE E.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF BONDS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SINKING FUND, ETC.—Continued.

Year ended—	Principal redeemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost estimated in gold.	Interest due at close of fiscal year.	Accrued interest paid in coin.	Balance of interest due at close of fiscal year.
JUNE 30, 1882.							
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	$55,215,850.00			$55,215,850.00	$1,368,894.64	$579,493.12	$789,401.50
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent	2,637,850.00			2,637,850.00	91,701.75	23,771.80	65,929.95
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	1,000.00			1,000.00	23.33	2.78	20.55
Funded loan of 1881	2,224,450.00			2,224,450.00	115,717.53	6,771.83	108,945.70
Total	60,079,150.00			60,079,150.00	1,576,337.23	612,039.53	964,297.70
JUNE 30, 1883.							
Five-twenties of 1862	100.00			100.00	5.50	14.18	8.68
Funded loan of 1881	41,300.00			41,300.00	1,716.66	138.13	1,578.53
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	661,750.00			661,750.00	20,760.25	5,293.40	15,466.85
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent	34,128,150.00			34,128,150.00	1,171,034.37	186,913.66	984,120.71
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	10,019,400.00			10,019,400.00	233,862.12	137,402.11	96,460.01
Total	44,850,700.00			44,850,700.00	1,427,378.90	329,761.48	1,097,617.42
JUNE 30, 1884.							
Five-twenties of 1862	200.00			200.00	9.50	13.35	3.85
Funded loan of 1881	5,200.00			5,200.00	187.08	164.24	22.84
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent	422,550.00			422,550.00	14,789.25	2,823.94	11,965.31
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	566,250.00			566,250.00	19,818.75	7,069.86	12,748.89
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	33,221,450.00			33,221,450.00	1,018,176.97	276,923.93	741,253.04
Loan of July 12, 1882	12,553,950.00			12,553,950.00	240,130.13	31,884.61	208,245.52
Total	46,769,600.00			46,769,600.00	1,293,111.68	318,879.93	974,231.75
JUNE 30, 1885.							
Five-twenties of 1862	4,000.00			4,000.00	85.00	701.96	616.96
Five-twenties of 1864	100.00			100.00	4.00	.49	3.51
Funded loan of 1881	1,100.00			1,100.00	36.67	50.51	13.84
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	52,250.00			52,250.00	1,269.62	588.85	680.77
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent	18,000.00			18,000.00	499.62	87.92	411.70
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	230,500.00			230,500.00	5,347.70	1,416.28	3,931.42
Loan of July 12, 1882	45,282,200.00			45,282,200.00	1,153,460.88	268,821.31	884,639.57
Total	45,588,150.00			45,588,150.00	1,160,703.49	271,667.32	889,036.17

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JUNE 30, 1886.							
Oregon war debt	100.00			100.00	1.50	18.00	16.50
Loan of July and August, 1861	2,500.00			2,500.00	53.25	99.00	45.75
Loan of 1863	1,100.00			1,100.00	31.50	33.00	1.50
Five-twenties of 1862	67,500.00			67,500.00	1,425.00	14,399.00	12,974.00
Five-twenties of 1864	4,300.00			4,300.00	85.25	31.14	54.11
Five-twenties of 1865	300.00			300.00	6.00	2.02	3.98
Ten-forties of 1864	14,250.00			14,250.00	356.25	278.80	77.45
Consols of 1865	15,900.00			15,900.00	419.25	842.29	423.04
Consols of 1867	26,950.00			26,950.00	662.25	2,070.75	1,408.50
Consols of 1868	12,250.00			12,250.00	203.25	570.04	366.79
Funded loan of 1881	49,800.00			49,800.00	826.59	868.55	42.05
Loan of 1882	44,044,800.00			44,044,800.00	435,942.00	220,617.44	215,324.57
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent	4,100.00			4,100.00	123.00	31.32	91.68
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	96,750.00			96,750.00	2,848.50	1,560.76	1,287.74
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	190,750.00			190,750.00	4,704.13	1,065.34	3,638.79
Total	44,531,350.00			44,531,350.00	447,687.64	242,487.45	205,200.19
JUNE 30, 1887.							
Loan of 1882	47,748,750.00			47,748,750.00	1,375,653.00	223,676.38	1,151,976.62
Ten-forties of 1864	1,300.00			1,300.00	84.17	119.50	35.33
Funded loan of 1881	3,100.00			3,100.00	110.83	166.80	55.97
Loan of July and August, 1861	28,700.00			28,700.00	1,722.00	861.00	861.00
Five-twenties of 1862	650.00			650.00	45.50	58.12	12.62
Five-twenties of 1865	8,000.00			8,000.00	560.00	473.92	86.08
Loan of February, 1861	2,000.00			2,000.00	120.00	60.00	60.00
Loan of 1863	13,400.00			13,400.00	804.00	402.00	402.00
Consols of 1865	18,200.00			18,200.00	1,092.00	2,147.16	1,055.16
Consols of 1867	34,000.00			34,000.00	2,040.00	3,333.69	1,293.69
Consols of 1868	500.00			500.00	30.00	270.25	240.25
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	1,500.00			1,500.00	52.50	22.58	29.92
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent	8,500.00			8,500.00	297.50	60.31	237.19
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	25,600.00			25,600.00	926.33	213.17	713.16
Total	47,894,200.00			47,894,200.00	1,383,537.83	231,864.88	1,151,672.95
JUNE 30, 1888.							
Loan of 1882	18,880,500.00			18,880,500.00	660,630.00	94,660.88	565,969.12
Funded loan of 1891	19,455,400.00	1,555,966.17		21,011,366.17	794,247.00	95,098.43	699,148.57
Funded loan of 1907	5,389,250.00	1,296,049.71		6,685,299.71	203,293.00	43,817.79	159,475.21
Total	43,725,150.00	2,852,015.88		46,577,165.88	1,658,170.00	233,577.10	1,424,592.00
JUNE 30, 1889.							
Oregon war debt	1,150.00			1,150.00	69.00	39.00	30.00
Loan of July and August, 1861	500.00			500.00	30.00	15.00	15.00
Loan of 1882	57,900.00			57,900.00	1,709.25	354.94	1,354.31
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	3,000.00			3,000.00	105.00	20.42	84.58
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent	100.00			100.00	3.50	.91	2.59
Funded loan of 1891	12,153,850.00	844,918.01		12,998,768.01	480,076.12	39,397.68	440,678.44
Funded loan of 1907	26,839,650.00	7,672,222.29		34,511,872.29	1,011,368.00	180,452.69	830,915.31
Total	39,056,150.00	8,517,140.30		47,573,290.30	1,493,360.87	220,280.64	1,273,080.23

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TABLE E.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF BONDS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SINKING FUND, ETC.—Continued.

Year ended—	Principal redeemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost estimated in gold.	Interest due at close of fiscal year.	Accrued interest paid in coin.	Balance of interest due at close of fiscal year.
JUNE 30, 1890.							
Loan of 1882	$4,050.00			$4,050.00	$119.25	$11.39	$107.86
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	1,000.00			1,000.00	35.00	16.88	18.12
Funded loan of 1881	3,000.00			3,000.00	137.50	109.14	28.36
Funded loan of 1891	12,136,750.00	$710,666.79		12,847,416.79	537,523.68	69,588.99	467,934.69
Funded loan of 1907	27,695,600.00	7,536,058.37		35,231,658.37	1,045,804.50	156,655.13	889,149.37
Total	39,840,400.00	8,246,725.16		48,087,125.16	1,583,619.93	226,381.53	1,357,238.40
JUNE 30, 1891.							
Loan of 1882	6,300.00			6,300.00	183.00	44.76	138.24
Loan of July and August, 1861	950.00			950.00	57.00	28.50	28.50
Loan of 1863	100.00			100.00	6.00	3.00	3.00
Funded loan of 1891	27,860,400.00	69,945.63		27,930,345.63	1,075,088.24	1,156,413.38	81,325.14
Funded loan of 1907	16,134,000.00	3,790,140.65		19,924,140.65	645,641.50	54,310.28	591,331.22
Total	44,001,750.00	3,860,086.28		47,861,836.28	1,720,975.74	1,210,799.92	510,175.82
JUNE 30, 1892.							
War-bounty scrip	50.00			50.00	2.25	1.42	.83
Loan of 1860	10,000.00			10,000.00	250.00	250.00	
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	10,650.00			10,650.00	370.12	93.30	276.82
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent	50.00			50.00	1.75	.15	1.60
Funded loan of 1881	350.00			350.00	11.67	26.76	15.09
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	500.00			500.00	10.79	4.25	6.54
Loan of 1882	15,700.00			15,700.00	218.00	53.64	164.36
Funded loan of 1891	24,225,800.00			24,225,800.00	1,085,419.69	179,940.75	905,478.94
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent	47,700.00			47,700.00	792.38	41.93	750.45
Total	24,310,800.00			24,310,800.00	1,087,076.65	180,412.20	906,664.45
JUNE 30, 1893.							
War-bounty scrip	25.00			25.00	.75	.75	
Loan of February, 1861	1,000.00			1,000.00	30.00	90.00	60.00
Loan of July and August, 1861	7,600.00			7,600.00	228.00	2,358.00	2,130.00
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	2,000.00			2,000.00	35.00	24.74	10.26
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent	1,000.00			1,000.00	17.50	8.10	9.40
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	1,000.00			1,000.00	23.33	.86	22.47
Loan of 1882	76,850.00			76,850.00	2,653.75	377.80	2,275.95
Funded loan of 1891	511,700.00			511,700.00	16,580.99	5,977.72	10,603.27
Total	601,175.00			601,175.00	19,569.32	8,837.97	10,731.35

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JUNE 30, 1894.							
Loan of July and August, 1861	100.00			100.00	6.00	3.00	3.00
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	18,000.00			18,000.00	630.00	270.99	359.01
Funded loan of 1881	1,000.00			1,000.00	158.33	151.51	6.82
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	15,400.00			15,400.00	359.33	134.75	224.58
Loan of 1882	4,400.00			4,400.00	73.00	22.29	50.71
Funded loan of 1891	176,000.00			176,000.00	6,278.81	1,721.51	4,557.30
Total	214,900.00			214,900.00	7,505.47	2,304.05	5,201.42
JUNE 30, 1895.							
Loan of July and August, 1861	7,400.00			7,400.00	325.50	321.00	4.50
Loan of 1863	3,000.00			3,000.00	90.00	90.00	
Funded loan of 1881	3,100.00			3,100.00	163.33	454.64	291.31
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	2,500.00			2,500.00	36.46	19.99	16.47
Loan of 1882	7,350.00			7,350.00	97.12	47.47	49.65
Funded loan of 1891	96,200.00			96,200.00	3,509.04	1,810.73	1,698.31
Total	119,550.00			119,550.00	4,221.45	2,743.83	1,477.62
JUNE 30, 1896.							
Oregon war debt	50.00			50.00	12.00	12.00	
Loan of July and August, 1861	500.00			500.00	30.00	15.00	15.00
Loan of 1863	500.00			500.00	30.00	15.00	15.00
Funded loan of 1881	3,200.00			3,200.00	394.17	397.43	3.26
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	2,000.00			2,000.00	70.00	35.00	35.00
Loan of 1882	3,200.00			3,200.00	41.50	22.10	19.40
Funded loan of 1891	58,150.00			58,150.00	2,876.41	1,159.68	1,716.73
Total	67,600.00			67,600.00	3,454.08	1,656.21	1,797.87
JUNE 30, 1897.							
Loan of July and August, 1861	2,400.00			2,400.00	2,175.00	2,169.00	6.00
Five-twenties of 1862	1,000.00			1,000.00	520.00	486.74	33.26
Loan of 1863	500.00			500.00	30.00	15.00	15.00
Funded loan of 1881	500.00			500.00	16.67	1.37	15.30
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	1,000.00			1,000.00	23.33	8.75	14.58
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	1,500.00			1,500.00	43.75	25.03	18.72
Loan of July 12, 1882	1,600.00			1,600.00	32.00	10.49	21.51
Funded loan of 1891	237,400.00			237,400.00	13,426.16	7,178.20	6,247.96
Total	245,900.00			245,900.00	16,266.91	9,894.58	6,372.33
JUNE 30, 1898.							
Loan of July and August, 1861	11,000.00			11,000.00	2,130.00	1,830.00	300.00
Funded loan of 1881	2,650.00			2,650.00	233.95	174.65	59.30
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	100.00			100.00	1.46	.88	.58
Funded loan of 1891	21,350.00			21,350.00	369.18	166.87	202.31
Loan of July 12, 1882	100.00			100.00	3.50	.36	3.14
Total	35,200.00			35,200.00	2,738.09	2,172.76	565.33

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TABLE E.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF BONDS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SINKING FUND, ETC.—Continued.

Year ended—	Principal redeemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost estimated in gold.	Interest due at close of fiscal year.	Accrued interest paid in coin.	Balance of interest due at close of fiscal year.
JUNE 30, 1899.							
Loan of July and August, 1861	$2,300.00			$2,300.00	$2,277.00	$2,277.00	
Loan of 1863	500.00			500.00	30.00	15.00	$15.00
Funded loan of 1881	1,100.00			1,100.00	187.92	153.60	34.32
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	500.00			500.00	20.42	2.49	17.93
Loan of July 12, 1882	5,100.00			5,100.00	139.50	25.56	113.94
Funded loan of 1891	17,550.00			17,550.00	1,172.80	700.21	472.59
Total	27,050.00			27,050.00	3,827.64	3,173.86	653.78
JUNE 30, 1900.							
War bounty scrip	100.00			100.00	6.00	3.39	2.61
Loan of July and August, 1861	500.00			500.00	30.00	15.00	15.00
Funded loan of 1881	300.00			300.00	6.25	4.20	2.05
Funded loan of 1891	36,600.00			36,600.00	635.06	342.02	293.04
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent	3,384,650.00			3,384,650.00	7,543.59	3,934.61	3,608.98
Funded loan of 1907	14,310,350.00	$1,824,569.40		16,134,919.40	429,074.50	83,078.64	345,995.86
Loan of 1904	4,990,300.00	548,933.00		5,539,233.00	166,343.33	14,636.72	151,706.61
Total	22,722,800.00	2,373,502.40		25,096,302.40	603,638.73	102,014.58	501,624.15
Grand total	837,872,275.00	46,371,956.83	$157,677,967.61	861,993,921.61	30,112,037.25	8,372,858.44	21,739,178.81

DR. TABLE F.—SINKING FUND ACCOUNT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1900. CR.

	To balance from last year	$348,603,761.36	June 30, 1900	By principal of bonded debt redeemed in 1900	$22,722,800.00
July 1, 1899	To 1 per cent on the principal of the public debt on June 30, 1899, less coin and currency certificates, Treasury notes, and cash available for reduction of the debt, viz, $1,336,700,703.92	13,367,007.04		By accrued interest thereon	102,119.58
				By fractional currency and notes redeemed in 1900	5,198.25
				By accrued interest thereon	434.91
June 30, 1900	To interest on redemption prior to fiscal year 1900	40,070,751.35		By national bank notes redeemed	669,503.00
				By premium on bonds purchased	2,373,502.40
	To interest on $22,727,998.25, amount of debt "paid" during fiscal year 1930	604,062.17		By excess of present worth over par value of bonds exchanged for 2 per cent consols of 1930	30,773,552.41
				By balance	345,998,471.37
		402,645,581.92			402,645,581.92

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TABLE G.—POPULATION, NET REVENUE, AND NET EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT FROM 1837 TO 1900, AND PER CAPITA OF THE REVENUES AND PER CAPITA OF EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Population.	Net revenue.	Per capita on revenue.	Net expenses.	Per capita on expenditures.
1837	15,655,000	$24,954,153.00	$1.59	$37,243,496.00	$2.38
1838	16,112,000	26,302,562.00	1.63	33,865,059.00	2.10
1839	16,584,000	31,482,750.00	1.90	26,899,128.00	1.62
1840	17,069,453	19,480,115.00	1.14	24,317,579.00	1.42
1841	17,591,000	16,860,160.00	.96	26,565,873.00	1.51
1842	18,132,000	19,976,197.00	1.10	25,205,761.00	1.39
1843 (six months)	18,694,000	8,302,702.00	.89	11,858,075.00	1.27
1844	19,276,000	29,321,374.00	1.62	22,337,571.00	1.16
1845	19,878,000	29,970,106.00	1.51	22,937,408.00	1.15
1846	20,500,000	29,699,968.00	1.45	27,766,925.00	1.35
1847	21,143,000	26,495,769.00	1.25	57,281,412.00	2.71
1848	21,805,000	35,735,779.00	1.64	45,377,225.00	2.08
1849	22,489,000	31,208,143.00	1.39	45,051,657.00	2.00
1850	23,191,876	43,603,439.00	1.88	39,543,492.00	1.71
1851	23,995,000	52,559,304.00	2.19	47,709,017.00	1.99
1852	24,802,000	49,846,816.00	2.01	44,194,919.00	1.78
1853	25,615,000	61,587,054.00	2.40	48,184,111.00	1.88
1854	26,433,000	73,800,341.00	2.79	58,044,862.00	2.20
1855	27,256,000	65,350,575.00	2.40	59,742,668.00	2.19
1856	28,083,000	74,056,699.00	2.64	69,571,026.00	2.48
1857	28,916,000	68,965,313.00	2.38	67,795,708.00	2.34
1858	29,753,000	46,655,366.00	1.57	74,185,270.00	2.49
1859	30,596,000	53,486,466.00	1.75	69,070,977.00	2.26
1860	31,443,321	56,064,608.00	1.78	63,130,598.00	2.01
1861	32,064,000	41,509,930.00	1.29	66,546,645.00	2.08
1862	32,704,000	51,987,455.00	1.59	474,761,819.00	14.52
1863	33,365,000	112,697,291.00	3.38	714,740,725.00	21.42
1864	34,046,000	264,626,772.00	7.77	865,322,614.00	25.42
1865	34,748,000	333,714,605.00	9.60	1,297,555,224.00	37.34
1866	35,469,000	558,032,620.00	15.73	520,809,417.00	14.68
1867	36,211,000	490,634,010.00	13.55	357,542,675.00	9.87
1868	36,973,000	405,038,083.00	10.97	377,340,285.00	10.21
1869	37,756,000	370,943,747.00	9.82	322,865,278.00	8.55
1870	38,558,371	411,255,478.00	10.67	309,653,561.00	8.03
1871	39,555,000	383,323,945.00	9.69	292,177,188.00	7.39
1872	40,596,000	374,106,868.00	9.22	277,517,963.00	6.84
1873	41,677,000	333,738,205.00	8.01	290,345,245.00	6.97
1874	42,796,000	304,978,755.00	7.13	302,633,873.00	7.07
1875	43,951,000	288,000,051.00	6.55	274,623,393.00	6.25
1876	45,137,000	294,095,865.00	6.52	265,101,085.00	5.87
1877	46,353,000	281,406,419.00	6.07	241,334,475.00	5.21
1878	47,598,000	257,763,879.00	5.42	236,964,327.00	4.98
1879	48,866,000	273,827,184.00	5.60	166,947,884.00	5.46
1880	50,155,783	333,526,611.00	6.65	267,642,958.00	5.34
1881	51,316,000	360,782,293.00	7.00	260,712,888.00	5.08
1882	52,495,000	403,525,250.00	7.68	257,981,440.00	4.91
1883	53,693,000	398,287,582.00	7.41	265,408,138.00	4.94
1884	54,911,000	348,519,870.00	6.36	244,126,244.00	4.44
1885	56,148,000	323,690,706.00	5.76	260,226,935.00	4.63
1886	57,404,000	336,439,727.00	5.86	242,483,138.00	4.22
1887	58,680,000	371,403,277.00	6.33	267,932,179.00	4.56
1888	59,974,000	379,266,075.00	6.32	*a* 267,924,801.00	4.46
1889	61,289,000	387,050,059.00	6.31	*b* 299,288,978.00	4.88
1890	62,622,250	403,080,982.00	6.43	*c* 318,040,710.00	5.07
1891	63,844,000	392,612,447.31	6.14	*d* 365,773,905.35	5.73
1892	65,086,000	354,937,784.24	5.45	345,023,330.58	5.30
1893	66,349,000	385,819,628.78	5.81	383,477,954.49	5.78
1894	67,632,000	297,722,019.25	4.40	367,525,279.83	5.43
1895	68,934,000	313,390,075.11	4.54	356,195,298.29	5.16
1896	70,254,000	326,976,200.38	4.65	352,179,446.08	5.01
1897	71,592,000	347,721,705.16	4.85	365,774,159.57	5.11
1898	72,947,000	405,321,335.20	5.55	443,368,582.80	6.07
1899	74,318,000	515,960,620.18	6.94	605,072,179.85	8.14
1900	76,295,220	567,240,851.89	7.43	487,713,791.71	6.39

a This includes $8,270,842.46 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."
b This includes $17,292,362.65 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."
c This includes $20,304,224.06 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."
d This includes $10,401,220.61 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

NOTE.—The net revenue and expenses and per capita on revenues for 1891 were erroneously stated by the Register of the Treasury in his reports for 1891, 1892, and 1893. (See Finance Reports for those years, pp. 845, 767, and 906.)

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TABLE 11.—INTERNAL AND CUSTOMS REVENUE AND EXPENSES OF COLLECTING, FROM 1858 TO 1900.

Year ended June 30—	Internal revenue.			Customs revenue.		
	Revenue. *a*	Expenses of collecting. *b*		Revenue. *a*	Expenses of collecting. *c*	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
1858	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	41,789,620.96	2,903,336.89	6.94
1859	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	49,565,824.38	3,407,931.77	6.85
1860	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	53,187,511.87	3,337,188.15	6.27
1861	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	39,582,125.64	2,843,455.84	7.18
1862	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	49,056,397.62	3,276,560.39	6.67
1863	37,640,787.95	108,685.00	.29	69,059,642.40	3,181,026.17	4.60
1864	109,741,134.10	253,372.99	.23	102,316,152.99	4,192,582.43	4.09
1865	209,461,215.25	385,239.52	.18	84,928,260.00	5,415,449.32	6.39
1866	309,226,813.42	5,733,128.77	1.87	179,046,651.58	5,342,469.99	2.98
1867	266,027,537.43	7,335,029.81	2.77	176,417,810.88	5,763,979.01	3.26
1868	191,087,589.41	8,705,366.36	4.55	164,464,599.56	7,641,116.68	4.65
1869	158,356,460.86	7,257,176.11	4.59	180,048,426.63	5,388,082.31	2.99
1870	184,899,756.49	7,253,439.81	3.92	194,538,374.44	6,233,747.68	3.20
1871	143,098,153.63	7,593,714.17	5.30	206,270,408.05	6,568,350.61	3.18
1872	130,642,177.72	5,694,116.86	4.36	216,370,286.77	6,950,173.88	3.21
1873	113,729,314.14	5,340,230.00	4.69	188,089,522.70	7,077,864.70	3.76
1874	102,409,784.90	4,509,976.05	4.40	163,103,833.69	7,321,469.94	4.49
1875	110,007,493.58	4,289,442.71	3.89	157,167,722.35	7,028,521.80	4.47
1876	116,700,732.08	3,942,613.72	3.38	148,071,984.61	6,704,858.09	4.53
1877	118,630,407.83	3,556,943.85	2.99	130,956,493.07	6,501,037.57	4.96
1878	110,581,624.74	3,280,162.22	2.96	130,170,680.20	5,826,974.32	4.47
1879	113,561,610.58	3,527,956.56	3.10	137,250,047.70	5,477,421.52	3.96
1880	124,009,373.92	3,657,105.10	2.95	186,522,064.60	6,023,253.53	3.23
1881	135,264,385.51	4,327,793.24	3.20	198,159,676.02	6,383,288.10	3.22
1882	146,497,595.45	4,097,241.34	2.80	220,410,730.25	6,506,359.26	2.95
1883	144,720,368.98	4,424,707.39	3.06	214,706,496.93	6,593,509.43	3.07
1884	121,586,072.51	4,216,847.26	3.47	195,067,489.76	6,709,485.76	3.44
1885	112,498,725.54	3,853,035.94	3.42	181,471,939.34	6,494,847.29	3.58
1886	116,805,936.48	3,578,679.42	3.06	192,905,023.44	6,427,612.67	3.33
1887	118,823,391.22	3,826,507.98	3.22	217,286,893.13	6,855,801.74	3.16
1888	124,296,871.98	3,626,038.91	2.92	219,091,173.63	7,156,187.77	3.27
1889	130,881,513.92	3,770,388.72	2.88	223,832,741.69	7,030,487.00	3.14
1890	142,606,705.81	3,780,950.41	2.65	229,668,584.57	6,859,986.09	2.98
1891	145,686,249.44	4,003,485.65	2.75	219,522,205.23	6,964,367.09	3.17
1892	153,971,072.57	3,879,082.31	2.52	177,452,964.15	6,646,276.05	3.74
1893	161,027,623.93	4,144,927.02	2.57	203,355,016.73	6,756,790.98	3.32
1894	147,111,232.81	3,749,029.22	2.55	131,818,530.62	6,791,872.86	5.15
1895	143,421,672.02	3,754,935.45	2.62	152,158,617.45	6,736,690.92	4.43
1896	146,762,864.74	3,846,887.55	2.62	160,021,751.67	7,237,796.40	4.52
1897	146,688,574.29	3,606,798.85	2.46	176,554,126.65	7,075,372.05	4.01
1898	170,900,641.49	3,705,256.95	2.17	149,575,062.35	7,152,276.58	4.78
1899	273,437,161.51	4,350,543.05	1.59	206,128,481.75	7,361,562.83	3.57
1900	295,327,926.76	4,446,318.98	1.51	233,164,871.16	7,467,692.48	3.06

a Based on warrants issued.

b The cost of collecting the internal revenue embraces the following items: Salaries and expenses of collectors, including pay of deputy collectors, clerks, etc., and including expenses incident to enforcing the provisions of law taxing oleomargarine; salaries and expenses of revenue agents, surveyors of distilleries, gaugers, storekeepers, and miscellaneous expenses; paper for internal-revenue stamps, and expenses of detecting and punishing violations of internal-revenue laws.

c The expenses of collecting the revenue from customs includes all sums drawn from the appropriation made by Congress for that purpose. The money is expended for salaries, rents, labor in weighing, ganging, and measuring imported merchandise, revenue boatmen, repairs, and other expenses incident to rented buildings, stationery, and the traveling expenses of special agents, but does not include expenditures for revenue cutters, fuel, lights, water, furniture, janitors, etc., for buildings owned by the Government, nor expenditures for erecting new buildings, all of which are paid for from specific appropriations made for those purposes.

The expenses of collecting internal and customs revenue do not include the expenditures for salaries, etc., incident to auditing these accounts in the Departments at Washington.

d No data.

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TABLE I.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT BY MONTHS; THE LEGAL-TENDER NOTES, NET GOLD, AND AVAILABLE CASH IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH; THE MONTHLY REDEMPTION OF LEGAL-TENDER NOTES IN GOLD, AND THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, FROM JANUARY, 1879, TO JUNE, 1900, INCLUSIVE.

Month.	Revenues, exclusive of postal.	Expenditures, exclusive of postal, principal of debt, and premium.	Surplus revenues.	Legal-tender notes in Treasury.	Net gold in Treasury.	Available cash balance, including net gold.	Legal-tender notes redeemed in gold.	Imports of gold.	Exports of gold.
1879—January	$20,757,406	$32,478,888	*a* $11,721,482	$30,579,531	$116,674,227	$336,449,861	$1,571,725	$274,707	$346,096
February	19,344,163	17,895,024	1,449,139	44,494,973	116,886,279	428,961,460	909,249	137,386	115,513
March	20,750,080	21,510,883	*a* 760,803	50,684,669	117,162,166	405,411,570	952,766	188,500	76,985
April	19,786,565	18,042,282	1,744,283	39,539,823	118,809,680	432,746,833	699,773	170,894	426,310
May	27,232,288	26,694,264	537,924	51,670,442	121,300,140	475,663,096	1,339,883	185,225	350,003
June	25,562,892	20,030,982	5,531,910	45,036,904	119,956,655	379,542,919	2,503,302	143,338	1,441,060
Total for 6 months	137,368,329	134,058,342	3,309,987	.....	.....	.....	7,976,698	1,100.050	2,755,967
July	25,723,768	45,029,627	*a* 19,305,859	23,541,466	120,320,583	245,608,019	954,800	251,381	349,779
August	26,883,496	25,504,087	1,379,409	36,222,606	126,537,690	212,035,932	981,400	6,723,313	350,664
September	26,521,394	23,194,771	3,326,623	18,933,254	154,763,795	202,957,575	603,485	27,528,082	132,443
October	27,171,283	19,984,917	7,186,366	17,327,567	157,140,114	203,411,712	740,295	19,178,631	285,826
November	24,861,029	23,920,051	940,978	16,388,454	147,247,977	193,147,767	77,499	17,423,834	105,999
December	24,628,968	16,354,599	8,274,369	12,570,494	146,194,182	192,297,126	122,359	6,562,650	134,768
1880—January	29,827,580	28,152,650	1,674,930	11,614,562	143,340,027	190,203,772	71,500	795,568	226,205
February	27,809,648	20,045,821	7,763,827	15,054,093	136,995,458	188,960,589	72,080	464,473	149,612
March	30,326,695	13,320,440	17,006,255	15,760,081	135,766,551	193,084,807	43,020	892,180	1,166,679
April	30,103,369	18,333,183	11,770,186	17,489,280	130,726,640	191,789,673	16,000	166,432	89,192
May	29,000,101	14,382,225	14,617,876	18,183,020	120,699,196	193,998,696	51,000	123,580	106,497
June	27,621,089	21,311,525	6,309,564	18,785,559	118,181,527	188,670,884	47,200	648,272	541,361
Total for 12 months	333,526,611	264,847,637	68,678,974	.....	.....	.....	3,780,638	80,758,396	3,639,025
July	34,521,013	35,532,121	*a* 1,011,108	19,024,124	115,274,646	186,190,329	25,000	244,330	61,886
August	32,864,049	23,487,616	9,376,433	20,444,849	120,018,180	189,613,598	22,000	9,145,390	90,909
September	30,101,835	18,386,706	11,715,129	17,263,613	127,764,733	186,802,191	150,000	18,846,998	80,914
October	28,095,209	21,995,004	6,100,205	13,793,993	133,278,253	181,042,437	9,000	16,256,058	169,871
November	25,612,967	21,924,410	3,688,557	11,124,937	143,981,139	180,921,571	12,000	9,555,391	220,759
December	28,006,721	19,657,441	8,349,280	8,761,818	150,213,716	184,354,528	25,000	16,506,026	158,574
1881—January	29,055,013	28,037,306	1,017,707	10,551,616	148,052,809	180,848,303	15,000	4,739,902	30,415
February	27,539,571	16,756,475	10,783,096	14,566,601	166,808,853	208,099,302	13,750	577,478	271,379
March	29,494,308	20,558,547	8,935,761	14,773,198	167,639,263	205,791,774	.....	7,169,774	160,786
April	30,807,779	21,546,376	9,261,403	14,672,086	164,358,554	204,622,204	.....	15,351,980	88,593
May	31,881,650	21,692,639	10,189,011	16,062,305	157,893,879	204,144,327	.....	1,315,777	614,498
June	30,265,206	14,291,767	15,973,439	18,554,092	157,412,141	213,635,823	.....	322,155	616,548
Total for 12 months	360,782,293	259,651,639	101,130,654	.....	.....	.....	271,750	100,031,259	2,565,132

a Excess of expenditures.

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TABLE I.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT BY MONTHS, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Revenues, exclusive of postal.	Expenditures, exclusive of postal, principal of debt, and premium.	Surplus revenues.	Legal-tender notes in Treasury.	Net gold in Treasury.	Available cash balance, including net gold.	Legal-tender notes redeemed in gold.	Imports of gold.	Exports of gold.
1881—July	$33,896,016	$34,471,542	*a* $575,526	$19,099,910	$149,163,355	$201,544,433	.....	$750,852	$112,361
August	37,537,864	25,135,462	12,402,402	19,870,869	164,098,402	199,900,146	.....	5,427,196	178,648
September	34,125,621	16,421,052	17,704,569	19,025,132	169,122,025	204,520,280	.....	10,660,641	148,166
October	35,910,843	23,260,892	12,649,951	18,206,769	167,785,609	191,888,136	.....	8,295,490	176,941
November	28,703,605	20,051,328	8,652,277	17,411,078	173,025,684	193,806,619	.....	3,059,202	97,124
December	30,695,316	16,296,797	14,398,519	16,452,800	167,429,348	199,614,433	.....	2,728,173	108,084
1882—January	33,150,162	24,370,271	8,779,891	17,384,394	159,972,569	190,533,247	$40,000	1,134,040	102,219
February	30,916,324	22,073,826	8,842,498	18,256,850	168,585,554	197,166,334	.....	468,825	7,231,393
March	33,815,909	14,871,444	18,944,465	17,446,415	161,290,437	198,137,431	.....	839,566	3,228,840
April	34,468,580	21,245,558	13,223,022	17,637,824	149,997,982	194,050,480	.....	551,301	2,342,449
May	36,128,081	27,157,422	8,970,659	19,873,690	148,932,626	191,861,776	.....	204,626	13,289,404
June	31,786,789	16,459,073	15,327,716	21,425,589	143,477,370	195,892,419	.....	257,142	5,572,251
Total for 12 months	403,525,250	257,981,440	145,543,810	.....	.....	.....	40,000	34,377,054	32,587,880
July	36,333,726	29,417,846	6,920,880	22,749,590	140,062,590	194,192,970	.....	162,202	4,754,422
August	39,862,619	29,668,245	10,194,374	24,068,941	144,311,881	195,469,614	.....	424,878	1,637,212
September	36,847,587	21,488,119	15,359,468	21,408,158	147,831,667	198,541,173	75,000	1,135,799	229,849
October	32,162,383	20,977,505	11,184,878	19,854,196	148,435,473	203,642,301	.....	3,835,410	104,616
November	30,199,652	24,596,228	5,603,424	20,756,392	144,809,314	207,509,753	.....	2,241,787	52,725
December	30,416,578	16,554,913	13,861,665	18,879,395	131,989,758	204,969,309	.....	2,146,952	175,699
1883—January	32,045,466	22,217,007	9,828,459	21,162,237	125,648,195	200,045,520	.....	1,309,639	34,000
February	28,562,177	24,663,250	3,898,927	21,614,817	135,107,161	186,218,388	.....	291,011	745,715
March	32,306,235	24,291,289	8,014,946	20,413,561	141,308,204	191,553,558	.....	3,244,859	284,180
April	26,164,511	26,790,120	*a* 625,609	20,919,623	139,439,242	185,555,568	.....	2,311,351	2,050,215
May	31,439,594	27,258,533	4,181,061	21,681,825	133,718,103	180,529,237	.....	232,015	935,106
June	34,373,966	16,012,334	18,361,632	23,438,839	138,271,198	197,177,342	.....	398,246	597,149
Total for 12 months	398,287,582	265,408,138	132,879,444	.....	.....	.....	75,000	17,734,149	11,600,888
July	32,000,813	37,609,830	*a* 5,609,017	24,747,646	142,705,435	201,122,999	.....	429,754	100,870
August	31,188,202	26,175,668	5,012,534	25,736,766	149,625,435	199,090,167	.....	1,977,354	132,323
September	30,143,701	14,427,989	15,715,712	25,324,420	151,115,603	203,175,412	.....	2,233,272	196,345
October	31,037,269	21,976,111	9,061,158	24,568,037	157,353,760	204,491,640	.....	4,261,430	132,530
November	26,309,742	25,598,046	711,696	25,509,644	157,235,708	198,122,405	.....	4,363,818	403,368
December	25,030,279	12,055,437	12,974,842	25,164,249	155,429,599	198,698,241	.....	1,003,212	436,969
1884—January	27,820,145	19,950,931	7,869,214	25,321,189	144,350,736	204,184,200	.....	525,413	153,766
February	27,406,013	25,306,612	2,099,401	27,683,632	144,038,203	199,102,212	.....	422,304	3,411,157
March	28,070,739	12,146,297	15,924,442	30,949,652	142,259,357	206,510,463	380,000	903,201	12,224,135

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April	27,309,812	23,938,337	3,371,475	30,845,833	139,624,821	206,087,499	30,000	3,010,429	21,047,525
May	30,371,894	19,771,318	10,600,576	27,701,841	142,206,908	200,985,324	.....	1,626,531	2,711,864
June	26,932,088	16,116,114	10,815,974	27,993,802	133,729,954	200,764,698	180,000	2,074,599	131,105
Total for 12 months	348,519,870	244,126,244	104,393,626	.....	.....	.....	590,000	22,831,317	41,081,957
July	29,273,994	33,669,398	*a* 4,395,404	29,562,990	119,048,061	193,111,148	.....	2,283,103	159,106
August	31,366,509	27,694,326	3,672,183	26,573,554	122,465,717	195,657,070	.....	2,758,300	175,619
September	29,229,119	17,173,912	12,055,207	20,894,873	130,514,382	204,247,262	.....	1,477,672	77,350
October	26,189,428	23,345,061	2,844,367	16,172,172	134,670,790	203,537,189	.....	2,451,402	192,533
November	22,235,568	21,374,428	861,140	9,625,683	138,015,071	194,624,455	100,000	8,192,904	443,529
December	22,835,045	21,856,261	978,784	11,739,575	141,688,432	192,198,215	120,000	2,231,799	220,557
1885—January	25,872,129	21,160,424	4,711,705	13,873,469	125,187,595	194,554,277	460,000	2,074,923	1,446,326
February	24,093,399	19,222,957	4,870,442	18,726,822	127,346,553	199,744,172	215,000	1,887,965	1,635,828
March	26,310,735	24,844,630	1,466,105	20,473,288	125,793,257	199,386,144	995,000	1,756,597	833,082
April	26,063,927	26,684,586	*a* 620,659	21,465,690	117,927,395	200,536,203	.....	782,533	1,157,995
May	28,709,136	23,597,525	5,111,611	23,492,109	115,810,533	205,713,201	.....	564,735	1,393,975
June	27,157,016	15,255,658	11,901,358	15,462,379	120,298,895	217,198,975	332,000	229,763	741,992
Total for 12 months	323,690,706	260,226,935	63,463,771	.....	.....	.....	2,222,000	26,691,696	8,477,892
July	26,767,293	33,683,234	*a* 6,915,941	16,998,997	126,078,596	215,350,735	464,500	588,412	1,329,570
August	28,064,261	23,792,525	4,271,736	24,793,656	126,371,928	219,646,977	105,260	733,907	359,317
September	29,971,026	16,013,054	13,957,972	27,944,332	133,113,324	233,206,722	91,900	2,986,116	151,568
October	28,872,905	21,533,673	7,339,232	27,550,341	142,338,589	243,565,741	48,300	1,323,811	139,120
November	25,381,164	23,584,936	1,796,228	25,735,643	146,391,486	245,769,440	85,300	5,096,358	438,460
December	25,757,702	15,032,713	10,724,989	27,941,200	147,991,809	257,887,815	130,200	5,620,191	1,789,974
1886—January	24,737,858	22,753,131	1,984,727	33,300,389	136,086,610	265,217,967	63,500	1,705,841	2,581,674
February	25,971,994	22,205,315	3,766,679	32,277,292	144,164,038	265,914,243	126,200	986,384	5,654,309
March	30,076,168	13,981,676	16,094,492	30,289,485	151,379,525	275,765,409	647,800	840,337	9,920,761
April	26,871,590	21,052,775	5,818,815	26,088,774	155,865,308	278,349,307	514,600	350,751	4,812,256
May	27,751,724	17,356,327	10,395,397	26,289,098	156,304,709	281,911,856	1,754,100	248,550	7,395,039
June	32,510,620	21,690,993	10,819,627	22,868,317	156,793,749	287,513,959	2,832,099	262,691	8,380,143
Total for 12 months	336,439,727	242,483,138	93,956,589	.....	.....	.....	6,863,699	20,743,349	42,952,191
July	29,636,971	29,403,011	233,960	21,939,142	158,933,205	283,393,146	1,296,339	582,052	1,175,311
August	32,195,326	28,908,867	3,286,459	35,579,647	157,732,289	281,514,029	1,446,269	4,958,557	130,765
September	31,686,702	20,583,192	11,103,510	36,519,081	157,917,211	279,844,031	239,200	4,994,609	308,360
October	29,538,498	23,474,961	6,063,537	30,967,305	158,537,179	278,970,868	173,200	5,412,995	264,012
November	27,576,103	25,657,709	1,918,394	29,548,188	163,930,220	274,182,628	146,000	9,310,607	355,245
December	28,622,815	18,483,715	10,139,100	23,169,326	170,912,414	279,521,562	110,200	11,655,807	305,347
1887—January	28,395,921	23,384,902	5,011,019	24,283,682	168,475,361	281,584,675	104,600	3,535,928	628,993
February	29,773,878	25,485,121	4,288,757	25,689,202	175,130,262	279,779,423	125,640	143,611	1,677,397
March	33,358,165	21,627,371	11,730,794	21,159,938	181,939,848	282,878,549	174,250	577,965	2,444,926
April	30,076,657	20,229,703	9,846,954	20,225,474	180,902,431	286,028,531	142,230	329,278	1,494,246
May	33,834,282	22,409,349	11,424,933	21,767,376	186,667,774	291,144,324	175,825	903,939	296,269
June	33,070,985	14,959,888	18,111,097	20,013,797	186,875,669	304,316,868	90,320	505,253	620,316
Total for 12 months	371,463,278	267,932,180	103,471,098	.....	.....	.....	4,224,073	42,910,601	9,701,187

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TABLE I.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT BY MONTHS, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Revenues, exclusive of postal.	Expenditures, exclusive of postal, principal of debt, and premium.	Surplus revenues.	Legal-tender notes in Treasury.	Net gold in Treasury.	Available cash balance, including net gold.	Legal-tender notes redeemed in gold.	Imports of gold.	Exports of gold.
1887—July	$30,814,872	$35,136,924	*a* $4,322,052	$19,633,740	$186,306,330	$291,986,110	$115,700	$2,177,752	$495,776
August	35,619,116	28,252,786	7,366,330	21,157,539	193,274,194	290,746,562	149,820	5,978,776	241,961
September	33,859,806	17,027,786	16,832,020	17,610,212	192,717,947	289,063,662	135,160	14,089,274	175,917
October	31,803,172	19,711,467	12,091,705	15,261,067	202,859,832	296,071,376	43,790	12,889,682	312,503
November	29,128,568	28,375,989	752,579	16,318,220	211,880,526	295,527,449	46,390	1,952,593	390,136
December	29,059,804	12,980,554	16,079,250	15,424,425	208,608,130	312,105,882	36,220	1,805,248	365,986
1888—January	30,773,207	21,866,896	8,906,311	18,015,469	202,955,184	321,585,692	19,250	395,471	624,290
February	31,151,931	19,898,468	11,253,463	22,267,087	212,869,914	329,595,323	30,924	1,014,068	1,667,018
March	28,867,873	16,621,207	12,246,666	24,170,623	218,818,253	341,167,639	14,021	2,270,840	2,113,510
April	29,851,790	24,418,972	5,432,818	28,491,614	213,239,994	341,408,408	38,950	748,164	958,087
May	32,918,202	25,076,375	7,841,827	33,928,200	200,301,129	327,846,974	49,371	319,279	7,876,774
June	32,490,777	15,212,079	17,278,698	37,983,204	193,866,247	335,627,012	13,000	293,170	3,154,276
Total for 12 months	379,266,075	259,653,959	119,612,116	.....	.....	.....	692,596	43,934,317	18,376,234
July	31,204,898	35,983,765	*a* 4,778,867	39,825,740	194,592,280	331,612,468	78,990	347,046	3,829,852
August	34,623,181	22,812,916	11,810,265	41,580,393	206,383,036	333,528,534	69,363	207,843	191,130
September	31,698,174	14,824,580	16,873,594	40,628,963	197,713,116	321,637,944	22,433	1,275,356	323,425
October	31,966,204	28,091,756	3,874,448	36,813,320	191,074,575	295,388,421	57,071	1,222,189	686,472
November	28,590,107	35,553,665	*a* 6,963,558	35,202,956	199,339,134	274,748,209	30,226	1,960,847	5,376,262
December	30,160,263	14,964,389	15,195,874	30,875,860	203,885,219	283,955,835	51,582	906,500	7,725,351
1889—January	34,077,696	25,902,351	8,175,345	29,446,498	194,655,264	281,795,807	31,350	649,006	1,197,080
February	30,133,160	32,933,380	*a* 2,800,220	29,300,511	196,245,980	266,404,441	16,407	817,400	1,478,208
March	31,013,991	16,773,339	14,240,652	25,051,231	197,874,422	273,679,979	19,240	680,359	4,392,584
April	31,458,799	20,576,029	10,882,770	23,770,137	191,589,112	272,025,039	14,800	805,753	3,176,014
May	35,773,199	23,978,333	11,794,866	27,790,387	192,252,715	275,109,610	139,369	753,894	13,445,033
June	32,757,908	13,527,113	19,230,795	29,601,085	186,711,560	287,531,010	199,312	658,665	18,130,874
Total for 12 months	387,050,059	281,996,616	105,053,443	.....	.....	.....	730,143	10,284,858	59,952,285
July	31,886,200	41,700,438	*a* 9,814,238	30,364,366	182,218,164	274,000,688	79,936	856,332	5,281,786
August	34,470,905	34,530,859	*a* 59,954	32,325,935	180,654,670	251,773,370	16,475	497,927	420,176
September	31,416,291	14,190,018	17,226,273	21,170,258	189,196,423	254,206,227	12,124	2,409,691	289,580
October	32,492,608	26,307,260	6,185,348	17,303,501	187,572,386	248,512,435	370,028	796,988	2,233,463
November	30,716,967	23,169,459	7,547,508	14,819,022	187,496,672	242,633,405	18,698	1,773,767	575,742
December	29,595,504	23,191,021	6,404,483	6,673,925	190,833,052	233,524,103	41,809	1,304,850	312,920
1890—January	34,661,158	25,772,455	8,888,703	7,606,224	177,386,285	228,835,040	111,295	1,059,837	460,969
February	30,866,218	24,103,794	6,762,424	9,593,865	187,988,948	229,309,201	10,893	1,476,433	1,170,690
March	34,778,181	15,540,141	19,238,040	6,919,657	185,287,715	228,689,876	9,513	1,622,432	1,456,824

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April	34,017,041	29,234,006	4,783,035	7,209,411	186,235,572	227,213,755	19,464	478,353	1,052,355
May	35,443,552	26,422,413	9,021,139	9,892,799	190,544,854	228,336,445	30,164	280,902	288,620
June	37,546,892	14,641,383	22,905,509	11,804,190	190,232,405	245,612,464	11,987	385,830	3,731,366
Total for 12 months	403,080,983	297,736,487	105,344,496				732,386	12,943,342	17,274,491
July	37,999,466	36,694,820	1,304,646	12,163,412	184,092,074	234,069,918	45,220	1,195,054	11,860,029
August	33,906,909	32,624,992	1,281,917	12,806,810	185,837,581	215,907,111	19,740	1,724,565	2,135,853
September	36,783,335	26,740,833	10,042,502	6,737,790	147,981,732	179,120,347	12,650	1,425,632	281,627
October	39,222,174	35,690,721	3,531,453	7,834,912	156,315,624	175,131,439	11,520	2,621,638	425,235
November	28,678,675	40,460,338	a11,781,663	6,874,864	162,439,381	164,386,294	24,873	1,926,401	567,152
December	31,106,165	18,043,079	13,063,086	5,389,348	148,972,935	163,242,409	31,954	6,033,013	632,354
1891—January	36,810,233	21,479,968	15,330,265	10,697,802	141,728,097	174,983,938	47,229	1,397,918	728,246
February	29,273,173	29,445,669	a172,496	10,685,586	149,712,824	168,395,989	41,493	565,304	4,010,146
March	29,027,455	29,062,737	a35,282	4,677,045	148,118,150	163,915,855	66,399	614,170	5,155,736
April	25,465,232	23,791,108	1,674,124	5,207,344	141,742,241	161,718,803	41,055	233,318	14,163,116
May	27,289,306	27,690,327	a401,021	9,177,337	133,207,164	158,886,719	2,288,479	212,648	30,580,760
June	31,631,850	33,628,103	a1,996,253	11,366,996	117,667,723	153,893,809	3,355,458	282,906	15,822,400
Total for 12 months	392,612,447	355,372,685	37,239,762				5,986,070	18,232,567	86,362,654
July	34,158,245	38,100,294	a3,942,049	10,833,409	121,113,024	155,783,717	1,835,912	1,029,148	6,662,674
August	28,773,981	19,537,484	9,236,497	14,467,265	132,471,409	160,274,395	297,633	1,394,755	172,168
September	27,165,554	22,267,038	4,898,516	9,150,717	132,523,222	144,987,969	242,820	7,451,428	345,290
October	28,448,562	30,650,811	a2,202,249	5,613,813	127,674,422	139,671,919	763,059	16,897,947	809,595
November	26,802,888	26,156,048	646,840	5,528,073	129,193,224	139,126,919	406,094	8,871,717	381,949
December	27,646,516	30,424,728	a2,778,212	5,679,710	130,740,631	134,574,129	317,966	6,018,851	254,501
1892—January	30,383,479	34,175,350	a3,791,871	5,338,384	119,574,905	131,368,461	312,053	552,014	246,466
February	30,698,945	25,962,726	4,736,219	4,716,987	122,122,113	132,162,204	476,200	2,826,962	6,507,180
March	29,836,606	27,784,217	2,052,389	4,932,842	125,815,040	132,898,884	732,731	3,084,406	6,309,956
April	26,971,224	30,059,632	a3,088,408	3,412,075	119,909,757	131,518,162	696,726	487,041	7,521,823
May	28,228,398	31,732,794	a3,504,396	4,821,028	114,231,883	126,005,887	622,123	591,159	3,854,222
June	30,958,618	27,922,412	3,036,206	8,696,590	114,342,367	126,692,377	2,422,526	494,026	17,129,503
Total for 12 months	354,937,784	345,023,330	9,914,454				9,125,843	49,699,454	50,195,327
July	34,314,356	36,333,977	a2,019,621	11,918,607	110,444,391	127,050,286	9,234,705	542,440	10,782,638
August	33,479,059	31,440,254	2,038,805	12,191,147	114,156,316	129,152,343	6,140,874	333,282	6,049,981
September	31,797,629	28,192,423	3,605,206	12,270,343	119,395,509	131,895,918	4,087,799	1,303,536	3,627,663
October	31,288,540	31,187,962	100,578	6,094,592	124,206,120	131,011,402	598,865	3,118,330	484,250
November	28,739,895	29,640,778	a900,883	6,597,293	124,409,657	130,328,919	698,146	2,577,212	1,138,647
December	33,066,964	33,460,000	a393,036	11,353,443	121,266,663	129,092,590	10,237,812	1,540,538	12,879,727
1893—January	35,003,052	38,351,452	a3,348,400	16,556,021	108,181,713	125,265,067	11,496,617	370,843	12,584,396
February	29,698,142	30,866,273	a1,168,131	18,676,514	103,284,219	124,128,088	13,828,664	1,257,539	14,245,607
March	34,115,810	31,633,482	2,482,328	19,751,069	106,892,224	125,630,728	4,926,453	6,608,437	8,113,428
April	28,415,368	33,238,886	a4,823,518	21,324,574	97,011,330	121,482,903	20,051,910	803,985	19,148,964
May	30,928,858	30,210,787	718,071	21,388,384	95,048,641	121,565,155	16,547,849	1,708,557	16,914,317
June	30,717,102	28,775,469	1,941,633	20,398,866	95,485,414	122,462,290	4,250,651	1,009,682	2,711,226
Total for 12 months	385,819,629	383,477,955	2,341,674				102,100,345	21,174,381	108,680,844

a Excess of expenditures.

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TABLE I.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT BY MONTHS, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Revenues, exclusive of postal.	Expenditures, exclusive of postal, principal of debt and premium.	Surplus revenues.	Legal-tender notes in Treasury.	Net gold in Treasury.	Available cash balance, including net gold.	Legal-tender notes redeemed in gold.	Imports of gold.	Exports of gold.
1893—July	$30,905,776	$39,675,889	a$8,770,113	$18,943,822	$99,202,933	$117,887,566	$1,036,015	$5,950,613	$174,212
August	23,890,885	33,305,228	a9,414,343	13,899,705	96,209,123	107,283,910	2,348,222	41,572,031	949,502
September	24,582,756	25,478,010	a895,254	8,746,951	93,582,172	106,875,632	340,727	6,678,945	1,436,862
October	24,553,395	29,588,792	a5,035,397	4,380,594	84,384,863	102,294,291	695,392	1,583,937	511,018
November	23,979,401	31,302,026	a7,322,625	4,890,567	82,959,049	95,199,616	516,372	4,471,575	331,743
December	22,312,027	30,058,261	a7,746,234	6,289,086	80,891,600	90,375,555	517,418	746,245	2,654,545
1894—January	24,082,739	31,309,670	a7,226,931	4,682,696	65,650,175	84,082,098	356,356	705,647	1,279,437
February	22,269,299	26,725,374	a4,456,075	17,227,906	106,527,068	138,662,364	19,193,354	2,140,982	3,209,317
March	24,842,798	31,137,560	a6,294,762	14,953,122	106,149,136	133,950,026	3,461,192	1,091,392	4,020,633
April	22,692,364	32,072,836	a9,380,472	16,754,286	100,202,209	125,097,787	7,666,127	2,321,661	11,723,771
May	23,066,994	29,779,141	a6,712,147	29,445,979	78,693,267	117,854,335	26,541,082	4,282,743	27,406,801
June	26,485,926	25,557,021	928,905	36,696,053	64,873,025	117,584,437	22,169,893	903,348	23,280,220
Total for 12 months	297,722,019	367,525,280	a69,803,261				84,842,150	72,449,119	76,978,061
July	34,809,340	36,648,583	a1,839,243	42,950,390	54,975,607	119,065,351	13,923,375	1,406,629	14,230,201
August	40,417,606	31,656,637	8,760,969	52,439,842	55,216,900	127,148,096	4,741,413	3,183,348	5,118,651
September	22,621,229	30,323,019	a7,701,790	53,756,428	58,875,317	119,919,718	936,518	655,595	237,477
October	19,139,240	32,713,040	a13,573,800	40,586,483	61,361,827	107,340,146	3,047,890	1,602,665	1,082,814
November	19,411,404	28,477,189	a9,065,785	39,039,691	105,424,569	144,507,606	7,799,747	1,935,601	428,213
December	21,866,137	27,135,461	a5,269,324	63,284,108	86,244,445	153,337,579	31,907,221	377,950	9,802,389
1895—January	27,804,400	34,523,447	a6,719,047	85,627,989	44,705,967	144,603,302	45,117,738	1,231,339	25,929,828
February	22,888,057	25,696,035	a2,807,978	84,223,215	87,085,511	178,197,587	5,560,952	5,632,197	1,565,194
March	25,470,576	25,716,957	a246,381	81,792,746	90,643,307	187,917,260	1,089,085	7,246,384	3,126,094
April	24,247,836	32,990,676	a8,742,840	69,736,082	91,247,145	180,817,916	1,017,571	4,923,371	2,893,610
May	25,272,078	28,558,214	a3,286,136	61,587,457	99,151,409	185,370,101	1,166,492	4,856,264	1,585,071
June	25,615,474	21,683,029	3,932,445	56,276,252	107,512,363	195,240,153	1,046,196	2,095,391	131,641
Total for 12 months	313,390,075	356,195,298	a42,805,223				117,354,198	35,146,734	66,131,183
July	29,069,698	38,548,064	a9,478,366	49,897,588	107,236,487	187,149,532	3,826,795	571,451	3,867,518
August	28,952,697	32,588,185	a3,635,488	57,647,881	100,329,837	184,039,157	16,564,067	1,534,086	16,667,261
September	27,549,678	24,320,482	3,229,196	79,107,454	92,911,974	185,405,365	17,377,484	749,456	17,424,065
October	27,901,748	34,503,425	a6,601,677	77,520,347	92,943,180	179,947,999	2,166,883	1,797,040	1,873,897
November	25,986,503	27,199,283	a1,212,780	90,156,477	79,333,966	177,406,386	16,034,590	591,309	14,059,497
December	26,288,938	25,814,317	474,621	106,264,654	63,262,268	178,027,200	20,212,695	1,310,448	15,481,347
1896—January	29,237,670	32,529,341	a3,291,671	99,113,271	49,845,508	171,591,780	16,448,508	10,367,940	10,566,526
February	26,059,228	26,749,956	a690,728	104,042,173	123,962,980	262,707,207	21,736,876	11,559,089	2,183,700
March	26,041,149	27,274,994	a1,233,845	112,284,848	128,646,461	271,641,748	6,856,546	677,733	384,080

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April	24,282,893	28,987,382	a 4,704,489	108,549,890	125,393,900	270,090,662	7,130,618	1,119,768	3,782,266
May	24,643,718	28,426,593	a 3,782,875	120,993,035	108,345,234	267,193,210	22,039,547	604,498	19,103,913
June	27,794,219	25,444,789	2,349,430	123,855,577	101,699,605	267,432,097	8,261,347	837,669	6,915,066
Total for 12 months	326,976,200	352,179,446	a 25,203,246				158,655,956	31,720,487	112,309,136
July	29,029,209	42,088,468	a 13,059,259	102,125,226	110,718,746	256,158,473	17,285,078	1,505,928	11,908,141
August	25,562,097	35,701,677	a 10,139,580	111,800,038	100,957,561	243,346,401	12,369,725	4,057,101	1,970,104
September	24,584,245	26,579,535	a 1,995,290	98,868,949	124,034,672	241,154,457	4,661,446	34,159,130	61,050
October	26,282,830	33,978,277	a 7,695,447	96,535,206	117,126,524	233,572,762	12,073,835	27,961,083	343,168
November	25,210,696	33,260,720	a 8,050,024	75,034,912	131,510,353	225,357,098	4,062,410	7,344,228	423,399
December	25,857,114	23,812,665	2,044,449	70,628,317	137,316,544	228,320,380	1,131,846	2,567,115	405,856
1897—January	24,316,994	30,269,389	a 5,952,395	48,509,678	144,800,493	215,362,421	946,068	556,621	371,944
February	24,400,997	28,796,057	a 4,395,060	41,425,059	148,661,209	212,837,256	* 924,124	544,700	336,697
March	36,217,662	27,212,998	9,004,664	50,593,846	151,786,464	222,045,606	1,249,329	884,166	572,068
April	37,812,135	32,072,097	5,740,038	53,480,533	153,340,890	228,090,517	7,502,008	619,452	6,629,406
May	29,797,391	29,109,259	688,132	61,188,187	144,319,563	230,113,813	8,882,600	561,666	9,467,211
June	36,584,708	22,934,695	13,650,013	67,929,521	140,790,738	240,137,627	7,113,445	650,343	7,625,678
Total for 12 months	347,721,705	365,774,160	a 18,052,455				78,201,914	81,411,533	40,114,722
July	39,027,364	50,100,909	a 11,073,545	64,306,457	140,817,699	233,016,457	5,275,143	592,197	5,460,119
August	19,023,615	33,588,047	a 14,564,432	58,500,670	144,216,377	218,561,207	3,116,276	4,376,395	1,983,588
September	21,933,098	25,368,816	a 3,435,718	63,578,689	147,663,105	215,192,787	2,742,173	4,289,423	142,922
October	24,391,415	33,701,512	a 9,310,097	46,952,343	153,573,147	207,756,100	2,096,301	11,351,766	311,671
November	43,363,605	37,810,839	5,552,766	38,974,898	157,363,851	220,663,560	2,110,416	2,545,018	699,340
December	59,646,698	27,634,092	32,012,606	43,789,433	160,911,547	235,474,769	2,019,399	2,110,013	573,538
1898—January	37,333,628	36,696,711	636,917	28,617,220	164,236,793	223,871,786	1,209,916	5,716,776	2,656,195
February	28,572,358	26,599,256	1,973,102	40,291,680	167,623,182	225,564,204	1,635,813	5,329,109	1,030,412
March	32,958,751	31,882,444	1,076,307	45,381,277	174,584,136	226,166,944	1,583,770	30,214,745	658,834
April	33,012,943	44,314,062	a 11,301,119	34,820,008	181,238,137	215,810,622	1,155,907	32,345,138	1,373,624
May	30,074,818	47,849,909	a 17,775,091	31,692,454	171,818,055	195,754,815	548,997	13,118,634	109,157
June	33,509,313	47,852,282	a 14,342,969	36,605,387	167,004,410	205,657,571	903,852	3,184,774	375,529
Total for 12 months	405,321,335	443,368,583	a 38,047,248				24,397,963	115,173,988	15,324,929
July	43,847,109	74,263,475	a 30,416,366	51,099,556	189,444,714	254,844,215	4,091,067	2,492,231	1,493,813
August	41,782,708	56,260,718	a 14,478,010	58,345,061	217,904,485	294,487,085	613,762	15,070,336	1,955,908
September	39,778,070	54,223,921	a 14,445,851	39,230,848	243,297,543	307,557,504	443,871	16,489,419	3,099,565
October	39,630,051	53,982,277	a 14,352,226	21,587,896	239,885,162	300,238,275	347,578	16,302,457	1,279,826
November	38,900,915	49,090,981	a 10,190,066	16,166,768	241,663,444	292,376,790	653,253	4,716,737	910,757
December	41,404,794	41,864,808	a 460,014	15,380,807	246,529,176	294,764,695	2,674,754	8,165,803	1,219,638
1899—January	41,774,930	51,122,771	a 9,347,841	16,856,385	228,652,341	274,584,676	4,237,722	5,843,107	1,755,451
February	37,979,333	43,918,929	a 5,939,596	16,577,439	231,124,638	269,103,513	3,001,905	4,841,933	567,962
March	57,030,240	42,978,571	14,051,669	14,705,478	245,413,707	284,043,164	2,343,753	2,823,934	1,107,035
April	41,611,587	65,949,106	a 24,337,519	14,317,850	246,140,226	263,127,533	1,781,270	2,145,718	1,162,484
May	44,786,014	40,513,005	4,273,009	15,169,090	228,415,238	267,584,094	2,725,378	2,637,155	2,047,155
June	47,126,915	31,382,762	15,744,153	16,191,155	240,737,212	281,380,469	2,737,952	2,751,844	20,908,177
Total for 12 months	515,960,620	605,072,180	a 89,111,560				25,652,265	84,280,674	37,507,771

a Excess of expenditures.

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TABLE I.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT BY MONTHS, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Revenues, exclusive of postal.	Expenditures, exclusive of postal, principal of debt and premium.	Surplus revenues.	Legal-tender notes in Treasury.	Net gold in Treasury.	Available cash balance, including net gold.	Legal-tender notes redeemed in gold.	Imports of gold.	Exports of gold.
1889—July	$48,054,258	$56,561,090	*a* $8,506,832	$16,317,766	$245,254,534	$274,844,167	$2,208,091	$2,357,535	$2,604,857
August	49,978,173	45,522,312	4,455,861	18,246,243	248,757,971	279,352,872	2,076,548	2,731,270	2,056,832
September	45,334,145	37,579,372	7,754,773	17,066,521	254,328,820	287,695,613	1,105,220	2,069,111	618,995
October	47,533,589	44,174,027	3,359,562	16,615,736	252,223,797	289,391,540	888,828	5,836,791	376,502
November	46,945,572	40,769,848	6,175,724	16,848,640	239,744,905	286,216,440	1,225,020	1,136,960	260,910
December	46,759,104	39,145,560	7,613,544	17,817,580	236,909,230	283,595,453	1,837,112	4,895,241	11,851,101
1900—January	48,012,165	39,189,097	8,823,068	16,455,244	218,613,617	292,490,973	3,191,433	1,469,508	5,688,522
February	45,631,265	37,738,472	7,892,793	14,322,423	232,225,336	298,362,824	1,590,041	1,522,940	1,401,506
March	48,726,837	32,188,271	16,538,566	10,268,313	248,358,064	306,792,996	1,132,563	1,593,715	1,062,510
April	45,039,327	40,903,928	4,135,399	13,426,509	229,461,962	296,117,548	5,072,805	2,994,496	1,961,069
May	45,166,053	40,351,525	4,814,528	19,946,308	218,857,545	295,783,530	8,482,051	3,105,265	12,205,396
June	51,435,832	33,540,673	17,895,159	27,141,405	220,557,185	305,705,655	6,788,625	1,248,866	8,089,968
Total for 12 months	567,240,852	487,713,792	79,527,060	.....	.....	.....	35,598,337	30,961,698	48,178,168

a Excess of expenditures.

NOTE.—The revenues and expenditures by months are made up from partial reports, and, being subject to change by subsequent concentration of accounts, do not agree with the totals by years. The latter are the actual results, as shown by complete returns.

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TABLE J.—STATEMENT OF THE NET DISBURSEMENTS (BY WARRANTS) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

CIVIL.		
Congress	$4,793,307.03	
Executive	12,236,766.52	
Judiciary	5,937,592.38	
Government in the Territories	89,923.95	
Subtreasuries	458,319.33	
Public land offices	695,722.49	
Mints and assay offices	223,732.23	
		$24,435,363.93
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.		
Diplomatic salaries	412,157.87	
Consular salaries	654,371.96	
Contingent expenses of foreign missions	169,915.25	
Contingencies of consulates	225,035.75	
National defense	4,937.04	
Relief, protection, and rescuing shipwrecked American seamen	29,240.88	
International Union of American Republics	36,000.00	
Determining canal route, Isthmus of Panama	553,704.62	
Pay of consular officers for services to American vessels and seamen	15,202.11	
Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service	56,523.76	
International Exposition at Paris	701,056.08	
Canadian Commission	9,131.50	
Miscellaneous trust funds	218,756.42	
Miscellaneous items	128,769.41	
		3,214,802.65
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Public printing and binding	4,586,211.11	
Building, Government Printing Office	144,000.00	
Payment of judgments, Court of Claims	448,698.79	
Contingent expenses, independent treasury	224,492.52	
Mint establishment	1,255,916.02	
Assessing and collecting internal revenue	4,330,135.57	
Paper for internal-revenue stamps	37,464.00	
Redemption of internal-revenue stamps	129,112.01	
Punishing violations of internal-revenue laws	78,719.41	
Refunds, reliefs, etc., under internal-revenue laws	10,938.38	
Allowance or drawback under internal-revenue laws	75,344.63	
Refunding taxes illegally collected under internal-revenue laws	329,963.41	
Collecting revenue from customs:		
For the year 1900	$7,446,593.09	
For prior years	21,099.38	
Detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue	77,822.38	
	7,545,514.86	
Repayment to importers excess of deposits	4,688,122.97	
Debentures and drawbacks under customs laws	5,699,415.88	
Revenue-Cutter Service	1,229,337.57	
Life-Saving Service	1,579,127.73	
Marine-Hospital Establishment	982,495.77	
Light-House Establishment	3,556,840.70	
Expenses of regulating immigration	290,006.00	
Salaries, shipping service	55,426.76	
Services to American vessels	25,099.15	
Supplies for native inhabitants of Alaska	19,100.38	
Enforcement of alien contract-labor laws	90,047.81	
Enforcement of Chinese exclusion acts	128,265.73	
Revenue vessels	86,004.77	
Engraving and printing	1,807,169.59	
Coast and Geodetic Survey	528,156.05	
Steamboat-Inspection Service	316,140.85	
Custom-houses, post-offices, court-houses, etc	6,346,657.85	
Pay of assistant custodians and janitors of public buildings	976,267.97	
Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings	874,811.30	
Furniture and heating apparatus for public buildings	336,347.75	
Vaults, safes, locks, and plans for public buildings	35,095.95	
Distinctive paper for United States securities	103,208.12	
Expenses of Treasury notes	16,978.43	
Transportation and recoinage of coin	683,772.07	
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases	313,009.96	
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes	99,018.16	
Interstate Commerce Commission	242,914.07	
Expenses under Smithsonian Institution	141,888.68	
National Museum	222,617.53	
National Zoological Park	63,000.65	
Fish Commission, general expenses	522,309.90	
French spoliation claims	77,101.02	
Claims allowed under Bowman and Tucker acts	171,799.45	
Redemption and recoinage of Porto Rican coins	2,205,112.58	
Pan-American Exposition, Niagara frontier	71,279.03	
Expenses of loan, act of March 14, 1900	10,160.25	

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TABLE J.—STATEMENT OF THE NET DISBURSEMENTS (BY WARRANTS) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900—Continued.

District of Columbia:			
General expenses	$6,524,022.48		
Water department, payable from the water fund	375,920.84		
Special trust funds	208,638.25		
		$7,108,581.57	
Buildings and grounds in Washington under Chief Engineer		195,860.32	
Fuel, lights, etc., State, War, and Navy Department building		36,262.02	
Care, maintenance, etc., of Washington Monument		11,501.21	
Increasing water supply, Washington, D. C		345,000.49	
Support and treatment of destitute patients		18,999.98	
Prevention of deposits in New York Harbor		58,728.38	
Steam tugs in New York Harbor		41,966.24	
Statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman		29,555.05	
Photolithographing for the Patent Office		95,549.85	
Official Gazette, Patent Office		128,743.02	
Surveying public lands		289,464.37	
Protecting forest reserves		203,303.87	
Surveying forest reserves		129,667.07	
Contingent expenses of land offices		157,757.24	
Geological Survey		555,289.75	
Geological maps of the United States		61,399.17	
Protecting public lands, timber, etc		133,854.02	
Repayment for lands erroneously sold		37,164.89	
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands		111,265.81	
Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas		22,559.18	
Classification of certain mineral lands in Montana and Idaho		20,154.74	
Five, three, and two per cent funds to States		43,107.41	
Government Hospital for the Insane		394,501.00	
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb		57,500.00	
Howard University		35,100.00	
Garfield Hospital		19,000.00	
Expenses of the Twelfth Census		938,547.90	
Capitol building and grounds		93,933.82	
Interior Department building		22,714.30	
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts		1,200,000.00	
Deficiency in the postal revenues		7,230,778.79	
Mail transportation, Pacific railroads		598,976.18	
Department of Agriculture		2,636,074.12	
Weather Bureau		989,776.42	
Miscellaneous items		279,666.26	
			$78,123,023.58
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.			
Indians		10,175,106.76	
Pensions		140,877,316.02	
			151,052,422.78
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.			
National Defense		1,269,546.58	
Emergency fund		1,040,383.70	
Pay Department		31,715,789.71	
Pay Department, bounty and miscellaneous		235,766.88	
Extra pay, Regular Army, war with Spain		24,696.55	
Extra pay, Volunteers, war with Spain		915,624.82	
Commissary Department		10,467,631.76	
Quartermaster's Department		48,047,884.23	
National cemeteries, roads, etc		186,725.69	
Medical Department		2,317,255.22	
Artificial limbs		520,338.87	
Ordnance Department		3,104,632.32	
Armories and arsenals		372,833.79	
Armament of fortifications		4,367,412.75	
Gun and mortar batteries		2,946,047.27	
Military Academy		199,902.66	
Fortifications, etc		555,933.09	
Improving rivers and harbors		18,718,864.82	
Contingencies of the Army		37,465.86	
Military telegraph and cable lines, Alaska		60,000.00	
Signal Service of the Army		225,582.92	
Construction of military posts, roads, etc		906,368.35	
Publication of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion		21,173.29	
Support of Soldiers' Home		247,926.62	
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund and interest account		394,977.62	
State or Territorial Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers		868,709.13	
Support of National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers		2,849,631.39	
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park		55,360.41	
Shiloh National Park		62,068.58	
Yellowstone National Park		35,198.00	
Vicksburg National Park		75,000.00	
Gettysburg National Park		60,922.50	
Reimbursing States and Territories for expenses of raising troops, war with Spain		1,131,881.04	
Refunding customs revenue collected from Porto Rico		545,000.00	
Bringing home remains of officers, soldiers, and others who die abroad		110,680.08	
Reliefs and reimbursements		32,279.10	
Miscellaneous items		107,272.18	
			134,774,767.78

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TABLE J.—STATEMENT OF THE NET DISBURSEMENTS (BY WARRANTS) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900—Continued.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

National Defense	$1,045,064.40	
Emergency fund	812,406.39	
Pay, etc., of the Navy	11,391,940.58	
Pay, miscellaneous	471,158.53	
Deposit fund	184,575.23	
Contingent, Navy	5,601.42	
Marine Corps	1,798.871.61	
Naval Academy	400,692.31	
Navigation	418,617.24	
Ordnance	3,659,203.82	
Equipment	3,329,324.20	
Yards and Docks	4,476,759.21	
Medicine and Surgery	286,798.93	
Supplies and Accounts	3,518,421.26	
Construction and Repair	5,781,245.81	
Steam Engineering	2,531,549.71	
Increase of the Navy	14,398,254.94	
Navy transportation, Pacific railroads	26,535.54	
General account of advances	1,398,140.28	
Relief of sufferers by destruction of the U. S. S. *Maine*	5,733.00	
Transportation of contributions for poor of India	20,000.00	
	55,960,894.41	
Deduct repayments in excess of expenditures	7,816.09	
		$55,953,077.72
Interest on the public debt		40,160,333.27
Total net ordinary expenditures		487,713,791.71
Redemption of the public debt		365,582,271.25
Premium		33,147,054.81
Total expenditures		886,443,117.77
Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1900		1,059,336,349.58
Grand total		1,945,779,467.35

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TABLE K.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, JUNE 30) FROM

Year.	Balance in the Treasury at commencement of year.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Direct tax.	Public lands.	Miscellaneous.
1791	.....	$4,399,473.09	.....	.....	.....	$10,478.10
1792	$973,905.75	3,443,070.85	$208,942.81	.....	.....	9,918.65
1793	783,444.51	4,255,306.56	337,705.70	.....	.....	21,410.88
1794	753,661.69	4,801,065.28	274,089.62	.....	.....	53,277.97
1795	1,151,924.17	5,588,461.26	337,755.36	.....	.....	28,317.97
1796	516,442.61	6,567,987.94	475,289.60	.....	$4,836.13	1,169,415.98
1797	888,995.42	7,549,649.65	575,491.45	.....	83,540.60	399,139.29
1798	1,021,899.04	7,106,061.93	644,357.95	.....	11,963.11	58,192.81
1799	617,451.43	6,610,449.31	779,136.44	.....	.....	86,187.56
1800	2,161,867.77	9,080,932.73	809,396.55	$734,223.97	443.75	152,712.10
1801	2,623,311.99	10,750,778.93	1,048,033.43	534,343.38	167,726.06	345,649.15
1802	3,295,391.00	12,438,235.74	621,898.89	206,565.44	188,628.02	1,500,505.86
1803	5,020,697.64	10,479,417.61	215,179.69	71,879.20	165,675.69	131,945.44
1804	4,825,811.60	11,098,565.33	50,941.29	50,198.44	487,526.79	139,075.53
1805	4,037,005.26	12,936,487.04	21,747.15	21,882.91	540,193.80	40,382.30
1806	3,999,388.99	14,667,698.17	20,101.45	55,763.86	765,245.73	51,121.86
1807	4,538,123.80	15,845,521.61	13,051.40	34,732.56	466,163.27	38,550.42
1808	9,643,850.07	16,363,550.58	8,190.23	19,159.21	647,939.06	21,822.85
1809	9,941,809.96	7,257,506.62	4,034.29	7,517.31	442,252.33	62,162.57
1810	3,848,056.78	8,583,309.31	7,430.63	12,448.68	696,548.82	84,476.84
1811	2,672,276.57	13,313,222.73	2,295.95	7,666.66	1,040,237.53	59,211.22
1812	3,502,305.80	8,958,777.53	4,903.06	859.22	710,427.78	126,165.17
1813	3,862,217.41	13,224,623.25	4,755.04	3,805.52	835,655.14	271,571.00
1814	5,196,542.00	5,998,772.08	1,662,984.82	2,219,497.36	1,135,971.09	164,399.81
1815	1,727,848.63	7,282,942.22	4,678,059.07	2,162,673.41	1,287,959.28	285,282.84
1816	13,106,592.88	36,306,874.88	5,124,708.31	4,253,635.09	1,717,985.03	273,782.35
1817	22,033,519.19	26,283,348.49	2,678,100.77	1,834,187.04	1,991,226.06	109,761.08
1818	14,989,465.48	17,176,385.00	955,270.20	264,333.36	2,606,564.77	57,617.71
1819	1,478,526.74	20,283,606.76	229,593.63	83,650.78	3,274,422.78	57,098.42
1820	2,079,992.38	15,005,612.15	106,260.53	31,586.82	1,635,871.61	61,338.44
1821	1,198,461.21	13,004,447.15	69,027.63	29,349.05	1,212,966.46	152,589.43
1822	1,681,592.24	17,589,761.94	67,665.71	20,961.56	1,803,581.54	452,957.19
1823	4,237,427.55	19,088,433.44	34,242.17	10,337.71	916,523.10	141,129.84
1824	9,463,922.81	17,878,325.71	34,663.37	6,201.96	984,418.15	127,603.60
1825	1,946,597.13	20,098,713.45	25,771.35	2,330.85	1,216,090.56	130,451.81
1826	5,201,650.43	23,341,331.77	21,589.93	6,638.76	1,393,785.09	94,588.66
1827	6,358,686.18	19,712,283.29	19,885.68	2,626.90	1,495,845.26	1,315,722.83
1828	6,668,286.10	23,205,523.64	17,451.54	2,218.81	1,018,308.75	65,126.49
1829	5,972,435.81	22,681,965.91	14,502.74	11,335.05	1,517,175.13	112,648.55
1830	5,755,704.79	21,922,391.39	12,160.62	16,980.59	2,329,356.14	73,227.77
1831	6,014,539.75	24,224,441.77	6,933.51	10,506.01	3,210,815.48	584,124.05
1832	4,502,914.45	28,465,237.24	11,630.65	6,791.13	2,623,381.03	270,410.61
1833	2,011,777.55	29,032,508.91	2,759.00	394.12	3,967,682.55	470,096.67
1834	11,702,905.31	16,214,957.15	4,196.09	19.80	4,857,600.69	480,812.32
1835	8,892,858.42	19,391,310.59	10,459.48	4,263.33	14,757,600.75	759,972.13
1836	26,749,803.96	23,409,940.53	370.00	728.79	24,877,179.86	2,245,902.23
1837	46,708,436.00	11,169,290.39	5,493.84	1,687.70	6,776,236.52	7,001,444.59
1838	37,327,252.69	16,158,800.36	2,467.27	.....	3,730,945.66	6,410,348.45
1839	36,891,196.94	23,137,924.81	2,553.32	755.22	7,361,576.40	979,939.86
1840	33,157,503.68	13,499,502.17	1,682.25	.....	3,411,818.63	2,567,112.28
1841	29,963,163.46	14,487,216.74	3,261.36	.....	1,365,627.42	1,004,054.75
1842	28,685,111.08	18,187,908.76	495.00	.....	1,335,797.52	451,995.97
1843*a*	30,521,979.44	7,046,843.91	103.25	.....	898,158.18	285,895.92
1844	39,186,284.74	26,183,570.94	1,777.34	.....	2,059,939.80	1,075,419.70
1845	36,742,829.62	27,528,112.70	3,517.12	.....	2,077,022.50	361,453.68
1846	36,194,274.81	26,712,667.87	2,897.26	.....	2,694,452.48	289,950.13
1847	38,261,959.65	23,747,864.66	375.00	.....	2,498,355.20	220,808.30
1848	33,079,276.43	31,757,070.96	375.00	.....	3,328,642.56	612,610.69
1849	29,416,612.45	28,346,738.82	.....	.....	1,688,959.55	685,379.13
1850	32,827,082.69	39,668,686.42	.....	.....	1,859,894.25	2,064,308.21
1851	35,871,753.31	49,017,567.92	.....	.....	2,352,305.30	1,185,166.11
1852	40,158,353.25	47,339,326.62	.....	.....	2,043,239.58	464,249.40
1853	43,338,860.02	58,931,865.52	.....	.....	1,667,084.99	988,081.17
1854	50,261,901.09	64,224,190.27	.....	.....	8,470,798.39	1,105,352.74
1855	48,591,073.41	53,025,794.21	.....	.....	11,497,049.07	827,731.40
1856	47,777,672.13	64,022,863.50	.....	.....	8,917,644.93	1,116,190.81
1857	49,108,229.80	63,875,905.05	.....	.....	3,829,486.64	1,259,920.88
1858	46,802,855.00	41,789,620.96	.....	.....	3,513,715.87	1,352,029.13
1859	35,113,334.22	49,565,824.38	.....	.....	1,756,687.30	1,454,596.24
1860	33,193,248.60	53,187,511.87	.....	.....	1,778,557.71	1,088,530.25
1861	32,979,530.78	39,582,125.64	.....	.....	870,658.54	1,023,515.31
1862	30,963,857.83	49,056,397.62	.....	1,795,331.73	152,203.77	915,327.97
1863	46,965,304.87	69,059,642.40	37,640,787.95	1,485,103.61	167,617.17	3,741,794.38
1864	36,523,046.13	102,316,152.99	109,741,134.10	475,648.96	588,333.29	30,291,701.86
1865	134,433,738.44	84,928,260.60	209,464,215.25	1,200,573.03	996,553.31	25,441,556.00

a For the half year from

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TO JUNE 30, 1900, BY CALENDAR YEARS TO 1843 AND BY FISCAL YEARS (ENDED THAT TIME.

Year.	Dividends.	Net ordinary receipts.	Interest.	Premiums.	Receipts from loans and Treasury notes.	Gross receipts.	Unavailable.
1791	.....	$4,409,951.19	.....	.....	$361,391.34	$4,771,342.53	.....
1792	$8,028.00	3,669,960.31	.....	.....	5,102,498.45	8,772,458.76	.....
1793	38,500.00	4,652,923.14	.....	.....	1,797,272.01	6,450,195.15	.....
1794	303,472.00	5,431,904.87	.....	.....	4,007,950.78	9,439,855.65	.....
1795	160,000.00	6,114,534.59	$4,800.00	.....	3,396,424.00	9,515,758.59	.....
1796	160,000.09	8,377,529.65	42,800.00	.....	320,000.00	8,740,329.65	.....
1797	80,960.00	8,688,780.99	.....	.....	70,000.00	8,758,780.99	.....
1798	79,920.00	7,900,495.80	78,675.00	.....	200,000.00	8,179,170.80	.....
1799	71,040.00	7,546,813.31	.....	.....	5,000,000.00	12,546,813.31	.....
1800	71,040.00	10,848,749.10	.....	.....	1,565,229.24	12,413,978.34	.....
1801	88,800.00	12,935,330.95	10,125.00	.....	.....	12,945,455.95	.....
1802	39,960.00	14,995,793.95	.....	.....	.....	14,995,793.95	.....
1803	.....	11,064,097.63	.....	.....	.....	11,064,097.63	.....
1804	.....	11,826,307.38	.....	.....	.....	11,826,307.38	.....
1805	.....	13,560,693.20	.....	.....	.....	13,560,693.20	.....
1806	.....	15,559,931.07	.....	.....	.....	15,559,931.07	.....
1807	.....	16,398,019.26	.....	.....	.....	16,398,019.26	.....
1808	.....	17,060,661.93	.....	.....	.....	17,060,661.93	.....
1809	.....	7,773,473.12	.....	.....	.....	7,773,473.12	.....
1810	.....	9,384,214.28	.....	.....	2,750,000.00	12,134,214.28	.....
1811	.....	14,422,634.09	.....	.....	.....	14,422,634.09	.....
1812	.....	9,801,132.76	.....	.....	12,837,900.00	22,639,032.76	.....
1813	.....	14,340,409.95	300.00	.....	26,184,135.00	40,524,844.95	.....
1814	.....	11,181,625.16	85.79	.....	23,377,826.00	34,559,536.95	.....
1815	.....	15,696,916.82	11,541.74	$32,107.64	35,220,671.40	50,961,237.60	.....
1816	.....	47,676,985.66	68,665.16	686.09	9,425,084.91	57,171,421.82	.....
1817	202,426.30	33,099,049.74	267,819.14	.....	466,723.45	33,833,592.33	.....
1818	525,000.00	21,585,171.04	412.62	.....	8,353.00	21,593,936.66	.....
1819	675,000.00	24,603,374.37	.....	.....	2,291.00	24,605,665.37	.....
1820	1,000,000.00	17,840,669.55	.....	40,000.00	3,000,824.13	20,881,493.68	.....
1821	105,000.00	14,573,379.72	.....	.....	5,000,324.00	19,573,703.72	.....
1822	297,500.00	20,232,427.94	.....	.....	.....	20,232,427.94	.....
1823	350,000.00	20,540,666.26	.....	.....	.....	20,540,666.26	.....
1824	350,000.00	19,381,212.79	.....	.....	5,000,000.00	24,381,212.79	.....
1825	367,500.00	21,840,858.02	.....	.....	5,000,000.00	26,840,858.02	.....
1826	402,500.00	25,260,434.21	.....	.....	.....	25,260,434.21	.....
1827	420,000.00	22,966,363.96	.....	.....	.....	22,966,363.96	.....
1828	455,000.00	24,763,629.23	.....	.....	.....	24,763,629.23	.....
1829	490,000.00	24,827,627.38	.....	.....	.....	24,827,627.38	.....
1830	490,000.00	24,844,116.51	.....	.....	.....	24,844,116.51	.....
1831	490,000.00	28,526,820.82	.....	.....	.....	28,526,820.82	.....
1832	490,000.00	31,867,450.66	.....	.....	.....	31,867,450.66	$1,889.50
1833	474,985.00	33,948,426.25	.....	.....	.....	33,948,426.25	.....
1834	234,349.50	21,791,935.55	.....	.....	.....	21,791,935.55	.....
1835	506,480.82	35,430,087.10	.....	.....	.....	35,430,087.10	.....
1836	292,674.67	50,826,796.08	.....	.....	.....	50,826,796.08	.....
1837	.....	24,954,153.04	.....	.....	2,992,989.15	27,947,142.19	63,288.35
1838	.....	26,302,561.74	.....	.....	12,716,820.86	39,019,382.60	.....
1839	.....	31,482,749.61	.....	.....	3,857,276.21	35,340,025.82	1,458,782.93
1840	.....	19,480,115.33	.....	.....	5,589,547.51	25,069,662.84	37,469.25
1841	.....	16,860,160.27	.....	.....	13,659,317.38	30,519,477.65	.....
1842	.....	19,976,197.25	.....	.....	14,808,735.64	34,784,932.89	11,188.00
1843a	.....	8,231,001.26	.....	71,700.83	12,479,708.36	20,782,410.45	.....
1844	.....	29,320,707.78	.....	666.60	1,877,181.35	31,198,555.73	.....
1845	.....	29,970,105.80	.....	.....	.....	29,970,105.80	28,251.90
1846	.....	29,699,967.74	.....	.....	.....	29,699,967.74	.....
1847	.....	26,467,403.16	.....	28,365.91	28,872,399.45	55,368,168.52	30,000.00
1848	.....	35,628,699.21	.....	37,080.00	21,256,700.00	56,992,479.21	.....
1849	.....	30,721,077.50	.....	487,065.48	28,588,750.00	59,796,892.98	.....
1850	.....	43,592,888.88	.....	10,550.00	4,045,950.00	47,649,388.88	.....
1851	.....	52,555,039.33	.....	4,264.92	203,400.00	52,762,704.25	.....
1852	.....	49,846,815.60	.....	.....	46,300.00	49,893,115.60	.....
1853	.....	61,587,031.68	.....	22.50	16,350.00	61,603,404.18	103,301.37
1854	.....	73,800,341.40	.....	.....	2,001.67	73,802,343.07	.....
1855	.....	65,350,574.68	.....	.....	800.00	65,351,374.68	.....
1856	.....	74,056,699.24	.....	.....	200.00	74,056,899.24	.....
1857	.....	68,965,312.57	.....	.....	3,900.00	68,969,212.57	.....
1858	.....	46,655,365.96	.....	.....	23,717,300.00	70,372,665.96	.....
1859	.....	52,777,107.92	.....	709,357.72	28,287,500.00	81,773,965.64	15,408.34
1860	.....	56,054,599.83	.....	10,008.00	20,776,800.00	76,841,407.83	.....
1861	.....	41,476,299.49	.....	33,630.90	41,861,709.74	83,371,640.13	.....
1862	.....	51,919,261.09	.....	68,400.00	529,692,460.50	581,680,121.59	11,110.81
1863	.....	112,094,945.51	.....	602,345.44	776,682,361.57	889,379,652.52	6,000.01
1864	.....	243,412,971.20	.....	21,174,101.01	1,128,873,945.36	1,393,461,017.57	9,210.40
1865	.....	322,031,158.19	.....	11,683,446.89	1,472,224,740.85	1,805,939,345.93	6,095.11

January 1 to June 30, 1843.

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TABLE K.—STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED

Year.	Balance in the Treasury at commencement of year.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Direct tax.	Public lands.	Miscellaneous.
1866	$33,933,657.89	$179,046,651.58	$309,226,813.42	$1,974,754.12	$665,031.03	$29,036,314.23
1867	160,817,099.73	176,417,810.88	266,027,537.43	4,200,233.70	1,163,575.76	15,037,522.15
1868	198,076,437.09	164,464,599.56	191,087,589.41	1,788,145.85	1,348,715.41	17,745,403.59
1869	158,936,082.87	180,048,426.63	158,356,460.86	765,685.61	4,020,344.34	13,997,338.65
1870	183,781,985.76	194,538,374.44	184,899,756.49	229,102.88	3,350,481.76	12,942,118.30
1871	177,604,116.51	206,270,408.05	143,098,153.63	580,355.37	2,388,646.68	22,093,541.21
1872	138,019,122.15	216,370,286.77	130,642,177.72	.....	2,575,714.19	15,106,051.23
1873	134,666,001.85	188,089,522.70	113,729,314.14	315,254.51	8,882,312.38	17,161,270.05
1874	159,293,673.41	163,103,833.69	102,409,784.90	.....	1,852,428.93	32,575,043.32
1875	178,833,339.54	157,167,722.35	110,007,493.58	.....	1,413,640.17	15,431,915.31
1876	172,804,061.32	148,071,984.61	116,700,732.03	93,798.80	1,129,466.95	24,070,602.31
1877	149,909,377.21	130,956,493.07	118,630,407.83	.....	976,253.68	30,437,487.42
1878	214,887,645.88	130,170,680.20	110,581,624.74	.....	1,079,743.37	15,614,728.09
1879	286,591,453.88	137,250,047.70	113,561,610.58	.....	924,781.06	20,585,697.49
1880	386,832,588.65	186,522,064.60	124,009,373.92	30.85	1,016,506.60	21,978,525.01
1881	231,940,064.44	198,159,676.02	135,264,385.51	1,516.89	2,201,863.17	25,154,850.98
1882	280,607,668.37	220,410,730.25	146,497,595.45	160,141.69	4,753,140.37	31,703,642.52
1883	275,450,903.53	214,706,496.93	144,720,368.98	108,156.60	7,955,864.42	30,796,695.02
1884	374,189,081.98	195,067,489.76	121,586,072.51	70,720,75	9,810,705.01	21,984,881.89
1885	424,941,403.07	181,471,939.34	112,498,725.54	.....	5,705,986.44	24,014,055.06
1886	521,794,026.26	192,905,023.44	116,805,936.48	108,239.94	5,630,999.34	20,989,527.86
1887	526,848,755.46	217,286,893.13	118,823,391.22	32,892.05	9,254,286.42	26,005,814.84
1888	512,851,434.36	219,091,173.63	124,296,871.98	1,565.82	11,202,017.23	24,674,446.10
1889	659,449,099.94	223,832,741.69	130,881,513.92	.....	8,038,651.79	24,297,151.44
1890	673,399,118.18	229,668,584.57	142,606,705.81	.....	6,358,272.51	24,447,419.74
1891	691,527,403.76	219,522,205.23	145,686,249.44	.....	4,029,535.41	23,374,457.23
1892	726,222,332.60	177,452,964.15	153,971,072.57	.....	3,261,875.58	20,251,871.94
1893	778,604,339.28	203,355,016.73	161,027,623.93	.....	3,182,089.78	18,254,898.34
1894	738,467,555.07	131,818,530.62	147,111,232.81	.....	1,673,637.30	17,118,618.52
1895	763,565,540.75	152,158,617.45	143,421,672.02	.....	1,103,347.16	16,706,438.48
1896	773,610,008.76	160,021,751.67	146,762,864.74	.....	1,005,523.43	19,186,060.54
1897	846,093,349.62	176,554,126.65	146,688,574.29	.....	864,581.41	23,614,422.81
1898	864,790,237.71	149,575,062.35	170,900,641.49	.....	1,243,129.42	83,602,501.94
1899	775,751,368.11	206,128,481.75	273,437,161.51	.....	1,678,246.81	34,716,730.11
1900	867,980,559.46	233,164,871.16	295,327,926.76	.....	2,836,882.98	35,911,170.99
	.....	8,341,315,802.92	5,750,409,567.73	28,131,990.32	297,354,955.39	960,234,016.37

a Amount heretofore credited to the Treasurer as

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STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1900, ETC.—Continued.

Year.	Dividends.	Net ordinary receipts.	Interest.	Premiums.	Receipts from loans and Treasury notes.	Gross receipts.	Unavailable.
1866	.....	$519,949,564.38	.....	$38,083,055.68	$712,851,553.05	$1,270,884,173.11	$172,094.29
1867	.....	462,846,679.92	.....	27,787,330.35	640,426,910.29	1,131,060,920.56	721,827.93
							2,675,918.19
1868	.....	376,434,453.82	.....	29,203,629.50	625,111,433.20	1,030,749,516.52	.....
1869	.....	357,188,256.09	.....	13,755,491.12	238,678,081.06	609,621,828.27	a2,070.73
1870	.....	395,959,833.87	.....	15,295,643.76	285,474,496.00	696,729,973.63	.....
1871	.....	374,431,104.94	.....	8,892,839.95	268,768,523.47	652,092,468.36	a3,396.18
1872	.....	364,694,229.91	.....	9,412,637.65	305,047,054.00	679,153,921.56	a18,228.35
1873	.....	322,177,673.78	.....	11,560,530.89	214,931,017.00	548,669,221.67	a3,047.80
1874	.....	299,941,090.84	.....	5,037,665.22	439,272,535.46	744,251,291.52	12,691.40
1875	.....	284,020,771.41	.....	3,979,279.69	387,971,556.00	675,971,607.10	.....
1876	.....	290,066,584.70	.....	4,029,280.58	397,455,808.00	691,551,673.28	.....
1877	.....	281,000,642.00	.....	405,776.58	348,871,749.00	630,278,167.58	.....
1878	.....	257,446,776.40	.....	317,102.30	404,581,201.00	662,345,079.70	.....
1879	.....	272,322,136.83	.....	1,505,047.63	792,807,643.00	1,066,634,827.46	.....
1880	.....	333,526,500.98	.....	110.00	211,814,103.00	545,340,713.98	.....
1881	.....	360,782,292.57	.....	.....	113,750,534.00	474,532,826.57	.....
1882	.....	403,525,250.28	.....	.....	120,945,724.00	524,470,974.28	.....
1883	.....	398,287,581.95	.....	.....	555,942,564.00	954,230,145.95	.....
1884	.....	348,519,869.92	.....	.....	206,877,886.00	555,397,755.92	a1,500.00
1885	.....	323,690,706.38	.....	.....	245,196,303.00	568,887,009.38	47,097.65
1886	.....	336,439,727.06	.....	.....	116,314,850.00	452,754,577.06	.....
1887	.....	371,403,277.66	.....	.....	154,440,900.00	525,844,177.66	7,997.64
1888	.....	379,266,074.76	.....	.....	285,016,650.00	664,282,724.76	.....
1889	.....	387,050,058.84	.....	.....	245,111,350.00	632,161,408.84	.....
1890	.....	403,080,982.63	.....	.....	245,293,650.00	648,374,632.63	a731.11
1891	.....	392,612,447.31	.....	.....	373,208,857.75	765,821,305.06	.....
1892	.....	354,937,784.24	.....	.....	381,463,512.00	736,401,296.24	.....
1893	.....	385,819,628.78	.....	.....	347,051,586.00	732,871,214.78	.....
1894	.....	297,722,019.25	.....	8,633,295.71	417,651,223.50	724,006,538.46	.....
1895	.....	313,390,075.11	.....	11,339,344.62	395,787,205.50	720,516,625.23	.....
1896	.....	326,976,200.38	.....	11,166,246.41	482,710,363.50	820,852,810.29	.....
1897	.....	347,721,705.16	.....	.....	389,930,220.00	737,651,925.16	.....
1898	.....	405,321,335.20	.....	.....	333,227,920.00	738,549,255.20	.....
1899	.....	515,960,620.18	.....	.....	522,490,720.00	1,038,451,340.18	.....
1900	.....	567,240,851.89	.....	.....	510,558,056.00	1,077,798,907.89	.....
	$9,720,136.29	15,387,166,469.02	$485,224.45	235,398,107.57	17,040,263,783.09	32,663,313,584.13	2,714,730.71

unavailable and since recovered and charged to his account.

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TABLE L.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, JUNE 30) FROM

Year.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous.
1791	$632, 804. 03	.....	$27, 000. 00	$175, 813. 88	$1, 083, 971. 61
1792	1, 100, 702. 09	.....	13, 648. 85	109, 243. 15	4, 672, 664. 38
1793	1, 130, 249. 08	.....	27, 282. 83	80, 087. 81	511, 451. 01
1794	2, 639, 097. 59	$61, 408. 97	13, 042. 46	81, 399. 24	750, 350. 74
1795	2, 480, 910. 13	410, 562. 03	23, 475. 68	68, 673. 22	1, 378, 920. 66
1796	1, 260, 263. 84	274, 784. 04	113, 563. 98	100, 843. 71	801, 847. 58
1797	1, 039, 402. 46	382, 631. 89	62, 296. 58	92, 256. 97	1, 259, 422. 62
1798	2, 009, 522. 30	1, 381, 347. 76	16, 470. 09	104, 845. 33	1, 139, 524. 94
1799	2, 466, 946. 98	2, 858, 081. 84	20, 302. 19	95, 444. 03	1, 039, 391. 68
1800	2, 560, 878. 77	3, 448, 716. 03	31. 22	64, 130. 73	1, 337, 613. 32
1801	1, 672, 944. 08	2, 111, 424. 00	9, 000. 00	73, 533. 37	1, 114, 768. 45
1802	1, 179, 148. 25	915, 561. 87	94, 000. 00	85, 440. 39	1, 462, 929. 40
1803	822, 055. 85	1, 215, 230. 53	60, 000. 00	62, 902. 10	1, 842, 635. 76
1804	875, 423. 93	1, 189, 832. 75	116, 500. 00	80, 092. 80	2, 191, 009. 43
1805	712, 781. 28	1, 597, 500. 00	196, 500. 00	81, 854. 59	3, 768, 598. 75
1806	1, 224, 355. 38	1, 649, 641. 44	234, 200. 00	81, 875. 53	2, 890, 137. 01
1807	1, 288, 685. 91	1, 722, 064. 47	205, 425. 00	70, 500. 00	1, 697, 897. 51
1808	2, 900, 834. 40	1, 884, 067. 80	213, 575. 00	82, 576. 04	1, 423, 285. 61
1809	3, 345, 772. 17	2, 427, 758. 80	337, 503. 84	87, 833. 54	1, 215, 803. 79
1810	2, 294, 323. 94	1, 654, 244. 20	177, 625. 00	83, 744. 16	1, 101, 144. 98
1811	2, 032, 828. 19	1, 965, 566. 39	151, 875. 00	75, 043. 88	1, 367, 291. 40
1812	11, 817, 798. 24	3, 959, 365. 15	277, 845. 00	91, 402. 10	1, 683, 088. 21
1813	19, 652, 013. 02	6, 446, 600. 10	167, 358. 28	86, 989. 91	1, 729, 435. 61
1814	20, 350, 806. 86	7, 311, 290. 60	167, 394. 86	90, 164. 36	2, 208, 029. 70
1815	14, 794, 294. 22	8, 660, 000. 25	530, 750. 00	69, 656. 06	2, 898, 870. 47
1816	16, 012, 096. 80	3, 908, 278. 30	274, 512. 16	188, 804. 15	2, 989, 741. 17
1817	8, 004, 236. 53	3, 314, 598. 49	319, 463. 71	297, 374. 43	3, 518, 936. 76
1818	5, 622, 715. 10	2, 953, 695. 00	505, 704. 27	890, 719. 90	3, 835, 839. 51
1819	6, 506, 300. 37	3, 847, 640. 42	463, 181. 39	2, 415, 939. 85	3. 067, 211. 41
1820	2, 630, 392. 31	4, 387, 990. 00	315, 750. 01	3, 208, 376. 31	2, 592, 021. 94
1821	4, 461, 291. 78	3, 319, 243. 06	477, 005. 44	242, 817. 25	2, 223, 121. 54
1822	3, 111, 981. 48	2, 224, 458. 98	575, 007. 41	1, 948, 199. 40	1, 967, 996. 24
1823	3, 096, 924. 43	2, 503, 765. 83	380, 781. 82	1, 780, 588. 52	2, 022, 093. 99
1824	3, 340, 939. 85	2, 904, 581. 56	429, 987. 90	1, 499, 326. 59	7, 155, 308. 81
1825	3, 659, 914. 18	3, 049, 083. 86	724, 106. 44	1, 308, 810. 57	2, 748, 544. 89
1826	3, 943, 194. 37	4, 218, 902. 45	743, 447. 83	1, 556, 593. 83	2, 600, 177. 79
1827	3, 948, 977. 88	4, 263, 877. 45	750, 624. 88	976, 138. 86	2, 713, 476. 58
1828	4, 145, 544. 56	3, 918, 786. 44	705, 084. 24	850, 573. 57	3, 676, 052. 64
1829	4, 724, 291. 07	3, 308, 745. 47	576, 344. 74	949, 594. 47	3, 082, 234. 65
1830	4, 767, 128. 88	3, 239, 428. 63	622, 262. 47	1, 363, 297. 31	3, 237, 416. 04
1831	4, 841, 835. 55	3, 856, 183. 07	930, 738. 04	1, 170, 665. 14	3, 064, 646. 10
1832	5, 446, 034. 88	3, 956, 370. 29	1, 352, 419. 75	1, 184, 422. 40	4, 577, 141. 45
1833	6, 704, 019. 10	3, 901, 356. 75	1, 802, 980. 93	4, 589, 152. 40	5, 716, 245. 93
1834	5, 696, 189. 38	3, 956, 260. 42	1, 003, 953. 20	3, 364, 285. 30	4, 404, 728. 95
1835	5, 759, 156. 89	3, 864, 939. 06	1, 706, 444. 48	1, 954, 711. 32	4, 229, 693. 53
1836	11, 747, 345. 25	5, 807, 718. 23	5, 037, 022. 88	2, 882, 797. 96	5, 393, 279. 72
1837	13, 682, 730. 80	6, 646, 914. 53	4, 348, 036. 19	2, 672, 162. 45	9, 893, 370. 27
1838	12, 897, 224. 16	6, 131, 580. 53	5, 504, 191. 34	2, 156, 057. 29	7, 160, 664. 76
1839	8, 916, 995. 80	6, 182, 294. 25	2, 528, 917. 28	3, 142, 750. 51	5, 725, 990. 89
1840	7, 095, 267. 23	6, 113, 896. 89	2, 331, 794. 86	2, 603, 562. 17	5, 995, 398. 96
1841	8, 801, 610. 24	6, 001, 076. 97	2, 514, 837. 12	2, 388, 434. 51	6, 490, 881. 45
1842	6, 610, 438. 02	8, 397, 242. 95	1, 199, 099. 68	1, 378, 931. 33	6, 775, 624. 61
1843 *a*	2, 908, 671. 95	3, 727, 711. 53	578, 371. 00	839, 041. 12	3, 202, 713. 00
1844	5, 218, 183. 66	6, 498, 199. 11	1, 256, 532. 39	2, 032, 008. 99	5, 645, 183. 86
1845	5, 746, 291. 28	6, 297, 177. 89	1, 539, 351. 35	2, 400, 788. 11	5, 911, 760. 98
1846	10, 413, 370. 58	6, 455, 013. 92	1, 027, 693. 64	1, 811, 097. 56	6, 711, 283. 89
1847	35, 840, 030. 33	7, 900, 635. 76	1, 430, 411. 30	1, 744, 883. 63	6, 885, 608. 35
1848	27, 688, 334. 21	9, 408, 476. 02	1, 252, 296. 81	1, 227, 496. 48	5, 650, 851. 25
1849	14, 558, 473. 26	9, 786, 705. 92	1, 374, 161. 55	1, 328, 867. 64	12, 885, 334. 24
1850	9, 687, 024. 58	7, 904, 724. 66	1, 663, 591. 47	1, 866, 886. 02	16, 043, 763. 36
1851	12, 161, 965. 11	8, 880, 581. 38	2, 829, 801. 77	2, 293, 377. 22	17, 888, 992. 18
1852	8, 521, 506. 19	8, 918, 842. 10	3, 043, 576. 04	2, 401, 858. 78	17, 504, 171. 45
1853	9, 910, 498. 49	11, 067, 789. 53	3, 880, 494. 12	1, 756, 306. 20	17, 463, 068. 01
1854	11, 722, 282. 87	10, 790, 096. 32	1, 550, 339. 55	1, 232, 665. 00	26, 672, 144. 68
1855	14, 648, 074. 07	13, 327, 095. 11	2, 772, 990. 78	1, 477, 612. 33	24, 090, 425. 43
1856	16, 963, 160. 51	14, 074, 834. 64	2, 644, 263. 97	1, 296, 229. 65	31, 794, 038. 87
1857	19, 159, 150. 87	12, 651, 694. 61	4, 354, 418. 87	1, 310, 380. 58	28, 565, 498. 77
1858	25, 679, 121. 63	14, 053, 264. 64	4, 978, 266. 18	1, 219, 768. 30	26, 400, 016. 42
1859	23, 154, 720. 53	14, 690, 927. 90	3, 490, 534. 53	1, 222, 222. 71	23, 797, 544. 40
1860	16, 472, 202. 72	11, 514, 649. 83	2, 991, 121. 54	1, 100, 802. 32	27, 977, 978. 30
1861	23, 001, 530. 67	12, 387, 156. 52	2, 865, 481. 17	1, 034, 599. 73	23, 327, 287. 69
1862	389, 175, 562. 29	42, 640, 353. 09	2, 327, 948. 37	852, 170. 47	21, 385, 862. 59
1863	603, 314, 411. 82	63, 261, 235. 31	3, 152, 032. 70	1, 078, 513. 36	23, 198, 382. 37
1864	690, 391, 048. 66	85, 704, 963. 74	2, 629, 975. 97	4, 985, 473. 90	27, 572, 216. 87

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1789, TO JUNE 30, 1900, BY CALENDAR YEARS TO 1843 AND BY FISCAL YEARS (ENDED THAT TIME.

Year.	Net ordinary expenditures.	Premiums.	Interest.	Public debt.	Gross expenditures.	Balance in Treasury at the end of the year.
1791	$1, 919, 589. 52	.....	$1, 177, 863. 03	$699, 984. 23	$3, 797, 436. 78	$973, 905. 75
1792	5, 896, 258. 47	.....	2, 373, 611. 28	693, 050. 25	8, 962, 920. 00	783, 444. 51
1793	1, 749, 070. 73	.....	2, 097, 859. 17	2, 633, 048. 07	6, 479, 977. 97	753, 661. 69
1794	3, 545, 299. 00	.....	2, 752, 523. 04	2, 743, 771. 13	9, 041, 593. 17	1, 151, 924. 17
1795	4, 362, 541. 72	.....	2, 947, 059. 06	2, 841, 639. 37	10, 151, 240. 15	516, 442. 61
1796	2, 551, 303. 15	.....	3, 239, 347. 68	2, 577, 126. 01	8, 367, 776. 84	888, 995. 42
1797	2, 836, 110. 52	.....	3, 172, 516. 73	2, 617, 250. 12	8, 625, 877. 37	1, 021, 899. 04
1798	4, 651, 710. 42	.....	2, 955, 875. 90	976, 032. 09	8, 583, 618. 41	617, 451. 43
1799	6, 480, 166. 72	.....	2, 815, 651. 41	1, 706, 578. 84	11, 002, 396. 97	2, 161, 867. 77
1800	7, 411, 369. 97	.....	3, 402, 601. 04	1, 138, 563. 11	11, 952, 534. 12	2, 623, 311. 99
1801	4, 981, 669. 90	.....	4, 411, 830. 06	2, 879, 876. 98	12, 273, 376. 94	3, 295, 391. 00
1802	3, 737, 079. 91	.....	4, 239, 172. 16	5, 294, 235. 24	13, 270, 487. 31	5, 020, 697. 64
1803	4, 002, 824. 24	.....	3, 949, 462. 36	3, 306, 697. 07	11, 258, 983. 67	4, 825, 811. 60
1804	4, 452, 858. 91	.....	4, 185, 048. 74	3, 977, 206. 07	12, 615, 113. 72	4, 037, 005. 26
1805	6, 357, 234. 62	.....	2, 657, 114. 22	4, 583, 960. 63	13, 598, 309. 47	3, 999, 388. 99
1806	6, 080, 209. 36	.....	3, 368, 968. 26	5, 572, 018. 64	15, 021, 196. 26	4, 538, 123. 80
1807	4, 984, 572. 89	.....	3, 369, 578. 48	2, 938, 141. 62	11, 292, 292. 99	9, 643, 850. 07
1808	6, 504, 338. 85	.....	2, 557, 074. 23	7, 701, 288. 96	16, 762, 702. 04	9, 941, 809. 96
1809	7, 414, 672. 14	.....	2, 866, 074. 90	3, 586, 479. 26	13, 867, 226. 30	3, 848, 056. 78
1810	5, 311, 082. 28	....	3, 163, 671. 09	4, 835, 241. 12	13, 309, 994. 49	2, 672, 276. 57
1811	5, 592, 604. 86	.....	2, 585, 435. 57	5, 414, 564. 43	13, 592, 604. 86	3, 502, 305. 80
1812	17, 829, 498. 70	.....	2, 451, 272. 57	1, 998, 349. 88	22, 279, 121. 15	3, 862, 217. 41
1813	28, 082, 396. 92	.....	3, 599, 455. 22	7, 508, 668. 22	39, 190, 520. 36	5, 196, 542. 00
1814	30, 127, 686. 38	.....	4, 593, 239. 04	3, 307, 304. 90	38, 028, 230. 32	1, 727, 848. 63
1815	26, 953, 571. 00	.....	5, 990, 090. 24	6, 638, 832. 11	39, 582, 493. 35	13, 106, 592. 88
1816	23, 373, 432. 58	.....	7, 822, 923. 34	17, 048, 139. 59	48, 244, 495. 51	22, 033, 519. 19
1817	15, 454, 609. 92	.....	4, 536, 282. 55	20, 886, 753. 57	40, 877, 646. 04	14, 989, 465. 48
1818	13, 808, 673. 78	.....	6, 209, 954. 03	15, 086, 247. 59	35, 104, 875. 40	1, 478, 526. 74
1819	16, 300, 273. 44	.....	5, 211, 730. 56	2, 492, 195. 73	24, 004, 199. 73	2, 079, 992. 38
1820	13, 134, 530. 57	.....	5, 151, 004. 32	3, 477, 489. 96	21, 763, 024. 85	1, 198, 461. 21
1821	10, 723, 479. 07	.....	5, 126, 073. 79	3, 241, 019. 83	19, 090, 572. 69	1, 681, 592. 24
1822	9, 827, 643. 51	.....	5, 172, 788. 79	2, 676, 160. 33	17, 676, 592. 63	4, 237, 427. 55
1823	9, 784, 154. 59	.....	4, 922, 475. 40	607, 541. 01	15, 314, 171. 00	9, 463, 922. 81
1824	15, 330, 144. 71	.....	4, 943, 557. 93	11, 624, 835. 83	31, 898, 538. 47	1, 946, 597. 13
1825	11, 490, 459. 94	.....	4, 366, 757. 40	7, 728, 587. 38	23, 585, 804. 72	5, 201, 650. 43
1826	13, 062, 316. 27	.....	3, 975, 542. 95	7, 065, 539. 24	24, 103, 398. 46	6, 358, 686. 18
1827	12, 653, 095. 65	.....	3, 486, 071. 51	6, 517, 596. 88	22, 656, 764. 04	6, 668, 286. 10
1828	13, 296, 041. 45	.....	3, 098, 800. 60	9, 064, 637. 47	25, 459, 479. 52	5, 972, 435. 81
1829	12, 641, 210. 40	.....	2, 542, 843. 23	9, 860, 304. 77	25, 044, 358. 40	5, 755, 704. 79
1830	13, 229, 533. 33	.....	1, 912, 574. 93	9, 443, 173. 29	24, 585, 281. 55	6, 014, 539. 75
1831	13, 864, 067. 90	.....	1, 373, 748. 74	14, 800, 629. 48	30, 038, 446. 12	4, 502, 914. 45
1832	16, 516, 388. 77	.....	772, 561. 50	17, 067, 747. 79	34, 356, 698. 06	2, 011, 777. 55
1833	22, 713, 755. 11	.....	303, 796. 87	1, 239, 746. 51	24, 257, 298. 49	11, 702, 905. 31
1834	18, 425, 417. 25	.....	202, 152. 98	5, 974, 412. 21	24, 601, 982. 44	8, 892, 858. 42
1835	17, 514, 950. 28	.....	57, 863. 08	328. 20	17, 573, 141. 56	26, 749, 803. 96
1836	30, 868, 164. 04	.....	.....	.....	30, 868, 164. 04	46, 708, 436. 00
1837	37, 243, 214. 24	.....	.....	21, 822. 91	37, 265, 037. 15	37, 327, 252. 69
1838	33, 849, 718. 08	.....	14, 996. 48	5, 590, 723. 79	39, 455, 438. 35	36, 891, 196. 94
1839	26, 496, 948. 73	.....	399, 833. 89	10, 718, 153. 53	37, 614, 936. 15	33, 157, 503. 68
1840	24, 139, 920. 11	.....	174, 598. 08	3, 912, 015. 62	28, 226, 533. 81	29, 963, 163. 46
1841	26, 196, 840. 29	.....	284, 977. 55	5, 315, 712. 19	31, 797, 530. 03	28, 685, 111. 08
1842	24, 361, 336. 59	.....	773, 549. 85	7, 801, 990. 09	32, 936, 876. 53	30, 521, 979. 44
1843*a*	11, 256, 508. 60	.....	523, 583. 91	338, 012. 64	12, 118, 105. 15	39, 186, 284. 74
1844	20, 650, 108. 01	.....	1, 833, 452. 13	11, 158, 450. 71	33, 642, 010. 85	36, 742, 829. 62
1845	21, 895, 369. 61	$18, 231. 43	1, 040, 458. 18	7, 536, 349. 49	30, 490, 408. 71	36, 194, 274. 81
1846	26, 418, 459. 59	.....	842, 723. 27	371, 100. 04	27, 632, 282. 90	38, 261, 959. 65
1847	53, 801, 569. 37	.....	1, 119, 214. 72	5, 600, 067. 65	60, 520, 851. 74	33, 079, 276. 43
1848	45, 227, 454. 77	.....	2, 390, 765. 88	13, 036, 922. 54	60, 655, 143. 19	29, 416, 612. 45
1849	39, 933, 542. 61	82, 865. 81	3, 565, 535. 78	12, 804, 478. 54	56, 386, 422. 74	32, 827, 082. 69
1850	37, 165, 990. 09	.....	3, 782, 393. 03	3, 656, 335. 14	44, 604, 718. 26	35, 871, 753. 31
1851	44, 054, 717. 66	69, 713. 19	3, 696, 760. 75	654, 912. 71	48, 476, 104. 31	40, 158, 353. 25
1852	40, 389, 954. 56	170, 063. 42	4, 000. 297. 80	2, 152, 293. 05	46, 712, 608. 83	43, 338, 860. 02
1853	44, 078, 156. 35	420, 498. 64	3, 665, 832. 74	6, 412, 574. 01	54, 577, 061. 74	50, 261, 901. 09
1854	51, 967, 528. 42	2, 877, 818. 69	3, 070, 926. 69	17, 556, 896. 95	75, 473, 170. 75	48, 591, 073. 41
1855	56, 316, 197. 72	872, 047. 39	2. 314, 464. 99	6, 662, 065. 86	66, 164, 775. 96	47, 777, 672. 13
1856	66, 772, 527. 64	385, 372. 90	1, 953, 822. 37	3, 614, 618. 66	72, 726, 341. 57	49, 108, 229. 80
1857	66, 041, 143. 70	363, 572. 39	1, 593, 265. 23	3, 276, 606. 05	71, 274, 587. 37	46, 802, 855. 00
1858	72, 330, 437. 17	574, 443. 08	1, 652, 055. 67	7, 505, 250. 82	82, 062, 186. 74	35, 113, 334. 22
1859	66, 355, 950. 07	.....	2, 637, 649. 70	14, 685, 043. 15	83, 678, 642. 92	33, 193, 248. 60
1860	60, 056, 754. 71	.....	3, 144, 120. 94	13, 854, 250. 00	77, 055, 125. 65	32, 979, 530. 78
1861	62, 616, 055. 78	.....	4, 034, 157. 30	18, 737, 100. 00	85, 387, 313. 08	30, 963, 857. 83
1862	456, 379, 896. 81	.....	13, 190, 344. 84	96, 097, 322. 09	565, 667, 563. 74	46, 965, 304. 87
1863	694, 004, 575. 56	.....	24, 729, 700. 62	181, 081, 635. 07	899, 815, 911. 25	36, 523, 046. 13
1864	811, 283, 679. 14	.....	53, 685, 421. 69	430, 572, 014. 03	1, 295, 541, 114. 86	134, 433, 738. 44

January 1 to June 30, 1843.

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TABLE L.—STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED

Year.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous.
1865	$1,030,690,400.06	$122,617,434.07	$5,059,360.71	$16,347,621.34	$42,989,385.10
1866	283,154,676.06	43,285,662.00	3,295,729.32	15,605,549.88	40,613,114.17
	3,568,638,312.28	717,551,816.39	103,369,211.42	119,607,656.01	643,604,554.33
	*a*3,621,780.07	*a*77,992.17	*a*53,286.61	*a*9,737.87	*a*718,769.52
	3,572,260,092.35	717,629,808.56	103,422,498.03	119,617,393.88	644,323,323.85
1867	95,224,415.63	31,034,011.04	4,642,531.77	20,936,551.71	51,110,223.72
1868	123,246,648.62	25,775,502.72	4,100,682.32	23.782,386.78	53,009,867.67
1869	78,501,990.61	20,000,757.97	7,042,923.06	28,476,621.78	56,474,061.53
1870	57,655,675.40	21,780,229.87	3,407,938.15	28,340,202.17	53,237,461.56
1871	35,799,991.82	19,431,027.21	7,426,997.44	34,443,894.88	60,481,916.23
1872	35,372,157.20	21,249,209.99	7,061,728.82	28,533,402.76	60,984,757.42
1873	46,323,138.31	23,526,256.79	7,951,704.88	29,359,426.86	73,328,110.06
1874	42,313,927.22	30,932,587.42	6,692,462.09	29,038,414.66	85,141,593.61
1875	41,120,645.98	21,497,626.27	8,384,656.82	29,456,216.22	71,070,702.98
1876	38,070,888.64	18,963,309.82	5,966,558.17	28,257,395.69	73,599,661.04
1877	37,082,735.90	14,959,935.36	5,277,007.22	27,963,752.27	58,926,532.53
1878	32,154,147.85	17,365,301.37	4,629,280.28	27,137,019.08	58,177,703.57
1879	40,425,660.73	15,125,126.84	5,206,109.08	35,121,482.39	63,741,555.49
1880	38,116,916.22	13,536,984.74	5,945,457.09	56,777,174.44	54,713,529.76
1881	40,466,460.55	15,686,671.66	6,514,161.09	50,059,279.62	64,416,324.71
1882	43,570,494.19	15,032,046.26	9,736,747.40	61,345,193.95	57,219,750.98
1883	48,911,382.93	15,283,437.17	7,362,590.34	66,012.573.64	68,678,022.21
1884	39,429,603.36	17,292,601.44	6,475,999.29	55,429,228.06	70,920,433.70
1885	42,670,578.47	16,021,079.67	6,552,494.63	56,102,267.49	87,494,258.38
1886	34,324,152.74	13,907,887.74	6,099,158.17	63,404,864.03	74,166,929.85
1887	38,561,025.85	15,141,126.80	6,194,522.69	75,029,101.79	85,264,825.59
1888	38,522,436.11	16,926,437.65	6,249,307.87	80,288,508.77	72,952,260.80
1889	44,435,270.85	21,378,809.31	6,892,207.78	87,624,779.11	80,664,064.26
1890	44,582,838.08	22,006,206.24	6,708,046.67	106,936,855.07	81,403,256.49
1891	48,720,065.01	26,113,896.46	8,527,469.01	124,415,951.40	110,048,167.49
1892	46,895,456.30	29,174,138.98	11,150,577.67	134,583,052.79	99,841,988.61
1893	49,641,773.47	30,136,084.43	13,345,347.27	159,357.557.87	103,732,799.27
1894	54,567,929.85	31,701,293.79	10,293,481.52	141,177,284.96	101,943,884.07
1895	51,804,759.13	28,797,795.73	9,939,754.21	141,395,228.87	93,279,730.14
1896	50,830,920.89	27,147,732.38	12,165,528.28	139,434,000.98	87,216,234.62
1897	48,950,267.89	34,561,546.29	13,016,802.46	141,053,164.63	90,401,267.82
1898	91,992,000.29	58,823,984.80	10,994,667.70	147,452,368.61	96,520,505.17
1899	229,841,254.47	63,942,104.25	12,805,711.14	139,394,929.07	119,191,255.90
1900	134,774,767.78	55,953,077.72	10,175,106.76	140,877,316.02	105,773,190.16
Total	5,537,162,470.69	1,567,836,234.74	368,358,217.17	2,658,614,842.30	3,266,450,151.24

a Outstanding

NOTE.—This statement is made from warrants *paid* by the Treasurer up to June 30, 1866. The

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STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1900, ETC.—Continued.

Year.	Net ordinary expenditures.	Premiums.	Interest.	Public debt.	Gross expenditures.	Balance in Treasury at the end of the year.
1865	$1,217,704,199.28	$1,717,900.11	$77,395,090.30	$609,616,141.68	$1,906,433,331.37	$33,933,657.89
1866	385,954,731.43	58,476.51	133,067,624.91	620,263,249.10	1,139,344,081.95	165,301,654.76
	5,152,771,550.43	7,611,003.56	502,689,519.27	2,374,677,103.12	8,037,749,176.38	.....
	a 4,481,566.24	.....	*a* 2,888.48	*a* 100.31	*a* 54,484,555.03	*a* 4,484,555.03
	5,157,253,116.67	7,611,003.56	502,692,407.75	2,374,677,203.43	8,042,233,731.41	160,817,099.73
1867	202,947,733.87	10,813,349.38	143,781,591.91	735,536,980.11	1,093,079,655.27	198,076,537.09
1868	229,915,088.11	7,001,151.04	140,424,045.71	692,549,685.88	1,069,889,970.74	158,936,082.87
1869	190,496,354.95	1,674,680.05	130,694,242.80	261,912,718.31	584,777,996.11	183,781,985.76
1870	164,421,507.15	15,996,555.60	129,235,498.00	393,254,282.13	702,907,842.88	177,604,116.51
1871	157,583,827.58	9,016,794.74	125,576,565.93	399,503,670.65	691,680,858.90	138,019,122.15
1872	153,201,856.19	6,958,266.76	117,357,839.72	405,007,307.54	682,525,270.21	134,666,001.85
1873	180,488,636.90	5,105,919.99	104,750,688.44	233,699,352.58	524,044,597.91	159,293,673.41
1874	194,118,985.00	1,395,073.55	107,119,815.21	422,065,060.23	724,698,933.99	178,833,339.54
1875	171,529,848.27	.....	103,093,544.57	407,377,492.48	682,000,885.32	172,804,061.32
1876	164,857,813.36	.....	100,243,271.23	449,345,272.80	714,446,357.39	149,909,377.21
1877	144,209,963.28	.....	97,124,511.58	323,965,424.05	565,299,898.91	214,887,645.88
1878	134,463,452.15	.....	102,500,874.65	353,676,944.90	590,641,271.70	286,591,453.88
1879	161,619,934.53	.....	105,327,949.00	699,445,809.16	966,393,692.69	386,832,588.65
1880	169,090,062.25	2,795,320.42	95,757,575.11	432,590,280.41	700,233,238.19	231,940,064.44
1881	177,142,897.63	1,061,248.78	82,508,741.18	165,152,335.05	425,865,222.64	280,607,668.37
1882	186,904,232.78	.....	71,077,206.79	271,646,299.55	529,627,739.12	275,450,903.53
1883	206,248,006.29	.....	59,160,131.25	590,083,829.96	855,491,967.50	374,189,081.98
1884	189,547,865.85	.....	54,578,378.48	260,520,690.50	504,646,934.83	424,941,403.07
1885	208,840,678.64	.....	51,386,256.47	211,760,353.43	471,987,288.54	521,794,026.26
1886	191,902,992.53	.....	50,580,145.97	205,216,709.36	447,699,847.86	526,848,755.46
1887	220,190,602.72	.....	47,741,577.25	271,901,321.15	539,833,501.12	512,851,434.36
1888	214,938,951.20	8,270,842.46	44,715,007.47	249,760,258.05	517,685,059.18	659,449,099.94
1889	240,995,131.21	17,292,362.65	41,001,484.29	318,922,412.35	618,211,390.60	673,399,118.18
1890	261,637,202.55	20,304,224.06	36,099,284.05	312,206,367.50	630,247,078.16	691,527,403.76
1891	317,825,549.37	10,401,220.61	37,547,135.37	365,352,470.87	731,126,376.22	726,222,332.60
1892	321,645,214.35	.....	23,378,116.23	338,995,958.98	684,019,289.56	778,604,339.28
1893	356,213,562.31	.....	27,264,392.18	389,530,044.50	773,007,998.99	738,467,555.07
1894	339,683,874.19	.....	27,841,405.64	331,383,272.95	698,908,552.78	763,565,540.75
1895	325,217,268.08	.....	30,978,030.21	354,276,858.93	710,472,157.22	773,610,008.76
1896	316,794,417.15	.....	35,385,028.93	396,190,023.35	748,369,469.43	846,093,349.62
1897	327,983,049.09	.....	37,791,110.48	353,180,877.50	718,955,037.07	864,790,237.71
1898	405,783,526.57	.....	37,585,056.23	384,219,542.00	827,588,124.80	775,751,368.11
1899	565,175,254.83	.....	39,896,925.02	341,149,968.98	946,222,148.83	867,980,559.46
1900	447,553,458.44	33,147,054.81	40,160,333.27	365,582,271.25	886,443,117.77	1,059,336,349.58
	13,398,421,916.14	158,845,068.46	2,982,356,168.37	15,061,639,350.87	31,601,262,503.84	.....

warrants.

outstanding warrants are then added, and the statement is by warrants *issued* from that date.

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TABLE M.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED.

JULY 1, 1860.

[Population, 31,443,321; circulation per capita, $13.85.]

	General stock of money in United States.	Held in Treasury as assets of the Government.	Amount in circulation.
Specie	$235,000,000	$6,695,225	$228,304,775
State-bank notes	207,102,477		207,102,477
	442,102,477	6,695,225	435,407,252

JULY 1, 1861.

[Population, 32,064,000; circulation per capita, $13.98.]

Specie	$250,000,000	$3,600,000	$246,400,000
State-bank notes	202,005,767		202,005,767
	452,005,767	3,600,000	448,405,767

JULY 1, 1862.

[Population, 32,704,000; circulation per capita, $10.23.]

State-bank notes	$183,792,079		$183,792,079
United States notes	96,620,000	$23,754,335	72,865,665
Demand notes	53,040,000		53,040,000
	333,452,079	23,754,335	309,697,744
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast			25,000,000
			334,697,744

JULY 1, 1863.

[Population, 33,365,000; circulation per capita, $17.84.]

Fractional currency	$20,192,456	$4,308,074	$15,884,382
State-bank notes	238,677,218		238,677,218
United States notes	387,646,589	75,165,171	312,481,418
Demand notes	3,351,020		3,351,020
	649,867,283	79,473,245	570,394,038
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast			25,000,000
			595,394,038

JULY 1, 1864.

[Population, 34,046,000; circulation per capita, $19.67.]

Fractional currency	$22,894,877	$3,762,376	$19,132,501
State-bank notes	179,157,717		179,157,717
United States notes	447,300,203	32,184,213	415,115,990
National-bank notes	31,235,270		31,235,270
	680,588,067	35,946,589	644,641,478
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast			25,000,000
			669,641,478

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TABLE M.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1865.

[Population, 34,748,000; circulation per capita, $20.57.]

	General stock of money in United States.	Held in Treasury as assets of the Government.	Amount in circulation.
Fractional currency	$25,005,829	$3,277,074	$21,728,755
State-bank notes	142,919,638	.....	142,919,638
United States notes	431,066,428	52,149,686	378,916,742
National-bank notes	146,137,860	.....	146,137,860
	745,129,755	55,426,760	689,702,995
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast	.....	.....	25,000,000
			714,702,995

JULY 1, 1866.

[Population, 35,469,000; circulation per capita, $18.99.]

State-bank notes	$19,996,163	.....	$19,996,163
Fractional currency	27,070,877	$2,383,814	24,687,063
United States notes	400,780,306	72,988,001	327,792,305
National-bank notes	281,479,908	5,467,195	276,012,713
	729,327,254	80,839,010	648,488,244
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast	.....	.....	25,000,000
			673,488,244

JULY 1, 1867.

[Population, 36,211,000; circulation per capita, $18.28.]

State-bank notes	$4,484,112	.....	$4,484,112
Fractional currency	28,307,524	$2,001,230	26,306,294
United States notes	371,783,597	52,345,895	319,437,702
National-bank notes	298,625,379	11,861,416	286,763,961
	703,200,612	66,208,543	636,992,069
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast	.....	.....	25,000,000
			661,992,069

JULY 1, 1868.

[Population, 36,973,000; circulation per capita, $18.39.]

State-bank notes	$3,163,771	.....	$3,163,771
Fractional currency	32,626,952	$3,627,600	28,999,352
United States notes	356,000,000	27,428,335	328,571,665
National-bank notes	299,762,855	5,393,982	294,368,873
	691,553,578	36,449,917	655,103,661
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast	.....	.....	25,000,000
			680,103,661

JULY 1, 1869.

[Population, 37,756,000; circulation per capita, $17.60.]

State-bank notes	$2,558,874	.....	$2,558,874
Fractional currency	32,114,637	$1,672,398	30,442,239
United States notes	355,935,194	41,233,100	314,702,094
National-bank notes	299,742,475	7,992,791	291,749,684
	690,351,180	50,898,289	639,452,891
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast	.....	.....	25,000,000
			664,452,891

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TABLE M.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1870.

[Population, 38,558,371; circulation per capita, $17.50.]

	General stock of money in United States.	Held in Treasury as assets of the Government.	Amount in circulation.
State-bank notes	$2,222,793		$2,222,793
Fractional currency	39,878,684	$5,499,402	34,379,282
United States notes	356,000,000	31,037,362	324,962,638
National-bank notes	299,766,984	11,118,903	288,648,081
	697,868,461	47,655,667	650,212,794
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast			25,000,000
			675,212,794

JULY 1, 1871.

[Population, 39,555,000; circulation per capita, $18.10.]

State-bank notes	$1,968,058		$1,968,058
Fractional currency	40,582,875	$6,136,570	34,446,305
United States notes	356,000,000	12,931,030	343,068,970
National-bank notes	318,261,241	6,855,569	311,405,672
	716,812,174	25,923,169	690,889,005
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast			25,000,000
			715,889,005

JULY 1, 1872.

[Population, 40,596,000; circulation per capita, $18.19.]

State-bank notes	$1,700,935		$1,700,935
Fractional currency	40,855,835	$4,452,906	36,402,929
United States notes	357,500,000	11,331,320	346,168,680
National-bank notes	337,664,795	8,627,790	329,037,005
	737,721,565	24,412,016	713,309,549
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast			25,000,000
			738,309,549

JULY 1, 1873.

[Population, 41,677,000; circulation per capita, $18.04.]

State-bank notes	$1,379,184		$1,379,184
Fractional currency	44,799,365	$6,723,360	38,076,005
United States notes	356,000,000	7,535,855	348,464,145
National-bank notes	347,267,061	8,304,586	338,962,475
	749,445,610	22,563,801	726,881,809
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast			25,000,000
			751,881,809

JULY 1, 1874.

[Population, 42,796,000; circulation per capita, $18.13.]

State-bank notes	$1,162,453		$1,162,453
Fractional currency	45,881,296	$7,647,714	38,233,582
United States notes	382,000,000	10,578,548	371,421,452
National-bank notes	351,981,032	11,715,488	340,265,544
	781,024,781	29,941,750	751,083,031
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast			25,000,000
			776,083,031

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TABLE M.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1875.

[Population, 43,951,000; circulation per capita, $17.16.]

	General stock of money in United States.	Held in Treasury as assets of the Government.	Amount in circulation.
State-bank notes	$964,497		$964,497
Fractional currency	42,129,424	$4,224,854	37,904,570
United States notes	375,771,580	26,085,245	349,686,335
National-bank notes	354,408,008	13,861,463	340,546,545
	773,273,509	44,171,562	729,101,947
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast			25,000,000
			754,101,947

JULY 1, 1876.

[Population, 45,137,000; circulation per capita, $16.12.]

State-bank notes	$1,047,335		$1,047,335
Subsidiary silver	27,418,734	$6,363,606	a 21,055,128
Fractional currency	34,446,595	1,507,750	32,938,845
United States notes	369,772,284	38,324,906	331,447,378
National-bank notes	332,998,336	16,877,634	316,120,702
	765,683,284	63,073,896	702,609,388
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast			25,000,000
			727,609,388

a The amount of subsidiary silver in circulation, according to the records of the Department, was $26,055,128, but for the sake of uniformity $5,000,000 of this amount is deducted and stated as a part of the specie in circulation on the Pacific coast, as heretofore.

JULY 1, 1877.

[Population, 46,353,000; circulation per capita, $15.58.]

Subsidiary silver	$40,837,506	$2,952,653	$37,884,853
Fractional currency	20,403,137	161,476	20,241,661
United States notes	359,764,332	21,864,988	337,899,344
National-bank notes	317,048,872	15,759,847	301,289,025
	738,053,847	40,738,964	697,314,883
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast			25,000,000
			722,314,883

JULY 1, 1878.

[Population, 47,598,000; circulation per capita, $15.32.]

Standard silver dollars	$16,269,079	$15,052,748	$1,209,251
Silver certificates			7,080
Subsidiary silver	60,778,828	6,860,506	53,918,322
Fractional currency	16,547,769	180,044	16,367,725
United States notes	346,681,016	25,775,121	320,905,895
National-bank notes	324,514,284	12,789,923	311,724,361
	764,790,976	60,658,342	704,132,634
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific coast			25,000,000
			729,132,634

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TABLE M.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1879.

[Population, 48,866,000; circulation per capita, $16.75.]

	General stock of money in United States.	Held in Treasury as assets of the Government.	Amount in circulation.
Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$245,741,837	$119,956,655	$110,505,362
Gold certificates			15,279,820
Standard silver dollars	41,276,356	32,825,437	8,036,439
Silver certificates			414,480
Subsidiary silver	70,249,985	8,903,401	61,346,584
United States notes	346,681,016	45,036,904	301,644,112
National-bank notes	329,691,697	8,286,701	321,404,996
	1,033,640,891	215,009,098	818,631,793

JULY 1, 1880.

[Population, 50,155,783; circulation per capita, $19.41.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$351,841,206	$118,181,527	$225,695,779
Gold certificates			7,963,900
Standard silver dollars	69,660,408	43,760,282	20,110,557
Silver certificates			5,789,569
Subsidiary silver	72,862,270	24,350,482	48,511,788
United States notes	346,681,016	18,785,559	327,895,457
National-bank notes	344,505,427	7,090,249	337,415,178
	1,185,550,327	212,168,099	973,382,228

JULY 1, 1881.

[Population, 51,316,000, circulation per capita, $21.71.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$478,484,538	$157,412,141	$315,312,877
Gold certificates			5,759,520
Standard silver dollars	95,297,083	26,843,942	29,342,412
Silver certificates			39,110,729
Subsidiary silver	74,087,061	27,247,697	46,839,364
United States notes	346,681,016	18,554,092	328,126,924
National-bank notes	355,042,675	5,296,382	349,746,293
	1,349,592,373	235,354,254	1,114,238,119

JULY 1, 1882.

[Population, 52,495,000; circulation per capita, $22.37.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$506,757,715	$143,477,370	$358,251,325
Gold certificates			5,029,020
Standard silver dollars	122,788,544	35,878,634	32,403,820
Silver certificates			54,506,090
Subsidiary silver	74,428,580	28,048,631	46,379,949
United States notes	346,681,016	21,425,589	325,255,427
National-bank notes	358,742,034	6,277,246	352,464,788
	1,409,397,889	235,107,470	1,174,290,419

JULY 1, 1883.

[Population, 53,693,000; circulation per capita, $22.91.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$542,732,063	$138,271,198	$344,653,495
Gold certificates			59,807,370
Standard silver dollars	152,047,685	43,775,549	35,651,450
Silver certificates			72,620,686
Subsidiary silver	74,960,300	28,486,001	46,474,299
United States notes	346,681,016	23,438,839	323,242,177
National-bank notes	356,073,281	8,217,062	347,856,219
	1,472,494,345	242,188,649	1,230,305,696

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TABLE M.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1884.

[Population, 54,911,000; circulation per capita, $22.65.]

	General stock of money in United States.	Held in Treasury as assets of the Government.	Amount in circulation.
Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$545,500,797	$133,729,954	$340,624,203
Gold certificates			71,146,640
Standard silver dollars	180,306,614	43,189,403	40,690,200
Silver certificates			96,427,011
Subsidiary silver	75,261,528	29,600,720	45,660,808
United States notes	346,681,016	27,993,802	318,687,214
National-bank notes	339,499,883	8,809,990	330,689,893
	1,487,249,838	243,323,869	1,243,925,969

JULY 1, 1885.

[Population, 56,148,000; circulation per capita, $23.02.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$588,697,036	$120,298,895	$341,668,411
Gold certificates			126,729,730
Standard silver dollars	208,538,967	67,921,052	39,086,969
Silver certificates			101,530,946
Subsidiary silver	74,939,820	31,236,899	43,702,921
United States notes	346,681,016	15,462,379	331,218,637
National-bank notes	318,576,711	9,945,710	308,631,001
	1,537,433,550	244,864,935	1,292,568,615

JULY 1, 1886.

[Population, 57,404,000; circulation per capita, $21.82.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$590,774,461	$156,510,511	$358,219,576
Gold certificates			76,044,375
Standard silver dollars	237,191,906	96,407,058	52,668,623
Silver certificates			88,116,225
Subsidiary silver	75,060,937	28,886,947	46,173,990
United States notes	346,681,016	22,868,317	323,812,699
National-bank notes	311,699,454	4,034,416	307,665,038
	1,561,407,774	308,707,249	1,252,700,525

JULY 1, 1887.

[Population, 58,680,000; circulation per capita, $22.45.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$654,520,335	$186,754,217	$376,540,681
Gold certificates			91,225,437
Standard silver dollars	277,445,767	79,779,029	55,548,721
Silver certificates			142,118,017
Subsidiary silver	75,547,799	26,963,934	48,583,865
United States notes	346,681,016	20,013,797	326,667,219
National-bank notes	279,217,788	2,362,585	276,855,203
	1,633,412,705	315,873,562	1,317,539,143

JULY 1, 1888.

[Population, 59,974,000; circulation per capita, $22.88.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$705,818,855	$193,610,172	$391,114,033
Gold certificates			121,094,650
Standard silver dollars	310,166,459	53,879,406	55,527,396
Silver certificates			200,759,657
Subsidiary silver	76,406,376	26,044,062	50,362,314
United States notes	346,681,016	38,680,976	308,000,040
National-bank notes	252,368,321	7,055,541	245,312,780
	1,691,441,027	319,270,157	1,372,170,870

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TABLE M.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1889.

[Population, 61,289,000; circulation per capita, $22.52.]

	General stock of money in United States.	Held in Treasury as assets of the Government.	Amount in circulation.
Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$680,063,505	$186,451,708	$376,481,568
Gold certificates			117,130,229
Standard silver dollars	343,947,093	32,334,229	54,457,299
Silver certificates			257,155,565
Subsidiary silver	76,601,836	25,124,672	51,477,164
United States notes	346,681,016	30,241,825	316,439,191
National-bank notes	211,378,963	4,158,330	207,220,633
	1,658,672,413	278,310,764	1,380,361,649

JULY 1, 1890.

[Population, 62,622,250; circulation per capita, $22.82.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$695,563,029	$190,473,247	$374,258,923
Gold certificates			130,830,859
Standard silver dollars	380,083,304	26,248,317	56,278,749
Silver certificates			297,556,238
Subsidiary silver	76,825,305	22,792,718	54,032,587
United States notes	346,681,016	11,992,039	334,688,977
National-bank notes	185,970,775	4,365,838	181,604,937
	1,685,123,429	255,872,159	1,429,251,270

JULY 1, 1891.

[Population, 63,844,000; circulation per capita, $23.45.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$646,582,852	$119,209,620	$407,319,163
Gold certificates			120,063,069
Standard silver dollars	388,525,085	22,462,940	58,826,179
Silver certificates			307,235,966
Subsidiary silver	77,848,700	19,629,480	58,219,220
Treasury notes of 1890	50,228,417	9,879,713	40,348,704
United States notes	346,681,016	3,473,656	343,207,360
National-bank notes	167,927,974	5,706,928	162,221,046
	1,677,794,044	180,353,337	1,497,440,707

JULY 1, 1892

[Population, 65,086,000; circulation per capita, $24.60.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$664,275,335	$114,612,892	$408,568,824
Gold certificates			141,093,619
Standard silver dollars	389,345,447	5,834,520	56,817,462
Silver certificates			326,693,465
Subsidiary silver	77,521,478	14,227,774	63,293,704
Treasury notes of 1890	101,712,071	3,453,379	98,258,692
United States notes	346,681,016	7,281,112	309,559,904
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872			29,840,000
National-bank notes	172,683,850	5,462,333	167,221,517
	1,752,219,197	150,872,010	1,601,347,187

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TABLE M.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1893.

[Population, 66,349,000; circulation per capita, $24.06.]

	General stock of money in United States.	Held in Treasury as assets of the Government.	Amount in circulation.
Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$597,697,685	$96,519,833	$408,535,663
Gold certificates			92,642,189
Standard silver dollars	391,110,549	7,357,028	56,929,673
Silver certificates			326,823,848
Subsidiary silver	77,415,123	11,945,257	65,469,866
Treasury notes of 1890	147,190,227	6,334,613	140,855,614
United States notes	346,681,016	15,906,590	319,059,426
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872			11,715,000
National-bank notes	178,715,872	4,043,906	174,669,966
	1,738,808,472	142,107,227	1,596,701,245

JULY 1, 1894.

[Population, 67,632,000; circulation per capita, $24.56.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$627,293,201	$64,976,622	$495,976,730
Gold certificates			66,339,849
Standard silver dollars	395,415,615	15,860,217	52,564,662
Silver certificates			326,990,736
Subsidiary silver	76,249,925	17,738,968	58,510,957
Treasury notes of 1890	152,584,417	17,902,988	134,681,429
United States notes	346,681,016	21,156,414	266,589,602
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872			58,935,000
National-bank notes	206,854,787	6,635,044	200,219,743
	1,805,078,961	144,270,253	1,660,808,708

JULY 1, 1895.

[Population, 68,934,000; circulation per capita, $23.24.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$636,256,023	$108,236,753	$479,637,961
Gold certificates			48,381,309
Standard silver dollars	401,688,649	30,079,665	51,986,043
Silver certificates			319,622,941
Subsidiary silver	76,954,434	16,604,420	60,350,014
Treasury notes of 1890	146,088,400	30,145,231	115,943,169
United States notes	346,681,016	27,587,031	263,648,985
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872			55,445,000
National-bank notes	211,691,035	4,737,984	206,953,051
	1,819,359,557	217,391,084	1,601,968,473

JULY 1, 1896.

[Population, 70,254,000; circulation per capita, $21.44.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$599,597,964	$102,494,781	$454,905,064
Gold certificates			42,198,119
Standard silver dollars	422,040,719	39,266,624	52,116,904
Silver certificates			330,657,191
Subsidiary silver	75,971,507	15,767,056	60,204,451
Treasury notes of 1890	129,683,280	34,638,033	95,045,247
United States notes	346,681,016	90,541,148	224,249,868
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872			31,890,000
National-bank notes	226,000,547	10,832,425	215,168,122
	1,799,975,033	293,540,067	1,506,434,966

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TABLE M.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ON THE DATES SPECIFIED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1897.

[Population, 71,592,000; circulation per capita, $22.91.]

	General stock coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.
Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$696,239,016	$141,363,989	$517,589,688
Gold certificates			37,285,339
Standard silver dollars	441,722,904	31,933,311	51,940,281
Silver certificates			357,849,312
Subsidiary silver	75,818,369	16,201,960	59,616,409
Treasury notes of 1890	114,867,280	31,397,763	83,469,517
United States notes	346,681,016	39,766,394	245,954,622
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872			60,960,000
National-bank notes	230,668,034	5,123,683	225,544,351
	1,905,996,619	265,787,100	1,640,209,519

JULY 1, 1898.

[Population, 72,947,000; circulation per capita, $25.19.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$861,514,780	$167,752,728	$657,950,463
Gold certificates			35,811,589
Standard silver dollars	460,143,579	11,534,103	58,482,966
Silver certificates			390,126,510
Subsidiary silver	76,127,610	12,070,690	64,056,920
Treasury notes of 1890	101,207,280	2,900,843	98,306,437
United States notes	346,681,016	36,546,994	284,569,022
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872			25,565,000
National-bank notes	227,900,177	4,909,189	222,990,988
	2,073,574,442	235,714,547	1,837,859,895

JULY 1, 1899.

[Population, 74,318,000; circulation per capita, $25.62.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$963,498,384	$251,104,415	$679,738,650
Gold certificates			32,655,919
Standard silver dollars	470,178,802	6,560,759	61,481,426
Silver certificates			402,136,617
Subsidiary silver	74,866,552	5,800,728	69,065,824
Treasury notes of 1890	93,518,280	956,516	92,561,764
United States notes	346,681,016	18,054,174	308,351,842
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872			20,275,000
National-bank notes	241,350,871	3,545,432	237,805,439
	2,190,093,905	286,022,024	1,904,071,881

JULY 1, 1900.

[Population, 76,295,220; circulation per capita, $26.94.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$1,034,384,444	$222,844,953	$610,806,472
Gold certificates			200,733,019
Standard silver dollars	490,104,027	15,749,107	65,889,346
Silver certificates			408,465,574
Subsidiary silver	82,863,742	6,702,754	76,160,988
Treasury notes of 1890	76,027,000	723,058	75,303,942
United States notes	346,681,016	29,004,471	313,971,545
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872			3,705,000
National-bank notes	309,640,444	9,525,332	300,115,112
	2,339,700,673	284,549,675	2,055,150,998

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TABLE M.—STATEMENT OF THE COIN AND PAPER CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1860 TO 1900, INCLUSIVE, WITH AMOUNT OF CIRCULATION PER CAPITA.

RECAPITULATION.

Year.	Coin, including bullion in Treasury.	United States notes and bank notes.	Total money.	Coin, bullion, and paper money in Treasury, as assets.	Circulation.	Population.	Circulation per capita.
1860 ..	$253,000,000	$207,102,477	$442,102,477	$6,695,225	$435,407,252	31,443,321	$13.85
1861 ..	250,000,000	202,005,767	452,005,767	3,600,000	448,405,767	32,064,000	13.98
1862 ..	25,000,000	333,452,079	358,452,079	23,754,335	334,697,744	32,704,000	10.23
1863 ..	25,000,000	649,867,283	674,867,283	79,473,245	595,394,038	33,365,000	17.84
1864 ..	25,000,000	680,588,067	705,588,067	35,946,589	669,641,478	34,046,000	19.67
1865 ..	25,000,000	745,129,755	770,129,755	55,426,760	714,702,995	34,748,000	20.57
1866 ..	25,000,000	729,327,254	754,327,254	80,839,010	673,488,244	35,469,000	18.99
1867 ..	25,000,000	703,200,612	728,200,612	66,208,543	661,992,069	36,211,000	18.28
1868 ..	25,000,000	691,553,578	716,553,578	36,449,917	680,103,661	36,973,000	18.39
1869 ..	25,000,000	690,351,180	715,351,180	50,898,289	664,452,891	37,756,000	17.60
1870 ..	25,000,000	697,868,461	722,868,461	47,655,667	675,212,794	38,558,371	17.50
1871 ..	25,000,000	716,812,174	741,812,174	25,923,169	715,889,005	39,555,000	18.10
1872 ..	25,000,000	737,721,565	762,721,565	24,412,016	738,309,549	40,596,000	18.19
1873 ..	25,000,000	749,445,610	774,445,610	22,563,801	751,881,809	41,677,000	18.04
1874 ..	25,000,000	781,024,781	806,024,781	29,941,750	776,083,031	42,796,000	18.13
1875 ..	25,000,000	773,273,509	798,273,509	44,171,562	754,101,947	43,951,000	17.16
1876 ..	52,418,734	738,264,550	790,683,284	63,073,896	727,609,388	45,137,000	16.12
1877 ..	65,837,506	697,216,341	763,053,847	40,738,964	722,314,883	46,353,000	15.58
1878 ..	102,047,907	687,743,069	789,790,976	60,658,342	729,132,634	47,598,000	15.32
1879 ..	357,268,178	676,372,713	1,033,640,891	215,009,098	818,631,793	48,866,000	16.75
1880 ..	494,363,884	691,186,443	1,185,550,327	212,168,099	973,382,228	50,155,783	19.41
1881 ..	647,868,682	701,723,691	1,349,592,373	235,354,254	1,114,238,119	51,316,000	21.71
1882 ..	703,974,839	705,423,050	1,409,397,889	235,107,470	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	22.37
1883 ..	769,740,048	702,754,297	1,472,494,345	242,188,649	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	22.91
1884 ..	801,068,939	686,180,899	1,487,249,838	243,323,869	1,243,925,969	54,911,000	22.65
1885 ..	872,175,823	665,257,727	1,537,433,550	244,864,935	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	23.02
1886 ..	903,027,304	658,380,470	1,561,407,774	308,707,249	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	21.82
1887 ..	1,007,513,901	625,898,804	1,633,412,705	315,873,562	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	22.45
1888 ..	1,092,391,690	599,049,337	1,691,441,027	319,270,157	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	22.88
1889 ..	1,100,612,434	558,059,979	1,658,672,413	278,310,764	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	22.52
1890 ..	1,152,471,638	532,651,791	1,685,123,429	255,872,159	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	22.82
1891 ..	1,112,956,637	564,837,407	1,677,794,044	180,353,337	1,497,440,707	63,844,000	23.45
1892 ..	1,131,142,260	621,076,937	1,752,219,197	150,872,010	1,601,347,187	65,086,000	24.60
1893 ..	1,066,223,357	672,585,115	1,738,808,472	142,107,227	1,596,701,245	66,349,000	24.06
1894 ..	1,098,958,741	700,120,220	1,805,078,961	144,270,253	1,660,808,708	67,632,000	24.56
1895 ..	1,114,899,106	704,460,451	1,819,359,557	217,391,084	1,601,968,473	68,934,000	23.24
1896 ..	1,097,610,190	702,364,843	1,799,975,033	293,540,067	1,506,434,966	70,254,000	21.44
1897 ..	1,213,780,289	692,216,330	1,905,996,619	265,787,100	1,640,209,519	71,592,000	22.91
1898 ..	1,397,785,969	675,788,473	2,073,574,442	235,714,547	1,837,859,895	72,947,000	25.19
1899 ..	1,508,543,738	681,550,167	2,190,093,905	286,022,024	1,904,071,881	74,318,000	25.62
1900 ..	1,607,352,213	732,348,460	2,339,700,673	284,549,675	2,055,150,998	76,295,220	26.94

NOTE 1.—Specie payments were suspended from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1879. During the greater part of that period gold and silver coins were not in circulation except on the Pacific coast, where, it is estimated, the specie circulation was generally about $25,000,000. This estimated amount is the only coin included in the above statement from 1862 to 1875, inclusive.

NOTE 2.—In 1876 subsidiary silver again came into use, and is included in this statement, beginning with that year.

NOTE 3.—The coinage of standard silver dollars began in 1878, under the act of February 28, 1878.

NOTE 4.—Specie payments were resumed January 1, 1879, and all gold and silver coins, as well as gold and silver bullion in the Treasury, are included in this statement from and after that date.

NOTE 5.—Currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872, are included in the amount of United States notes in circulation in the tables for the years 1873 to 1891, inclusive; since 1891 they are reported separately.

NOTE 6.—For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the Government.

NOTE 7.—This table represents the circulation of the United States as shown by the revised statements of the Treasury Department for June 30 of each of the years specified. See next page.

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The foregoing table, showing the coin and paper circulation of the United States from 1860 to 1900, inclusive, differs from the tables heretofore published. Formerly the tables included as a part of the available stock of money in the United States certain amounts of paper money, which, in reality, represented other money held in the Treasury for their redemption.

For example: The amount heretofore stated as paper money in the United States July 1, 1889, was $974,738,277, while the amount in the present table is $558,059,979. This difference arises from the fact that there were outstanding that year $154,028,552 gold certificates and $262,649,746 silver certificates, against which equal amounts of gold coin and standard silver dollars were held in the Treasury. To state this amount of paper money as available, and to state the same amount of gold and standard silver dollars as also available was a duplication, which has been eliminated from the present table.

It will be observed that the amounts of money in circulation remain the same as before. It will also be noticed that the amount of coin, bullion, and paper money in the Treasury is less in the present table than in former ones. That is because these same duplications have been eliminated from that column also, so that the column in the present table shows only the money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government. The other amounts of money which are held on account of the several forms of outstanding paper money are no longer included.

This change in this table has been made to conform to the new form of the circulation statement published by this Department monthly since January 1, 1900.

TABLE N.—STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES BONDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS RECEIVED AND ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1899, TO OCTOBER 31, 1900.

Title of loan.	Received for exchange and transfer.	Received for redemption.	Issued.	Total transactions.
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads (acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864)	.....	$20,000	.....	$20,000
Ten-forty bonds of 1864 (act of Mar. 3, 1864)	.....	150	.....	150
Five-twenties of 1865 (act of Mar. 3, 1865), M. & N.	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Consols of 1867 (act of Mar. 3, 1865)	.....	100	.....	100
Consols of 1868 (act of Mar. 3, 1865)	.....	100	.....	100
Funded loan of 1881, 5 per cent (acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871)	.....	300	.....	300
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent (acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871)	.....	32,250	.....	32,250
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent (acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871)	$67,616,900	14,310,350	$67,621,750	149,549,000
Gold certificates, series of 1875 (act of Mar. 3, 1865)	.....	5,100	.....	5,100
Gold certificates, series of 1870 and 1871 (act of Mar. 3, 1863)	.....	2,300	.....	2,300
Certificates of deposit (act of June 8, 1872)	.....	18,650,000	6,830,000	25,480,000
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent	7,685,500	23,109,500	7,685,500	38,480,500
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent (act of Jan. 14, 1875)	25,189,250	4,990,300	25,189,250	55,368,800
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent (act of Jan. 14, 1875)	40,490,600	.....	40,490,600	80,981,200
Gold certificates, series of 1888 (act of July 12, 1882)	.....	10,100,000	7,200,000	17,300,000
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent (act of June 13, 1898)	41,674,280	.....	41,788,200	83,462,480
Gold certificates, series of 1900 (act of Mar. 14, 1900)	.....	11,000,000	23,470,000	34,470,000
REFUNDING OPERATIONS.				
Loan of 1908–1918, surrendered	.....	78,196,600	.....	78,196,600
Funded loan of 1907, surrendered	.....	208,831,000	.....	208,831,000
Loan of 1904, surrendered	.....	58,503,150	.....	58,503,150
Consols of 1930, 2 per cent (act of Mar. 14, 1900)	19,010,450	.....	345,530,750	364,541,200
Total	201,666,980	427,752,200	565,806,050	1,195,225,230

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TABLE O.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGGREGATE RECEIPTS, EXPENSES, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, AND COST TO COLLECT INTERNAL REVENUE IN THE SEVERAL COLLECTION DISTRICTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Collection districts.	Aggregate receipts. *a*	Expenses.	Average number of persons employed.	Cost to collect $1.
Alabama	$539,015.22	$37,622.12	16	$0.070
Arkansas	260,418.99	36,891.24	14	.142
First California	3,912,785.84	92,875.40	32	.024
Fourth California	604,712.50	37,708.03	12	.062
Colorado	1,313,596.46	30,928.31	16	.024
Connecticut	3,040,783.28	44,498.67	22	.015
Florida	725,142.72	22,418.66	14	.031
Georgia	917,892.03	85,374.07	32	.093
Hawaii	*b* 7,454.30	292.45	3	.039
First Illinois	14,371,870.26	101,938.60	47	.007
Fifth Illinois	25,480,154.96	108,011.57	18	.004
Eighth Illinois	11,261,795.67	70,682.77	20	.006
Thirteenth Illinois	1,123,908.43	23,380.19	10	.021
Sixth Indiana	5,497,468.17	69,394.55	22	.013
Seventh Indiana	17,732,155.64	86,166.71	17	.005
Third Iowa	925,742.09	18,750.33	11	.020
Fourth Iowa	949,061.78	22,774.06	18	.024
Kansas	1,010,718.79	23,469.03	12	.023
Second Kentucky	1,909,838.31	87,396.16	21	.046
Fifth Kentucky	13,695,451.07	246,524.04	27	.018
Sixth Kentucky	3,432,562.17	84,310.39	17	.025
Seventh Kentucky	2,642,553.97	119,548.62	18	.045
Eighth Kentucky	2,791,977.41	107,595.39	20	.039
Louisiana	2,443,558.37	42,251.46	20	.017
Maryland	*c* 9,002,373.14	142,380.35	40	.017
Massachusetts	7,053,569.58	77,729.87	33	.010
First Michigan	3,874,436.83	30,938.89	18	.008
Fourth Michigan	1,050,587.65	17,801.44	9	.017
Minnesota	2,814,113.23	40,139.76	22	.014
First Missouri	14,641,025.64	72,224.81	31	.005
Sixth Missouri	2,053,146.03	52,972.93	21	.026
Montana	718,365.33	26,046.26	11	.036
Nebraska	3,383,918.23	53,456.08	22	.016
New Hampshire	1,309,361.06	24,489.40	14	.019
First New Jersey	559,425.63	16,034.89	7	.029
Fifth New Jersey	8,269,469.41	46,264.32	27	.006
New Mexico	131,256.67	11,498.10	4	.088
First New York	8,736,762.44	60,716.81	30	.007
Second New York	15,356,413.69	86,151.75	34	.006
Third New York	10,971,245.89	69,072.00	37	.006
Fourteenth New York	4,003,262.84	42,347.24	24	.011
Twenty-first New York	2,734,022.20	33,835.67	20	.012
Twenty-eighth New York	4,673,428.16	52,456.46	25	.011
Fourth North Carolina	2,899,498.27	124,241.09	32	.043
Fifth North Carolina	3,432,435.09	202,803.07	43	.059
First Ohio	14,133,942.99	159,416.33	44	.011
Tenth Ohio	1,812,783.49	36,279.08	19	.020
Eleventh Ohio	2,337,941.07	37,327.06	18	.016
Eighteenth Ohio	3,060,822.08	41,642.55	18	.014
Oregon	1,248,743.91	40,995.09	22	.033
First Pennsylvania	10,654,160.66	99,164.99	39	.009
Ninth Pennsylvania	3,528,250.39	67,572.96	30	.019
Twelfth Pennsylvania	1,877,783.33	38,102.65	17	.020
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	9,863,311.97	144,424.14	35	.015
South Carolina	312,911.22	34,659.21	11	.111
Second Tennessee	535,149.65	42,158.36	14	.079
Fifth Tennessee	1,760,456.36	69,062.40	24	.039
Third Texas	1,006,421.22	24,191.46	13	.024
Fourth Texas	535,053.25	25,986.40	12	.049
Second Virginia	3,667,881.58	46,634.32	27	.013
Sixth Virginia	1,765,938.47	97,585.34	37	.055
West Virginia	1,552,826.40	40,524.34	22	.026
First Wisconsin	9,280,252.00	63,788.85	27	.007
Second Wisconsin	1,222,742.09	24,726.70	14	.020
Total	295,316,107.57	4,018,646.24	1,406	.....

a Based on reports of collectors.

b Receipts during the last seventeen days (from June 14 to June 30) of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

c Includes $602,362.52, receipts from tax on money orders for third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, and first and second quarters of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, turned over by the Postmaster-General to the district of Maryland. The cost to collect in that district is based upon the total receipts of the same, less tax on money orders, for which no expense to collect was incurred.

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NOTE.—The foregoing statement of expenses does not include salaries and expenses of internal-revenue agents, salaries of the officers and clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, amounts expended in detecting and punishing violations of internal-revenue laws, cost of paper for internal-revenue stamps, and certain miscellaneous expenses.

Amount of expenses as above stated	$4,018,646.24
Expenses not included in above	635,041.50
Total expenses for fiscal year ended June 30, 1900	4,653,687.74
Cost to collect $1	$0.0158

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TABLE P.—STATEMENT OF CUSTOMS BUSINESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Districts and ports.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Entries of merchandise.	Documents issued to vessels.	Duties and tonnage tax.	Aggregate receipts. *a*	Value of exports.		Expenses.	Average number of persons employed.	Cost to collect $1.
	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Coastwise.					Foreign.	Domestic.			
Alaska (Sitka), Alaska	429	541	346	478	2,531	217	$65,823.94	$78,035.39	$24,202	$542,145	$52,367.79	35	$0.671
Albany, N. Y					1,092	249	168,350.65	168,648.15			13,134.68	8	.078
Albemarle (Edenton), N. C						149					1,334.49	2	
Alexandria, Va	3	483		21	3	112	1,033.40	1,052.52			1,480.87	3	1.407
Annapolis, Md						248	1.00	1.00			951.00	2	951.000
Apalachicola, Fla	119	24	77	66	26	105	4,235.31	4,990.63		424,783	3,931.77	4	.788
Arizona (Nogales), Ariz					1,638		159,709.64	160,235.59	203,359	1,789,064	23,861.38	18	.149
Aroostook (Houlton), Me					1,414		40,937.13	43,955.79			15,643.52	14	.356
Atlanta, Ga					77		13,153.37	15,658.88			2,490.68	2	.159
Baltimore, Md	911	1,544	925	2,253	10,765	1,459	2,786,621.08	2,849,565.53	59,582	115,470,796	266,496.00	188	.094
Bangor, Me	17	36	29	4	6,272	189	207,249.86	207,751.21	36,775	4,785,601	15,323.88	12	.074
Barnstable, Mass	15	18	8	4	47	490	1,539.46	1,723.88			3,596.84	8	2.086
Bath, Me	314	60	32	8	332	314	15,335.88	15,659.88		6,063	8,734.93	10	.558
Beaufort, N. C	1			1		210	5.31	207.81			1,152.50	2	5.546
Beaufort, S. C	21	11	23	7	7	28	1,822.88	2,384.86		189,908	4,071.51	5	1.707
Belfast, Me	66	16	79		80	160	983.17	1,323.10		5,215	2,047.65	5	1.548
Boston and Charlestown (Boston), Mass	1,860	1,028	1,809	1,122	44,398	1,063	18,766,954.68	18,868,908.57	1,243,486	110,952,069	689,064.00	555	.037
Brazos (Brownsville), Tex		28		21	631		4,052.66	5,433.39	41,104	169,271	29,048.30	26	5.346
Bridgeton, N. J	3					344	160.68	287.56			1,186.26	6	4.125
Bristol and Warren, R. I	3		5		7	44	1,052.19	1,066.99			202.20	2	.190
Brunswick, Ga	271	553	266	581	12	151	14,723.85	16,780.26		7,373,487	7,325.46	5	.437
Buffalo Creek (Buffalo), N. Y	1,210	4,010	1,138	4,137	17,926	406	818,202.82	823,324.46	195,988	14,292,040	53,591.03	39	.065
Burlington, Iowa					4	43	5.00	99.33			359.47	1	3.619
Burlington (Trenton), N. J					2	51	14.95	33.06			219.78	2	6.648
Cairo, Ill						34					351.32	1	
Cape Vincent, N. Y	1,247	574	1,231	563	2,478	117	35,730.04	36,555.82	2,236	137,895	14,618.69	13	.400
Castine, Me	14	1	16		45	317	752.75	855.59		6,369	4,062.80	6	4.749
Champlain (Plattsburg), N. Y	1,359		1,426	1,264	19,108	371	627,717.57	631,704.81	1,036,417	6,568,020	34,401.29	30	.054
Charleston, S. C	82	423	47	76	171	207	75,996.61	77,670.77		7,151,720	14,012.13	13	.180
Chattanooga, Tenn						41	25.67	25.67			458.40	2	17.857
Cherrystone (Cape Charles City), Va						643					996.87	3	
Chicago, Ill	153	8,311	308	8,245	27,647	583	7,941,348.91	7,953,551.56	200,210	5,011,560	164,622.70	118	.021
Cincinnati, Ohio					2,795	112	667,271.52	669,622.00			33,284.39	23	.050
Columbus, Ohio					296		49,301.44	49,391.44			4,903.97	3	.099
Corpus Christi, Tex					1,362	19	77,262.82	81,971.55	105,242	6,100,188	32,336.42	25	.394
Council Bluffs, Iowa					54		9,191.72	9,191.72			262.00	2	.029
Cuyahoga (Cleveland), Ohio	646	6,919	929	6,642	2,516	614	772,539.82	775,227.56	128	3,493,040	30,990.02	22	.040
Delaware (Wilmington), Del	90	20	82	21	101	210	23,031.66	23,771.29		5,679,735	8,542.17	11	.359

a Based on returns of collectors.

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TABLE P.—STATEMENT OF CUSTOMS BUSINESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900—Continued.

Districts and ports.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Entries of merchandise.	Documents issued to vessels.	Duties and tonnage tax.	Aggregate receipts.	Value of exports.		Expenses.	Average number of persons employed.	Cost to collect $1.
	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Coastwise.					Foreign.	Domestic.			
Denver, Colo					725		$87,238.16	$88,949.71			$6,345.05	6	$0.070
Des Moines, Iowa					114		25,147.78	25,171.79			760.83	2	.030
Detroit, Mich	1,552	2,625	1,482	2,718	19,064	325	999,839.63	1,003,712.74	$97,634	$16,760,822	73,570.32	63	.073
Dubuque, Iowa					122	17	28,166.44	28,201.99			362.00	1	.013
Duluth, Minn	282	3,249	214	3,324	1,772	463	28,014.82	31,288.58		3,659,241	14,441.98	12	.462
Dunkirk, N. Y	2	111	2	111	20	2	4,365.14	4,393.15			1,294.54	2	.295
Eastern (Crisfield), Md						843		10.70			2,374.22	2	221.890
Edgartown, Mass	40			40	3	51	292.05	717.37			2,391.50	4	3.334
Erie, Pa	76	1,021	54	1,044	289	117	75,777.06	77,296.50		35,848	6,177.24	4	.080
Evansville, Ind					153	383	43,024.68	43,101.50			1,159.70	2	.027
Fairfield (Bridgeport), Conn	36	1,478	31	900	430	316	147,816.26	148,041.11			9,230.40	6	.062
Fall River, Mass	13	740	13	636	27	139	13,741.15	14,258.92			3,780.02	4	.265
Fernandina, Fla	107	238	123	231	1	81	5,122.36	6,067.18		2,588,808	3,153.56	3	.520
Frenchmans Bay (Ellsworth), Me	32		16		28	245	547.54	808.92			3,426.63	5	4.236
Galena, Ill						6		12.00			364.39	1	30.366
Galveston, Tex	412	267	463	222	738	227	193,641.79	200,569.02	50,533	85,606,991	44,579.53	36	.222
Genesee (Rochester), N. Y	972	179	972	179	1,451	9	279,462.24	280,854.39		1,203,552	18,452.73	14	.066
Georgetown, D. C	13	490	1		939	92	96,651.18	97,856.19			12,403.37	8	.127
Georgetown, S. C		42		37		30		21.00			270.55	2	12.883
Gloucester, Mass	127	31	107	45	787	585	3,717.82	5,922.14			13,717.63	12	2.316
Grand Rapids, Mich					645		65,309.04	65,319.09			4,702.59	2	.072
Great Egg Harbor (Somers Point), N. J						135	6.85	11.25			616.20	2	54.773
Hawaii *a*	16	16	3	23	123	53	45,437.89	45,523.99		381	3,100.92	56	.068
Hartford, Conn		262		260	1,211	114	276,215.60	277,475.09			10,794.84	5	.039
Humboldt (Eureka), Cal	30	105	45	2	2	67	447.05	640.05		253,616	2,934.73	1	4.585
Huron (Port Huron), Mich	1,127	1,977	1,050	2,164	6,049	443	177,606.37	184,123.51	177,907	8,762,654	51,877.21	49	.282
Indianapolis, Ind					668		164,309.16	164,752.70			10,525.15	6	.064
Kansas City, Mo					1,728	5	303,718.28	306,118.55	7,505		16,083.45	9	.053
Kennebunk, Me						15		.40			122.85	2	307.125
Key West, Fla	521	235	558	352	2,678	239	323,535.89	337,085.84	39,624	1,355,702	28,268.98	23	.084
Knoxville, Tenn					16		2,065.27	2,066.67			508.53	1	.246
Lacrosse, Wis						56		69.61			362.92	2	5.214
Lincoln, Nebr					180		10,206.90	10,209.90			1,882.05	2	.184
Little Egg Harbor (Tuckerton), N. J						39	118.28	161.08			295.55	2	1.835
Los Angeles, Cal	61	185	45	12	726	57	273,544.98	274,627.14			17,421.13	14	.063
Louisville, Ky					1,266	67	279,775.33	279,901.66			15,491.25	9	.055
Machias, Me	71	9	96	65	17	339	269.28	781.55		14,494	3,627.35	5	4.641
Marblehead, Mass	10	4	29	1	16	76	1,284.66	1,432.47			1,928.36	3	1.346
Memphis, Tenn					130	181	26,089.40	26,135.60			4,704.80	4	.180

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Memphremagog (Newport), Vt.	293		293		23,166		348,415.88	351,263.99	840,494	1,574,407	42,230.25	37	.120
Miami (Toledo), Ohio	197	2,345	220	2,318	380	111	87,434.97	88,241.62		858,868	7,900.77	6	.090
Michigan (Grand Haven), Mich	49	8,578	26	8,659	12	573	2,861.20	2,945.42		31,522	6,398.04	14	2.172
Milwaukee, Wis	79	14,052	64	14,041	2,055	432	404,332.71	406,115.42	7,475		17,672.03	20	.044
Minnesota (St. Paul), Minn	373		374		2,672	34	642,267.40	645,117.61	1,960	355,818	36,051.59	26	.056
Mobile, Ala	776	82	713	108	641	231	35,527.44	43,233.36	27,568	13,178,766	17,615.04	15	.407
Montana and Idaho (Great Falls, Mont.)	80		80		875		37,492.43	39,772.23	40	148,087	22,720.98	18	.571
Nantucket, Mass						25		7.25			338.08	1	46.632
Nashville, Tenn					93	39	13,909.93	13,939.31			2,437.34	2	.175
Natchez, Miss											426.43	1	
Newark, N. J	74	12	82	6	1,495	125	153,343.15	154,819.75	1,136,281	85,702	10,895.78	6	.170
New Bedford, Mass	38	140	37	7	187	120	87,594.49	88,579.72		32,275	3,840.56	5	.043
Newburyport, Mass		1	1			25		26.06			630.29	2	24.186
New Haven, Conn	52	741	22	753	489	297	51,901.21	52,392.15			8,504.82	7	.162
New London, Conn	8	9	12	7	13	190	1,880.19	2,042.33		32	5,085.30	6	2.490
Newport, R. I	8		13	2	71	186	11,078.01	11,191.26			2,327.98	4	.208
Newport News, Va	200	643	469	65	4,310	406	731,532.74	738,545.49	1,471	34,756,852	42,853.49	38	.058
New York, N. Y	4,453	2,646	4,040	2,880	425,395	5,062	152,502,188.88	153,253,780.76	10,903,995	507,930,476	3,012,666.85	2,065	.020
Niagara (Niagara Falls), N. Y	749	753	733	768	23,658	29	296,977.53	307,530.00	951,100	8,767,035	62,397.89	50	.203
Norfolk and Portsmouth (Norfolk), Va	117	2,623	735	2,063	112	713	20,311.05	25,135.42		13,112,096	13,043.00	9	.519
North and South Dakota (Pembina, N. Dak.)					2,192		73,333.84	75,319.31	40,455	6,401,848	22,812.41	16	.303
New Orleans, La	1,210	335	1,186	359	10,862	313	6,818,393.34	6,843,682.24	1,202,813	114,655,951	218,121.84	178	.032
Omaha, Nebr					328		87,119.47	88,312.98	36,158		6,066.91	4	.069
Oregon (Astoria), Oreg	119	373	26	338	12	86	16,689.28	17,648.61		123,148	11,762.42	13	.666
Oswegatchie (Ogdensburg), N. Y	1,658		1,372		4,828	60	240,842.71	244,652.16	51,117	4,457,225	26,410.13	25	.108
Oswego, N. Y	1,247	404	1,390	274	538	36	118,078.76	118,338.33	79,275	1,819,153	14,475.97	11	.122
Paducah, Ky											362.00	2	
Pamlico (Newbern), N. C	2	11	2		3	242	617.79	662.89		2,005	2,431.83	5	3.669
Paso del Norte (El Paso), Tex					4,175		330,564.31	335,790.95	416,069	6,103,750	45,005.30	32	.134
Passamaquoddy (Eastport), Me	709	173	722	151	1,529	242	87,076.39	89,752.26	23,132	438,745	23,009.18	20	.256
Patchogue, N. Y						389		559.70			561.70	2	1.004
Pearl River (Shieldsboro), Miss	271	41	256	62	18	339	8,598.83	10,580.21		1,687,863	7,982.88	6	.755
Pensacola, Fla	472	85	532	66	81	228	37,467.80	40,635.18		14,413,522	12,106.55	12	.298
Peoria, Ill					174	17	30,185.23	30,301.85			1,373.84	2	.045
Perth Amboy, N. J	17	130	75	200	1,746	605	92,220.58	94,340.84	1,561,298	147,817	10,163.97	6	.108
Petersburg, Va		1			695	9		2,173.58			4,206.64	4	1.935
Philadelphia, Pa	1,102	936	1,129	984	24,106	1,024	20,209,241.62	20,266,061.81	180,626	78,225,405	496,781.73	472	.025
Pittsburg, Pa					1,575	291	344,080.46	344,493.76			16,053.32	9	.047
Plymouth, Mass	7		11		31	14	8,373.17	8,406.37			1,647.15	2	.196
Port Jefferson, N. Y						76						2	
Portland and Falmouth (Portland), Me	276	418	291	389	2,911	343	115,636.79	129,271.10	216,091	9,725,793	48,333.71	30	.374

a From June 14 to June 30, 1900.

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TABLE P.—STATEMENT OF CUSTOMS BUSINESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900—Continued.

Districts and ports.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Entries of merchandise.	Documents issued to vessels.	Duties and tonnage tax.	Aggregate receipts.	Value of exports.		Expenses.	Average number of persons employed.	Cost to collect $1.
	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Coastwise.					Foreign.	Domestic.			
Porto Rico	72	329	59	333	2,550	.....	$138,280.78	$142,769.84	.....	.....	$11,240.55	127	$0.079
Portsmouth, N. H	18	3	31	4	19	80	21,461.10	21,719.85	.....	.....	6,445.30	6	.297
Providence, R. I	55	718	39	192	1,410	255	349,196.83	342,295.24	$77	$18,272	18,369.52	13	.054
Puget Sound (Port Townsend), Wash	1,872	507	1,964	545	9,409	1,266	387,911.52	419,698.76	73,875	17,829,232	96,184.86	66	.229
Richmond, Va	.....	970	1	962	206	134	25,482.34	25,565.60	.....	.....	5,156.73	5	.202
Rock Island, Ill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.50	.....	.....	362.00	1	724.000
Saco, Me	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	32	.....	27.50	.....	900	423.09	2	15.385
Sag Harbor, N. Y	8	.....	1	5	7	555	1,595.25	1,597.05	.....	.....	605.77	3	.379
Salem and Beverly (Salem), Mass	68	6	35	47	27	72	2,782.50	3,246.72	.....	.....	5,895.28	6	1.816
Saluria (Eagle Pass), Tex	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,911	71	124,601.10	131,901.27	79,422	7,312,688	42,241.44	31	.320
San Diego, Cal	168	102	137	31	1,174	14	97,267.16	98,708.39	10,199	2,728,975	19,332.56	20	.196
Sandusky, Ohio	486	1,755	456	1,807	343	114	2,730.44	2,783.04	.....	69,421	3,681.15	8	1.323
San Francisco, Cal	909	248	895	603	31,973	1,291	7,035,915.49	7,083,942.52	881,042	39,487,246	422,639.63	258	.060
Savannah, Ga	251	493	287	438	229	166	64,882.45	67,965.06	58	38,251,923	13,299.65	9	.196
St. Augustine, Fla	1	.....	1	4	58	47	9,082.62	9,220.52	.....	.....	1,679.42	2	.182
St. Johns (Jacksonville), Fla	83	450	91	451	93	134	9,996.29	10,595.32	400	269,211	3,927.54	4	.371
St. Joseph, Mo	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	.....	78,313.25	78,369.80	.....	.....	5,924.51	3	.076
St. Louis, Mo	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,078	235	1,500,928.49	1,511,005.21	.....	.....	47,542.70	34	.031
St. Marks (Cedar Keys), Fla	1	.....	2	.....	1	44	3.12	9.32	.....	6,300	695.75	1	74.651
St. Marys, Ga	1	3	3	4	4	10	34.83	48.24	.....	4,944	1,172.20	2	24.299
Sioux City, Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	19,861.69	19,869.29	.....	.....	1,037.55	2	.052
Southern Oregon (Coos Bay), Oreg	.....	1	.....	2	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,667.50	2	.....
Springfield, Mass	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	.....	41,108.53	41,266.23	.....	.....	4,498.10	3	.109
Stonington, Conn	11	8	9	9	16	155	2,217.26	2,308.72	.....	.....	716.41	2	.310
Superior (Marquette), Mich	1,821	8,258	1,733	8,296	1,685	172	51,339.76	51,466.55	10,150	6,749,897	22,496.69	27	.437
Syracuse, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	434	.....	99,261.33	100,352.27	.....	.....	9,176.30	5	.091
Tampa, Fla	128	253	147	69	2,850	116	631,237.75	636,062.03	.....	1,457,255	27,519.79	20	.043
Tappahannock, Va	1	221	.....	26	.....	249	10.50	10.50	.....	.....	774.79	2	73.790
Teche (Brashear), La	.....	214	.....	219	3	163	10.80	31.50	.....	.....	2,621.90	3	83.235
Vermont (Burlington), Vt	181	.....	138	.....	23,284	31	774,179.91	779,858.96	1,460,550	7,955,998	60,846.96	55	.078
Vicksburg, Miss	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.25	47.45	.....	.....	500.00	1	10.537
Waldoboro, Me	208	1	183	6	207	470	3,935.37	4,873.24	.....	.....	6,905.33	7	1.417
Wheeling, W. Va	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	198	1,232.66	1,329.68	.....	.....	1,189.58	2	.895
Willamette (Portland), Oreg	23	245	117	147	2,028	114	595,969.50	605,076.88	4,388	8,216,608	57,323.48	40	.095
Wilmington, N. C	69	85	108	65	31	100	7,702.74	8,846.00	.....	10,975,511	6,666.67	4	.754

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Wiscasset, Me	92	5	9	88	21	112	380.91	951.82		3,951	3,220.33	3	3.383
Yaquina, Oreg		41		41		4					1,072.00	2	
York, Me						9		3.00			253.00	1	84.333
Total	35,497	88,312	35,443	86,774	814,037	34,641	233,461,329.87	234,779,845.82	23,719,511	1,370,763,571	7,135,976.23		

Amount of expenses reported by collectors as above	$7,135,976.230
Expenses not included in above	310,616.860
Total	7,446,593.090
Cost to collect $1	0.030
In addition to the above, there was expended on account of collecting the revenue from customs for 1899 and for prior years	21,099.390

The aggregate receipts stated above include the sum of $2,118,826.97 collected on importations from Porto Rico, appropriated for the government and benefit of the island under the act of April 12, 1900.

The transactions reported above for the district of Porto Rico cover the period from May 1 to June 30, 1900, and the transactions for the district of Hawaii from June 14 to June 30, 1900.

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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

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APPENDIX.

REPORT OF HEADS OF BUREAUS.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Washington, December 1, 1900.

SIR: The growth and prosperity of the country and the general activity of business are reflected in the transactions and condition of the Treasury during the past fiscal year. Except in July, 1899, in every month the receipts of revenue exceeded the expenditures. Various measures which were taken by the Secretary of the Treasury to restore to the markets the moneys not required for public uses proved effective. Under the new financial law passed, the gold reserve has been definitely set apart and enlarged. Changes have been begun in the currency and in the Government securities, and these are still in progress. The inflow of gold, with wise legislation, has strengthened the Treasury and fortified the standard of money.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The net ordinary revenues and expenditures for the fiscal years 1899 and 1900 present this comparison:

	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
REVENUES.				
Customs	$206,128,481.75	$233,164,871.16	$27,036,389.41	
Internal revenue	273,437,161.51	295,327,926.76	21,890,765.25	
Lands	1,678,246.81	2,836,882.98	1,158,636.17	
Miscellaneous	34,716,730.11	35,911,170.99	1,194,440.88	
Total	515,960,620.18	567,240,851.89	51,280,231.71	
EXPENDITURES.				
Customs	22,357,527.40	26,036,465.54	3,678,938.14	
Internal revenue	4,499,146.87	4,991,677.41	492,530.54	
Interior civil	8,966,478.23	10,165,671.44	1,199,193.21	
Treasury proper	54,867,594.27	55,764,635.20	897,040.93	
Diplomatic	22,624,019.80	3,214,802.65		$19,409,217.15
Judiciary	5,876,489.33	5,599,937.92		276,551.41
War Department	229,841,254.47	134,774,767.78		95,066,486.69
Navy Department	63,942,104.25	55,953,077.72		7,989,026.53
Indians	12,805,711.14	10,175,106.76		2,630,604.38
Pensions	139,394,929.07	140,877,316.02	1,482,386.95	
Interest	39,896,925.02	40,160,333.27	263,408.25	
Total	605,072,179.85	487,713,791.71	8,013,498.02	125,371,886.16
Net				117,358,388.14
Deficiency	89,111,559.67			
Surplus		79,527,060.18		

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The total ordinary receipts are, at $567,240,851.89, the largest in our history, exceeding those of 1866, the next in amount, by $47,291,287.51, and this increase occurs by growth in all of the sources. The contrast in expenditures is notable. The upward changes for customs, internal revenue, interior, Treasury proper, and interest are moderate, as is the downward change for judiciary. The reduction in the diplomatic item is a little less than the payment last year to Spain on account of the Philippines. The smaller outlay for the War Department of $95,066,486.69, and of $7,989,026.53 for the Navy Department, marks the close of hostilities against Spain. For Indians, $2,630,604.38 less money was spent last year than in the preceding twelve months. The increase in pensions of $1,482,386.95 indicates the nation's liberality to its defenders.

The net result is that a deficiency of $89,111,559.67 at the close of 1899 has become a surplus of $79,527,060.18 on June 30, 1900.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Transactions relative to the public debt show an excess of receipts over disbursements, which is explained by the enlarged issue of gold certificates.

Account.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
RECEIPTS.				
Bonds	$199,201,210.00	$307,243,120.00	$108,041,910.00	
United States notes	88,404,000.00	80,676,000.00		$7,728,000
Treasury notes of 1890	30,712,000.00	16,008,000.00		14,704,000
National-bank notes	21,973,510.00	17,240,290.00		4,733,220
Gold certificates		217,325,000.00	217,325,000.00	
Silver certificates	151,360,000.00	172,116,000.00	20,756,000.00	
Currency certificates	30,840,000.00	9,450,000.00		21,390,000
Total	522,490,720.00	820,058,410.00	346,122,910.00	48,555,220
Net			297,567,690.00	
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Bonds and fractional currency	14,622,363.48	329,915,408.25	315,293,044.77	
United States notes	88,404,000.00	80,676,000.00		7,728,000
Treasury notes of 1890	38,401,000.00	33,499,280.00		4,901,720
National-bank notes	16,649,275.50	17,909,793.00	1,260,517.50	
Gold certificates	3,122,330.00	23,825,640.00	20,703,310.00	
Silver certificates	143,831,000.00	162,186,504.00	18,355,504.00	
Currency certificates	36,120,000.00	27,070,000.00		9,050,000
Total	341,149,968.98	675,082,625.25	355,612,376.27	21,679,720
Net			333,932,656.27	
Excess of receipts	181,340,751.02	144,975,784.75		

ORDINARY AND DEBT TRANSACTIONS COMBINED.

The combination of the preceding tables shows the total receipts from all sources and the disbursements for all purposes for the two fiscal years:

Account.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
RECEIPTS.				
Ordinary	$515,960,620.18	$567,240,851.89	$51,280,231.71	
Debt	522,490,720.00	820,058,410.00	297,567,690.00	
Total	1,038,451,340.18	1,387,299,261.89	348,847,921.71	
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Ordinary	605,072,179.85	487,713,791.71		$117,358,388.14
Premium on debt		33,147,054.81	33,147,054.81	
Debt	341,149,968.98	675,082,625.25	333,932,656.27	
Total	946,222,148.83	1,195,943,471.77	249,721,322.94	
Excess of receipts	92,229,191.35	191,355,790.12	99,126,598.77	

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From these figures can be discerned the measure of the growth of the financial business of the Government. An increase of $348,847,921.71 in the gross receipts, and an increase of $249,721,322.94 in disbursements during the fiscal year, are tokens of the extent of the national transactions. The net excess of receipts is increased by $99,126,598.77, although the disbursements include $33,147,054.81 for premium paid.

JULY TO OCTOBER IN TWO YEARS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FIRST QUARTERS OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1900 AND 1901, AS SHOWN BY WARRANTS.

Account.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
REVENUES.				
Customs	$56,757,359.54	$61,297,511.89	$4,540,152.35	
Internal revenue	77,076,943.54	78,609,162.99	1,532,219.45	
Public lands	633,732.04	682,761.56	49,029.52	
Miscellaneous	9,087,194.28	6,976,350.64		$2,110,843.64
Total	143,555,229.40	147,565,787.08	6,121,401.32	2,110,843.64
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Civil and miscellaneous	27,654,014.04	32,156,428.87	4,502,414.83	
War	44,840,823.68	48,659,759.62	3,818,935.94	
Navy	14,400,507.76	15,058,655.32	658,147.56	
Interior—Indians	2,560,477.85	2,949,837.68	389,359.83	
Interior—pensions	37,090,761.30	36,559,865.18		530,896.12
Interest on the public debt	13,130,541.36	8,231,137.81		4,899,403.55
Total	139,677,125.99	143,615,684.48	9,368,858.16	5,430,299.67

The comparison of the first quarters of 1900 and 1901, respectively, shows a net increase for the latter of $4,010,557.68 in receipts, and of $3,928,558.49 in the disbursements. The changes in detail will be noted in the table.

An analysis of the transactions of the past fiscal year develops marked irregularity in the receipts and expenditures and in the relations between them. Only in one month, July, 1899, did a deficiency occur, and it was $8,506,832.28. In June, 1900, the excess of credits was $17,895,158.86, the largest for any month.

For a single day the largest receipts were February 26, 1900, $5,199,513.18, and the largest expenditures, July 3, 1899, $4,803,000. The largest difference between credits and debits on a single day was August 29, at $4,047,396.05 in favor of the former. On September 15, such difference was the smallest for any day, only $11,130.83 in favor of receipts, while the largest deficiency for any day was July 5, 1899, $2,318,621.42. For any month, the smallest difference was in October, $3,345,210.61.

The significance of such irregularity is the need of considerable resources in the vaults of the Treasury, and, as elsewhere stated, wise forethought calls for about $50,000,000 as cash balance above current liabilities.

THE RESERVE FUND.

In prompt compliance with the act of March 14, 1900, a reserve fund of $150,000,000 in gold coin and bullion was established. This is $50,000,000 more than it had been the practice of the Department to treat as security for the redemption of legal-tender notes.

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Under the terms of the new statute, whenever United States notes and Treasury notes have been redeemed in gold adjustment has been made daily, so that the reserve fund has been steadily kept identical in volume and character. The notes redeemed have been exchanged for gold and so restored to the general fund. The United States notes so treated, up to June 30, were $17,326,100, and the Treasury notes $3,237,737; to October 1—United States notes, $22,530,854; and Treasury notes, $3,594,708.

DIVISIONS OF ISSUE AND REDEMPTION.

Under the same statute there have been established, as a part of the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, a Division of Issue and a Division of Redemption. To them, respectively, have been assigned the records and accounts relating to the issue and redemption of United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, and currency certificates. On the books of these divisions have been taken up, from the general fund, accounts relating to the reserve fund for the redemption of Government notes and certificates. On the 14th of March the condition of these divisions was:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

[Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.]

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$212,799,779	Gold certificates outstanding	$212,799,779
Silver dollars	408,447,504	Silver certificates outstanding	408,447,504
Silver dollars of 1890	9,399,308	Treasury notes outstanding	86,770,000
Silver bullion of 1890	77,370,692		
United States notes	15,045,000	Currency certificates outstanding	15,045,000
Total	723,062,283	Total	723,062,283

By June 30 changes had occurred to produce the results here stated:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

[Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.]

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$227,797,179	Gold certificates outstanding	$227,797,179
Silver dollars	416,015,000	Silver certificates outstanding	416,015,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,153,163	Treasury notes outstanding	76,027,000
Silver bullion of 1890	69,873,837		
United States notes	3,705,000	Currency certificates outstanding	3,705,000
Total	723,544,179	Total	723,544,179

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November 1 these divisions presented the exhibit subjoined:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

[Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.]

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$248,488,679	Gold certificates outstanding	$248,488,679
Silver dollars	425,124,000	Silver certificates outstanding	425,124,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,540,128	Treasury notes outstanding	65,563,000
Silver bullion of 1890	62,022,872		
United States notes	1,790,000	Currency certificates outstanding	1,790,000
Total	740,965,679	Total	740,965,679

It will be observed that the currency certificates outstanding fell from $15,045,000 March 14 to $1,790,000 November 1; gold certificates took their place as reserves of the national banks. The reduction in Treasury notes contemplated by the law was during this period $21,207,000, and silver certificates of $5 and below were issued instead. The process continues, but is slow, because the Treasury notes come to the Treasury only in small amounts.

GENERAL FUND—CASH IN THE VAULTS.

For convenience of comparison, the items which under the new financial law constitute the general fund are classified in the same way for the previous fiscal year, and both years are brought together. The gold reserve is counted as $150,000,000 for each year.

The available cash balance was greater, June 30, 1900, by $24,887,093.39 than at the same date in 1899; and October 1, 1900, it was $8,663,272.99 greater than at the earlier date.

	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1900.	October 1, 1900.
Gold coin and bullion	$87,562,898.55	$43,354,602.00	$49,414,832.48
Gold certificates	1,641,050.00	27,318,640.00	30,716,330.00
Standard silver dollars	1,623,082.00	8,146,895.00	2,020,078.00
Silver certificates	4,367,900.00	7,563,744.00	4,887,265.00
Silver bullion	958,191.19	141,727.37	292,023.85
United States notes	14,879,050.00	25,745,378.00	20,354,702.00
Treasury notes of 1890	830,305.00	589,537.00	113,812.00
Currency certificates	280,000.00	----------	----------
National-bank notes	3,339,710.54	8,576,635.72	9,079,798.48
Fractional silver coin	6,096,024.71	6,574,812.42	6,568,555.45
Fractional currency	1,001.03	655.65	140.72
Minor coin	259,288.79	447,272.79	464,762.08
Total	121,838,501.81	128,459,899.95	123,912,300.06
In national bank depositories:			
To credit of the Treasurer United States	73,952,743.07	96,368,470.54	90,151,643.58
To credit of disbursing officers	5,358,129.37	6,025,717.75	6,845,568.82
Total	79,310,872.44	102,394,188.29	96,997,212.40
Awaiting reimbursement:			
Bonds and interest paid	507,715.16	1,707,008.54	24,505.66
Total	79,818,587.60	104,101,196.83	97,021,718.06
Aggregate	201,657,089.41	232,561,096.78	220,934,018.12
Liabilities:			
National-bank 5-per-cent fund	8,995,926.43	11,855,642.91	12,299,773.49
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,036,797.49	5,482,146.60	5,147,390.27
Disbursing officers' balances	49,123,747.36	49,394,512.00	56,703,130.25
Post-Office Department account	6,094,849.34	8,109,968.00	6,081,488.04
Miscellaneous items	2,864,163.59	3,290,128.68	2,497,357.88
Total	72,115,484.21	78,132,398.19	82,729,139.93
Available cash balance	129,541,605.20	154,428,698.59	138,204,878.19

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The most notable changes are the increase in United States notes and bank notes held by the Treasury. The smaller holdings of gold, including certificates ($18,530,706.55 for the fiscal year), is due to the addition of $50,000,000 to the reserve fund.

By omitting the amounts in the national banks and bonds and interest awaiting reimbursement, we reach the cash assets in the Government vaults. These increased within the last fiscal year by $6,621,398.14 and fell off during the first quarter of 1901 $4,547,599.89. At the same time to the outstanding cash liabilities the sum of $6,016,913.98 was added for the fiscal year and $4,596,741.74 for the first quarter of the current year.

The standard silver dollars advanced $6,523,813 during the fiscal year and fell $6,126,817 during the next quarter. The silver bullion was reduced $816,463.82 in the fiscal year by the activity of the Mint and increased in the new quarter $150,296.48. For the fiscal year fractional silver coin shows an increase of $478,787.71 and minor coin of $187,984. The holdings of national-bank notes for the fiscal year were greater by $5,236,925.18, and for the new quarter by $503,162.76 additional. The most notable growth is in the kinds of money most in demand for moving the crops, namely, $3,195.844 in silver certificates and $10,866,328 in United States notes for the year, and in the new quarter the former were drawn down by $2,676,479 and the latter by $5,390,676 for that purpose. While the fractional silver and minor coin are very necessary for current use they can not be reckoned for the payment of current obligations, except in a small degree. The national-bank notes on hand are in process of redemption. The cash assets beyond liabilities, which were $49,723,017.60 June 30, 1899, and $50,327,501.76 June 30, 1900, became $41,183,160.13 October 1, 1900. The funds available for payments were only such share of the gold coin and certificates, standard dollars, and paper money as estimates on the current demands outstanding will permit. These kinds of money in the vaults were increased during the fiscal year by $1,814,510.45, and October 1, 1900, were $107,507,018.48.

While the first use of paper money other than gold certificates is for redemption in kind in such denominations as the business of the country may call for, creditors at different seasons of the year ask now for gold certificates, now for standard dollars, now for United States notes and silver certificates. The Treasury seeks to meet the varying demands as they arise and to render aid for the moving of the crops. It is therefore a decided advantage to hold a goodly amount of cash in the Government vaults. These considerations make clear also that the cash balance in the Treasury vaults ought to be kept above rather than below $50,000.000. Should it fall lower than that sum funds could, under present conditions, be readily drawn from the deposits in the national banks to replenish it.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Since the last annual report of the Treasurer there have been purchased, as directed by the Secretary, under offer of November 15, 1899, $14,310,350 of the funded loan of 1907 and $4,990,300 of the loan of 1904. The call of the funded loan of 1891, $25,364,500, and the exchange of bonds under the act of March 14, 1900, are narrated on other pages.

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The resultant changes are exhibited in these columns, reciting the volume of obligations on June 30, 1899 and 1900, respectively, and on September 30, 1900:

	Rate.	When payable.	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1900.	September 30, 1900.
Funded loan of 1891..	2	Option of United States.	$25, 364, 500. 00	$21, 979, 850. 00	....
Consols of 1930.....	2	After Apr. 1, 1930.	.....	307, 125, 350. 00	$335, 250, 600. 00
Loan of 1908–1918.....	3	After Aug. 1, 1898.	198, 678, 720. 00	128, 843, 240. 00	121, 848, 840. 00
Funded loan of 1907..	4	July 1, 1907	559, 652, 300. 00	355, 528, 350. 00	341, 348, 900. 00
Refunding certificates	4	Convertible.....	37, 830. 00	35, 470. 00	35, 170. 00
Loan of 1925.....	4	Feb. 1, 1925.....	162, 315, 400. 00	162, 315, 400. 00	162, 315, 400. 00
Loan of 1904.....	5	Feb. 1, 1904.....	100, 000, 000. 00	47, 651, 200. 00	40, 700, 350. 00
Matured loans.....	.....	On demand	1, 218, 300. 26	1, 176, 320. 26	5, 516, 220. 26
Old demand notes....	.....	.....do	53, 847. 50	53, 847. 50	53, 847. 50
United States notes..	.....	.....do	346, 681, 016. 00	346, 681, 016. 00	346, 681, 016. 00
National-bank notes..	.....	.....do	35, 817, 381. 50	35, 147, 878. 50	33, 732, 795. 50
Fractional currency..	.....	.....do	6, 881, 408. 66	6, 878, 990. 41	6, 878, 410. 41
Gold certificates.....	.....	.....do	34, 297, 819. 00	227, 797, 179. 00	239, 826, 679. 00
Silver certificates	.....	.....do	406, 085, 504. 00	416, 015, 000. 00	425, 153, 000. 00
Currency certificates .	.....	.....do	21, 325, 000. 00	3, 705, 000. 00	1, 820, 000. 00
Treasury notes of 1890	.....	.....do	93, 518, 280. 00	76, 027, 000. 00	67, 714, 000. 00
Total.....	.....	.....	1, 991, 927, 306. 92	2, 136, 961, 091. 67	2, 128, 875, 228. 67

ANTICIPATION OF INTEREST.

As the cash on hand was greater than immediately needed, and it was deemed wise by the Secretary to restore the excess to the uses of general business, the quarterly interest due October 1, 1899, was anticipated by notice on September 13, and payment of the coupons was made on September 18, and on registered bonds by checks mailed September 21. This interest prepaid amounted to $3,208,027. Upon like notice dated December 14, 1899, the quarterly interest due January 1, 1900, was anticipated by payment of the coupons on December 15 and by mailing of checks on registered bonds on the same date. The moneys so set free were $3,398,504.50.

A larger measure was tried by circular of October 10, 1899, in an offer to prepay all interest to accrue to July 1, 1900, less a rebate of two-tenths of 1 per cent a month after November 1. The prepayments thus tendered for interest to accrue by quarters were $25,896,535.80, upon bonds thus classified:

Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent	$380, 467. 50
Funded loan of 1907	16, 789, 579. 50
Loan of 1904	2, 500, 000. 00
Loan of 1925.....	3, 246, 308. 00
Loan of 1908–1918.....	2, 980, 180. 80
Total.....	25, 896, 535. 80

Without rebate, interest due November 1 was paid amounting to $916,038.61. Bondholders, however, accepted only $2,229,191.35 at a rebate of $21,101.78.

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

Under the proposal made by the Secretary November 15, 1899, to buy for the Treasury $25,000,000 of the bonds of the fours of 1907 and the fives of 1904 there were received and paid for $19,300,650. The price named was 112.75 for the fours and 111 for the fives. The purchases were as follows:

Title of loan.	Principal.	Interest.	Premium.
Funded loan 1907.....	$14, 310, 350	$83, 078. 64	$1, 824, 569. 40
Loan of 1904.....	4, 990, 300	14, 636. 72	548, 933. 00
Total.....	19, 300, 650	97, 715. 36	2, 373, 502. 40

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PAYMENT OF THE FUNDED LOAN OF 1891.

May 18, 1900, the Secretary by circular gave notice that the funded loan of 1891, $25,364,500, would be paid on presentation, and that the interest on the bonds would cease three months from that date. The redemptions under this notice were in May, $380,500; in June, $3,004,150; in July, $2,353,950; in August, $11,600,250; in September, $3,684,500, and in October, $2,086,150. Thus there remained outstanding November 1, $2,255,000. To the date of the stoppage of interest, August 18, bonds for $13,004,250 were redeemed.

CONSOLS OF 1930.

Under section 11 of the act of March 14, 1900, the securities for which exchange could be made amounted to $839,146,340, and were of the 4 percents of the loan of 1907, $545,345,200; of the 5 percents, loan of 1904, $95,009,700; and of the 3 percents, loan of 1908–1918, $198,791,440.

By June 30, consols of 1930 had been issued to the amount of $307,125,350, which was 36.6 per cent of the total eligible. The classes of bonds taken in exchange are stated below, with the accrued interest and worth at date of payment:

Title of loan.	Principal.	Accrued interest.	Present worth in excess of par value.
Funded loan of 1907	$189,817,450	$257,487.70	$22,071,956.36
Loan of 1904	47,358,500	364,611.48	4,736,486.72
Loan of 1908–1918	69,949,400	329,847.45	3,965,109.34
Total	307,125,350	951,946.63	30,773,552.41

Of the above amount of bonds there were received from persons and institutions other than national banks, $80,404,850; from national banks on circulation account, $186,859,500; and account of public moneys, $39,861,000.

The percentage of each class of bonds, with the saving of interest on each and the net saving to the Government, to June 30, is subjoined:

Title of loan.	Per cent of the bonds outstanding Mar. 1, 1900, exchanged.	Saving in interest.	Net saving.
Funded loan of 1907	34.807	$27,399,696	$5,327,740
Loan of 1904	49.846	5,405,379	668,892
Loan of 1908–1918	35.187	5,810,669	1,845,560
Total	36.600	38,615,744	7,842,192

By the adjustment of interest which had been prepaid, of accrued interest on the new consols, and a small sum on account of public deposits, the checks issued were $30,404,850. The "saving in interest" is computed on the basis of an average date of maturity. The net saving by the exchange of bonds to June 30 was $7,842,192. The amount of present worth, as stated above, $30,773,552, was charged to the sinking fund.

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By November 1 these transactions had reached these amounts:

Title of loan.	Principal.	Accrued interest.	Present worth in excess of par value.
Funded loan of 1907	$203, 831, 000	$319, 176. 27	$24, 180, 494. 50
Loan of 1904	58, 503, 150	454, 138. 85	5, 743, 063. 38
Loan of 1908–1918	78, 196, 600	364, 686. 66	4, 414, 784. 56
Total	345, 530, 750	1, 138, 001. 78	34, 338, 342. 44

The percentage of the several classes of bonds exchanged, the saving of interest, and the net saving to the Government, reached by November 1, show the following aggregates:

Class of bonds.	Percentage of bonds outstanding Mar. 1, 1900, exchanged.	Saving in interest.	Net saving.
Funded loan of 1907	38. 293	$30, 007, 595	$5, 827, 101
Loan of 1904	61. 576	6, 549, 009	805, 946
Loan of 1908–1918	39. 336	6, 467, 356	2, 052, 571
Total	41. 176	43, 023, 960	8, 685, 618

So far as these transactions are concerned the principal of the public debt is unchanged, but the rate of interest is reduced to 2 per cent on obligations amounting to the total exchanged, at that date $345,530,750.

SECURITY FOR BANK CIRCULATION.

The Treasurer held as security for the circulating notes of the national banks, at the period stated, bonds of the United States of these classes and for these amounts:

Title of loan.	Rate.	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1900.	Oct. 30, 1900.
Funded loan of 1891	2	$20, 557, 600	$11, 009, 400	$1, 775, 950
Consols of 1930	2	.....	237, 833, 950	263, 075, 000
Loan of 1908–1918	3	49, 004, 360	10, 009, 640	7, 767, 880
Funded loan of 1907	4	128, 241, 300	16, 460, 700	13, 952, 950
Loan of 1925	4	17, 632, 750	7, 762, 850	8, 810, 350
Loan of 1904	5	14, 252, 100	1, 301, 500	1, 373, 000
Total	.....	229, 688, 110	284, 378, 040	296, 755, 130

The change in the classes of bonds will be noticed. The new bonds became $263,075,000 by October 1, while the bonds eligible for exchange were largely reduced, and the old twos fell from $20,557,600 June 30, 1899, to $1,775,950. These changes continued after the date to which the table is brought.

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INCREASE IN THE CURRENCY.

A comparison of the coin and paper in circulation at the beginning and end of the fiscal year 1900 marks an increase of $129,941,257, and by October 1 a further increase of $50,869,487. By kinds the figures are:

Kind.	July 1, 1899.	July 1, 1900.	Oct. 1, 1900.
Gold coin	$702,060,459	$614,918,991	$620,047,309
Gold certificates	32,656,269	200,555,469	209,110,349
Standard silver dollars	63,381,751	66,429,476	71,176,265
Silver certificates	401,869,343	408,499,347	420,265,735
Subsidiary silver	70,675,682	76,294,050	79,432,193
Treasury notes of 1890	92,605,792	75,247,497	67,600,188
United States notes	310,547,349	316,614,114	324,506,314
Currency certificates	20,855,000	3,705,000	1,820,000
National-bank notes	237,832,594	300,161,552	319,336,630
Total	1,932,484,239	2,062,425,496	2,113,294,983

The apparent reduction in gold coin of $87,141,468 during the past fiscal year is more than offset by the addition of $167,809,200 to the gold certificates, against which coin stands in the Government vaults, so that the total of gold and its immediate representatives increased during the year $80,757,732. The increase in standard silver dollars was $3,047,725 and in subsidiary silver $5,618,361. National-bank notes ran up $62,328,958. The large decrease in currency certificates was due to the law of March 14, 1900, under which they are no longer available as bank reserves. By the effects of the same law are explained the reduction in Treasury notes and the addition to the volume of silver certificates.

In the first quarter of the current fiscal year, as shown in the last column of the table, the gold, including certificates, became $829,157,658 October 1, an increase of $13,683,198. There was an increase also in standard dollars of $4,746,789; in subsidiary silver of $3,138,143, and in national-bank notes of $19,175,078. The total circulation increased $50,869,487 during the quarter. As a result of these changes the circulation per capita advanced from $25.38 at the beginning of the fiscal year to $26.50 at its close, and to $27.01 October 1, 1900. This abundance is unparalleled in our history.

The per capita of gold, including certificates, October 1, 1900, was $10.598, and that is greater than that of all our currency of all kinds in 1862, and the total greater than all our circulation at any time previous to July, 1879.

October 1, 1900, gold, including gold certificates, constituted 39.235 per cent of our total circulation; silver dollars, including silver certificates and Treasury notes, 26.454 per cent; national-bank notes 15.111 per cent, and United States notes 15.355 per cent. The comparison is significant that the percentage of United States notes to total circulation was June 30, 1890, 22.58, and June 30, 1880, was as great as 32.07.

While the United States notes are limited in volume by statute, and the silver certificates and Treasury notes by the standard dollars against which they are issued, the gold is constantly growing, as the tables in the appendix testify.

THE MONETARY STOCK.

The Director of the Mint, in his final revision of the estimate of the stock of metallic money on June 30, 1900, places the aggregate at $1,681,810,294, of which $1,034,439,264 was gold and $647,371,030 sil-

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ver. The increase of $71,573,759 in gold is less than the average of recent years, for the gain in 1897 was $96,672,578; in 1898 it was $165,244,238, and in 1899 $101,350,725. In the mean time the multiplication of gold certificates has been rapid. While these add nothing to the effective monetary stock, they strengthen the circulation only less than would the coin which they represent. A comparative statement of the estimates for 1899 and 1900, together with the amounts of paper currency shown to be outstanding by the books of this office and those of the Comptroller of the Currency. is given in the annexed table.

Kind.	In Treasury and mints.	In circulation.	Total stock.
June 30, 1899.			
Gold coin and bullion	$283,127,455	$679,738,050	$962,865,505
Silver dollars and bullion	502,600,703	61,819,488	564,420,191
Fractional silver coin	5,800,728	69,065,824	74,866,552
Total metallic	791,528,886	810,623,362	1,602,152,248
United States notes	38,329,174	308,351,842	346,681,016
Treasury notes of 1890	956,516	92,561,764	93,518,280
National-bank notes	3,545,432	237,805,439	241,350,871
Gold certificates	1,641,900	32,655,919	34,297,819
Silver certificates	3,948,887	402,136,617	406,085,504
Currency certificates	1,080,000	20,275,000	21,355,000
Total paper	49,501,909	1,093,786,581	1,143,288,490
Aggregate	841,030,795	1,904,409,943	2,745,440,738
June 30, 1900.			
Gold coin and bullion	423,695,523	610,743,741	1,034,439,264
Silver dollars and bullion	500,937,177	63,570,111	564,507,288
Fractional silver coin	6,702,754	76,160,988	82,863,742
Total metallic	931,335,454	750,474,840	1,681,810,294
United States notes	32,709,471	313,971,545	346,681,016
Treasury notes of 1890	723,058	75,303,942	76,027,000
National-bank notes	9,525,332	300,115,111	309,640,443
Gold certificates	27,284,160	200,733,019	228,017,179
Silver certificates	7,549,426	408,465,574	416,015,000
Currency certificates		3,705,000	3,705,000
Total paper	77,791,447	1,302,294,191	1,380,085,638
Aggregate	1,009,126,901	2,052,769,031	3,061,895,932

For later data the current monthly estimate for November 1, 1900, is presented in the same form:

MONETARY STOCK NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

Kind.	In Treasury and mints.	In circulation.	Total stock.
Gold coin and bullion	$458,266,144	$621,761,263	$1,080,027,407
Silver dollars and bullion	490,072,812	73,479,469	563,552,281
Fractional silver coin	5,641,098	81,035,187	86,676,285
Total metallic	953,980,054	776,275,919	1,730,255,973
United States notes	13,385,955	333,295,061	346,681,016
Treasury notes of 1890	84,540	65,478,460	65,563,000
National-bank notes	6,318,390	325,375,258	331,693,648
Gold certificates	32,892,710	215,595,969	248,488,679
Silver certificates	3,743,255	421,380,745	425,124,000
Currency certificates	10,000	1,780,000	1,790,000
Total paper	56,434,850	1,362,905,493	1,419,340,343
Aggregate	1,010,414,904	2,139,181,412	3,149,596,316

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A further addition of $45,588,143 in gold during the four months brings the total up to $1,080,027,407. Aside from the immense mass itself of the precious metal here represented, the figures are the more remarkable because they show that in so short a period as has elapsed since August 1, 1896, the stock of gold has increased more than 81 per cent. Besides, while doubts may have been entertained of the authoritative accuracy of earlier estimates, the evidence of this increase of $484,721,238 in fifty-one months is unquestionable, for every dollar of it passed within that time under the eyes of the officials of the Department, in the custom-houses or mints.

WORKING OF THE NEW FINANCIAL LAW.

The practice of the Department for years maintained a reserve of $100,000,000 in gold for redemption purposes, without specific statutory requirement. The provision of the act of March 14, 1900, declaring that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart a reserve fund, was a marked advance, giving the sanctity of law to the guaranty for redemption in gold. The addition of one-half to the reserve, making it $150,000,000, gave strength and security in even greater degree, for the ratio of the fund to the possible volume of United States notes was raised from 28.845 per cent to 43.267 per cent.

The gradual retirement of the Treasury notes of 1890 takes away $86,770,000, as their amount was at the passage of the act, from the notes for which redemption in gold was to be provided. The ratio of the new reserve fund to both classes of legal-tender notes before such retirement would have been only 34 per cent This change reduces the demands on the fund in a very large degree. While the effect is not immediate, the Treasury notes as they steadily become smaller in volume are presented for redemption at a rate constantly diminishing

The unwillingness of the business community to make use of actual gold coin and the preference for paper have their effect also in the same direction; and it is to be noted that legal-tender notes are held in favor by many bankers even above gold certificates.

The positive directions of the way in which the reserve fund must be restored—if depleted—and maintained are like armor plate to a ship of war. The exchange of notes redeemed for gold coin, the acceptance of such coin for United States notes, and the purchase of coin in emergency, provide ample resources so long as the revenues are adequate to meet the expenditures of the Government. The conditions must be grave and created by causes not now apparent which will carry the reserve below $100,000,000, contemplated by the statute as creating an emergency. Then the duty is imposed on the Secretary to sell gold-bearing bonds to gather in the full sum of $150,000,000. Such a heroic measure could not fail to bring the reserve quite promptly to its full sum and strength.

Material conditions cooperate with the statute. Gold flows into the Government coffers and general circulation in a steady stream. To the stock in the country an addition was made in the last fiscal year of $71,573,759 in coin and bullion and $193,719,360 in gold certificates. No signs of a cessation of this supply appear. The immense balance of trade in favor of our country for successive years also fortifies the Treasury. That balance, which was $615,432,676 in 1898, $529,874,813 in 1899, and $544,542,131 in 1900, gives an average of $563,283,207. Upon merely commercial grounds, therefore, exports of gold can not become dangerous in amount. Recent experience is that as the yellow metal now goes abroad it is furnished from sources other than the treasuries of the Government.

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Although by the new law only 10 per cent of the silver certificates can be of denominations of over $10, on November 1, of $425,124,000, $73,235,605 was in larger certificates—an excess of $30,723,205 above the legal margin. Since March 14 no issue from the Treasury has been made of such large denominations, but the return for redemption or in payments has been slow. Gradually they will be presented and will disappear, and their places will be taken by smaller denominations. These are much sought after from all parts of the country. Indeed, requests are not infrequent that they may be furnished in return for gold. Thus the "endless chain," which once caused so much apprehension, now has all its links of gold.

Administered in its spirit and its intent, the new financial law provides means and methods for maintaining the gold standard by the strict defense of the reserve fund. While the issue of gold certificates has, as stated in another connection, enabled the Treasury to keep on hand, ready for the movement of the crops, a larger supply of other paper currency than in recent years, it also adds in those of $20 and $50 to the kinds of money most called for, for cotton and cotton-seed oil, and sugar, as well as for grains and meat products.

The exchange of bonds, the more liberal provisions for the coinage of subsidiary coin, and the additions to the securities for the circulation of national banks, resulting from the new law, receive mention on other pages of this report.

SEALED AND PREPARED FOR ISSUE.

Notes and certificates are sealed and prepared for issue in advance of putting them into the cash for circulation. To provide the denominations and kinds liable to be called for and to secure good wearing qualities by allowing the ink to dry, as well as to guard against contingencies in production, wise precaution prompts the preparation for use of a considerable volume of such paper. The demands are so great that additional facilities to this end have been called into requisition during the fiscal year. The smaller denominations meet with marked favor, and for that reason the number of notes is much greater than heretofore. In the year ending with September, 1900, compared with the twelve months preceding, the one-dollar notes were more by $5,820,000, the twos by $10,000,000, the fives by $20,040,000, the tens by $46,040,000, and the twenties by $1,680,000. The table subjoined presents the product of the two years by kinds and denominations:

Kind and denomination.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.		Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.	
	Number of notes.	Amount.	Number of notes.	Amount.
UNITED STATES NOTES.				
Five dollars	5,060,000	$25,300,000	3,536,000	$17,680,000
Ten dollars	2,416,000	24,160,000	3,592,000	35,920,000
Twenty dollars	880,000	17,600,000	1,024,000	20,480,000
Fifty dollars	100,000	5,000,000	200,000	10,000,000
One hundred dollars	80,000	8,000,000	100,000	10,000,000
Five hundred dollars			20,000	10,000,000
One thousand dollars	20,000	20,000,000		
Total	8,556,000	100,060,000	8,472,000	104,080,000
TREASURY NOTES.				
One dollar	4,204,000	4,204,000		
Two dollars	1,460,000	2,920,000		
Five dollars	1,424,000	7,120,000	484,000	2,420,000
Ten dollars	192,000	1,920,000		
Twenty dollars	320,000	6,400,000		
Total	7,600,000	22,564,000	484,000	2,420,000

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Kind and denomination.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.		Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.	
	Number of notes.	Amount.	Number of notes.	Amount.
GOLD CERTIFICATES.				
Twenty dollars	1,228,000	$24,560,000	2,040,000	$40,800,000
Fifty dollars	168,000	8,400,000	356,000	17,800,000
One hundred dollars	80,000	8,000,000	180,000	18,000,000
Five hundred dollars	16,000	8,000,000	20,000	10,000,000
One thousand dollars	8,000	8,000,000	22,000	22,000,000
Five thousand dollars			4,000	20,000,000
Ten thousand dollars			9,000	90,000,000
Total	1,500,000	56,960,000	2,631,000	218,600,000
SILVER CERTIFICATES.				
One dollar	32,916,000	32,916,000	42,940,000	42,940,000
Two dollars	8,656,000	17,312,000	15,116,000	30,232,000
Five dollars	6,928,000	34,640,000	13,400,000	67,000,000
Ten dollars	2,172,000	21,720,000	5,792,000	57,920,000
Twenty dollars	552,000	11,040,000		
Fifty dollars	104,000	5,200,000		
Total	51,328,000	122,828,000	77,248,000	198,092,000
CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.				
Ten thousand dollars	6,000	60,000,000		
AGGREGATE.				
One dollar	37,120,000	37,120,000	42,940,000	42,940,000
Two dollars	10,116,000	20,232,000	15,116,000	30,232,000
Five dollars	13,412,000	67,060,000	17,420,000	87,100,000
Ten dollars	4,780,000	47,800,000	9,384,000	93,840,000
Twenty dollars	2,980,000	59,600,000	3,064,000	61,280,000
Fifty dollars	372,000	18,600,000	556,000	27,800,000
One hundred dollars	160,000	16,000,000	280,000	28,000,000
Five hundred dollars	16,000	8,000,000	40,000	20,000,000
One thousand dollars	28,000	28,000,000	22,000	22,000,000
Five thousand dollars			4,000	20,000,000
Ten thousand dollars	6,000	60,000,000	9,000	90,000,000
Total	68,990,000	362,412,000	88,835,000	523,192,000

REDEMPTION OF NOTES AND CERTIFICATES.

To one who has not had the matter forced upon him, the immense mass of paper redeemed in the course of a year is nothing less than marvelous. National-bank notes are handled separately and are mentioned on another page. The paper issued directly by the Government, owing to the broader use of smaller denominations, which wear out sooner than larger ones, reaches the division of redemption in active months in the year compared with each other in an ever-rising flood. The notes and their amounts redeemed and destroyed in the two recent years were:

Kind and denomination.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.		Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.	
	Number of notes.	Amount.	Number of notes.	Amount.
UNITED STATES NOTES.				
One dollar	228,412	$228,412	135,849	$135,849
Two dollars	143,054	286,108	138,618	277,236
Five dollars	3,700,882	18,504,410	5,162,526	25,812,630
Ten dollars	1,648,991	16,489,910	2,408,267	24,082,670
Twenty dollars	606,775	12,135,510	837,684	16,753,690
Fifty dollars	44,675	2,233,750	46,220	2,311,025
One hundred dollars	40,194	4,019,400	54,596	5,459,650
Five hundred dollars	8,433	4,216,500	3,022	1,511,250
One thousand dollars	18,290	18,290,000	9,752	9,752,000
Total	6,439,706	76,404,000	8,796,534	86,096,000

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Kind and denomination.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.		Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.	
	Number of notes.	Amount.	Number of notes.	Amount.
TREASURY NOTES.				
One dollar	9,363,963	$9,363,963	6,379,640	$6,379,640
Two dollars	3,104,606	6,209,212	2,473,890	4,947,780
Five dollars	1,966,627	9,833,135	2,287,330	11,436,650
Ten dollars	690,309	6,903,090	838,169	8,381,690
Twenty dollars	99,525	1,990,500	121,801	2,436,020
Fifty dollars	1,984	99,200	748	37,400
One hundred dollars	5,389	538,900	3,521	352,100
One thousand dollars	220	220,000	778	778,000
Total	15,232,623	35,158,000	12,105,877	34,749,280
GOLD CERTIFICATES.				
Twenty dollars	20,366	407,330	197,972	3,959,440
Fifty dollars	5,201	260,050	32,554	1,627,700
One hundred dollars	2,796	279,600	19,244	1,924,400
Five hundred dollars	394	197,000	2,641	1,320,500
One thousand dollars	285	285,000	1,911	1,911,000
Five thousand dollars	18	90,000	117	585,000
Ten thousand dollars	27	270,000	115	1,150,000
Total	29,087	1,788,980	254,554	12,478,040
SILVER CERTIFICATES.				
One dollar	21,871,391	21,871,391	29,898,193	29,898,193
Two dollars	5,691,858	11,383,717	7,391,193	14,782,386
Five dollars	8,077,576	40,387,882	8,689,666	43,448,330
Ten dollars	3,375,141	33,751,415	4,110,547	41,105,470
Twenty dollars	906,606	18,132,120	1,141,270	22,825,400
Fifty dollars	133,427	6,671,375	230,105	11,505,275
One hundred dollars	93,651	9,365,100	14,044	1,404,450
Five hundred dollars	78	39,000	216	108,000
One thousand dollars	75	75,000	4,819	4,819,000
Total	40,149,803	141,677,000	51,480,053	169,896,504
AGGREGATE.				
One dollar	31,463,766	31,463,766	36,413,682	36,413,682
Two dollars	8,939,518	17,879,037	10,003,701	20,007,402
Five dollars	13,745,085	68,725,427	16,139,522	80,697,610
Ten dollars	5,714,441	57,144,415	7,356,983	73,569,830
Twenty dollars	1,633,272	32,665,460	2,298,727	45,974,550
Fifty dollars	185,287	9,264,375	309,627	15,481,400
One hundred dollars	142,030	14,203,000	91,405	9,140,600
Five hundred dollars	8,905	4,452,500	5,879	2,939,750
One thousand dollars	18,870	18,870,000	17,260	17,260,000
Five thousand dollars	18	90,000	117	585,000
Ten thousand dollars	27	270,000	115	1,150,000
Total	61,851,219	255,027,980	72,637,018	303,219,824

The use of currency certificates, of gold certificates to order of $5,000, and of silver certificates above $100, was abolished by the act of March 14, 1900. Accordingly all such paper prepared for issue, but never sent out, was destroyed by the committee of the Department charged with the destruction of unavailable notes and certificates. The total was $166,095,000, in the following items:

Silver certificates, denomination $1,000	$5,900,000
Gold certificates, series 1888:	
Blank, to order, denomination $5,000	12,790,000
Blank, to order, denomination $10,000	26,400,000
New York, to order, denomination $5,000	12,560,000
New York, to order, denomination $10,000	19,560,000
Currency certificates:	
Act June 8, 1872, denomination $5,000	14,075,000
Act June 8, 1872, denomination $10,000	74,810,000
Total	166,095,000

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INCREASE IN SMALL DENOMINATIONS.

The demand for notes of small denominations to which attention was called in the report of this office last year has not only continued, but has taken on much larger proportions. The denominations of paper in circulation on September 30 for five years are here stated, with the gold coin of which none is larger than $20:

Denomination.	September 30—				
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Gold coin	$478,771,490	$528,098,753	$622,649,812	$646,561,185	$620,047,309
Paper currency:					
One dollar	46,090,748	47,388,215	51,643,535	57,810,855	61,528,399
Two dollars	30,742,360	30,436,596	32,782,988	35,983,321	38,967,286
Five dollars	279,812,149	273,393,522	282,639,237	291,845,505	298,136,679
Ten dollars	304,921,106	302,691,417	316,745,997	324,244,112	376,617,472
Twenty dollars	211,389,620	207,524,076	219,279,106	251,872,486	291,952,816
Total twenty dollars and under in paper	872,955,983	861,433,826	903,090,863	961,756,279	1,067,202,652
Fifty dollars	39,948,215	43,625,865	50,452,390	60,229,915	61,922,965
One hundred dollars	79,773,270	80,819,070	60,382,470	68,990,170	81,314,170
Five hundred dollars	10,043,500	19,373,500	19,353,500	21,647,500	22,104,750
One thousand dollars	89,255,500	89,678,500	68,053,500	68,923,500	78,788,500
Five thousand dollars	6,540,000	6,620,000	5,855,000	14,630,000	29,325,000
Ten thousand dollars	46,800,000	65,450,000	29,960,000	42,810,000	68,100,000
Total fifty dollars and over	272,360,485	305,566,935	234,056,860	277,231,085	341,555,385
Aggregate paper	1,145,316,468	1,167,000,761	1,137,147,723	1,238,987,364	1,408,758,037
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Net paper	1,144,316,468	1,166,000,761	1,136,147,723	1,237,987,364	1,407,758,037

With a total circulation of $2,113,294,983 on October 1, there was outstanding only $341,555,385, or 16.16 per cent, in denominations larger than $20.

TRANSACTIONS IN GOLD.

The operations of the Treasury, including those with its several branches, are in increasing measure in gold. The movements within the Department, of course, add largely to the aggregates. In the fiscal year closing with June, 1900, the receipts in gold were $641,080,001 and the disbursements $560,642,128 greater than in the preceding twelve months. The issues of gold certificates then resumed explain $217,545,000 and in transfers of them $186,142,511 of the increase in receipts, while in the disbursements a growth of $203,678,633 in transfers and of $67,779,298 in gold certificates is due to the like cause.

Because the issues and disbursements and transfers of gold certificates reached their maximum in the fiscal year 1900, there is a falling off in the transactions in gold coin for the first quarter of 1901.

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The details are compared in the annexed table:

Account.	Fiscal year.		First quarter.	
	1899.	1900.	1900.	1901.
RECEIPTS.				
Customs	$134,922,362	$169,259,964	$43,563,744	$41,142,832
Internal revenue	907,012	1,521,033	536,526	271,352
Miscellaneous	8,248,384	7,392,801	970,905	545,781
Disbursing officers	12,963,146	22,761,870	6,094,999	3,363,222
Post-Office Department	7,819,786	12,500,647	2,723,084	2,229,369
Transfers	341,155,343	527,297,854	156,096,177	101,691,803
Gold bars	8,502,661	26,307,178	2,858,826	21,150,692
Standard silver dollars	1,604,595	3,470,270	1,052,570	1,573,830
Fractional silver coin	3,109,596	6,695,975	2,480,190	2,249,420
Minor coin	296,644	965,687	273,270	280,865
Gold certificates	.....	24,445,000	12,320,000	4,090,000
Redemption and exchange	13,436,060	172,282,974	57,199,223	43,731,146
Special customs deposit	345,548,521	353,511,051	98,824,345	92,121,670
Issues of gold certificates	.....	217,545,000	103,380,000	24,040,000
Loan of 1898	27,466,080	102,887	.....	.....
Total	905,980,190	1,546,060,191	488,373,859	338,481,982
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Warrants and checks	13,465,383	31,036,433	5,538,688	4,378,832
Disbursing officers	565,547,668	668,940,345	189,891,700	161,596,197
Post-Office Department	8,033,495	15,229,141	4,491,204	1,159,170
Transfers	5,038,793	208,717,426	81,071,500	37,767,514
Redemption and exchange:				
Gold coin	3,627	124,748,538	67,786,930	10,079,590
Standard silver dollars	10,000	233,961	50,000	.....
Fractional silver coin	2,337,871	7,522,135	1,283,234	528,827
United States notes	13,148,773	24,806,230	2,699,569	4,829,949
Treasury notes of 1890	999,613	5,232,148	743,745	263,974
National-bank notes	.....	8,790	.....	450
Gold certificates	2,235,176	70,014,474	5,861,070	35,033,088
Silver certificates	210,000	1,808,100	1,300,000	42,007
Minor coin	71,297	748,873	110,872	31,159
Clearing-house balances	230,601,000	222,594,920	38,918,500	76,375,000
Redemption and destruction	3,122,330	23,825,640	2,166,700	11,704,500
Total	844,825,026	1,405,467,154	401,913,712	343,790,257

On November 1 the gross gold in the Treasury reached the highest figures. It includes the reserve, $150,000,000, the amount held against gold certificates, $242,670,175, and the gold coin and bullion in the general fund, $59,777,464.57. The total was thus on that date $452,447,639.57, and the growth continues.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

Experience shows that there is a steady increase in the standard dollars in circulation in the autumn of successive years, with a tendency downward a few months later. Thus in December, 1890, the silver dollars in circulation were $67,547,023, and fell to $62,921,010 in March, 1891; in December, 1897, they were $61,491,073, and in July, 1898, $57,293,336; in October, 1899, they were $71,361,740, and fell to $65,759,341 in July, 1900. They became $73,479,469 November 1, 1900, and a reduction of several millions may be looked for by midsummer.

This ebb and flow follows the lines of trade. As money is needed for moving the crops in the South and West silver dollars are called for, and when the crops are sold the coins come back to the Treasury through the banks in those parts of the country. The policy has prevailed for the Government to pay the cost of transportation outward, while it does not do so on paper money. This difference explains a

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part of the demand for silver dollars. If we take $4,000,000 as the average so sent out and received each year the cost will be found to be $9,000.

The suggestion may well be considered whether such favoritism should be shown to silver dollars over other kinds of money. If the express charges were not paid by the Government the effect would naturally be to draw out the coins only when permanently needed.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN.

Congress in the act of March 14, 1900, contributed much to the convenience of the body of the people by authorizing the extension of subsidiary silver coin to $100,000,000. By the activity of the Mint Bureau the Department has been able to meet all requests for these tokens and they have come in with growing frequency. The volume in circulation, which was $54,202,140 in January, 1890, and $69,083,516 in January, 1899, arose to $79,432,193 by October 1, 1900.

These coins are the right hand of retail trade, and reach everywhere. The value of a good supply, such as can now be furnished, can not be overstated.

MINOR COINS.

The minor coins are not included in the reports of the money in circulation. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1900 they were as follows:

	Coined.	Remelted.	Outstanding.
One-cent bronze	$10,072,316.59	$119,423.64	$9,952,892.95
Five-cent nickels	17,991,298.10	1,362,974.60	16,628,323.50
Total	28,063,614.69	1,482,398.24	$26,581,216.45

The movement during the past fiscal year was much greater than for the preceding twelve months, and the shipments from the several offices of the Treasury present this comparison:

Office.	Fiscal year 1899.		Fiscal year 1900.	
	Amount.	Expense of transportation.	Amount.	Expense of transportation.
Washington	$79,000	$1,238.60	$25,875.00	$357.85
Baltimore	8,075	91.75	14,570.00	176.50
New York	440,519	4,400.50	493,860.00	4,951.30
Philadelphia	177,450	1,774.50	65,289.90	758.55
Boston	91,915	918.15	64,910.00	649.10
Cincinnati	221,440	2,490.90	90,855.00	939.05
Chicago	350,757	5,823.03	162,729.60	2,431.28
St. Louis	245,794	4,950.93	77,584.30	1,307.38
New Orleans	35,720	478.91	19,280.00	185.70
San Francisco	290	5.85	12,530.00	167.40
Mint, Philadelphia	276,023	4,185.98	2,147,487.21	44,796.90
	1,926,983	26,359.10	3,174,971.01	56,721.01

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THE COINAGE.

The gold and silver and minor coins transferred to the mints for recoinage during the two past fiscal years show an increase in gold of $44,576, and a decrease in silver of $3,936,470.93. The comparison by coins is presented in the table:

Denomination.	1899.		1900.	
	Amount.	Loss.	Amount.	Loss.
Double eagles	$107,380.00		$187,860.00	
Eagles	79,780.00		96,950.00	
Half eagles	164,940.00		115,155.00	
Quarter eagles	6,367.50		3,217.50	
Three-dollar pieces	81.00		12.00	
One-dollar pieces	86.00		16.00	
Total gold	358,634.50	$2,747.81	403,210.50	$2,918.03
Half dollars	3,756,971.50		2,172,074.00	
Quarter dollars	4,250,540.25		2,025,734.50	
Twenty-cent pieces	621.80		702.80	
Dimes	1,181,891.00		1,055,170.10	
Half dimes	2,858.90		2,704.40	
Three-cent pieces	208.63		235.35	
Total silver	9,193,092.08	525,456.28	5,256,621.15	300,943.07
Minor coin	190,667.00		158,801.00	
Aggregate	9,742,393.58	528,204.09	5,818,632.65	303,861.10

MONEY FOR MOVING THE CROPS.

The Treasury is called upon every year to provide small denominations of paper to facilitate the movements of crops. A large part of this business is done by the deposit of funds with the assistant treasurer in New York, for which payment is made by the assistant treasurer in New Orleans, St. Louis, or Chicago, respectively. The following table includes a statement of such deposits from July 1 to November 1, 1899 and 1900:

Kind of money.	Received, New York.	Paid.			
		Washington.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New Orleans.
1899.					
Gold coin	$5,510,000				$475,000
Gold certificates	2,105,000	$250,000	$4,600,000		2,100,000
United States notes	857,500				1,102,500
Treasury notes of 1890	7,500				7,500
Silver certificates	340,000				285,000
Total	8,820,000	250,000	4,600,000		3,970,000
1900.					
Gold coin					500,000
Gold certificates	13,226,000	100,000	2,155,000	$1,713,000	6,801,000
United States notes	1,181,000	100,000	1,175,000	1,229,000	700,000
Treasury notes of 1890	31,000				
Silver certificates	798,000		20,000	308,000	435,000
Total	15,236,000	200,000	3,350,000	3,250,000	8,436,000

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In addition to the transfers through the Treasury, banks ship considerable sums to their correspondents by registered mail.

Whether the South and West have previously gathered funds in New York, or make loans which the banks there expect every season, the result is that a large drain takes place. Sometimes complaint arises over the charges for transportation, which are not under the control of the Treasury. The legal limits on the volume of Government paper compel the Treasury to require deposits in kind for such shipments, as a rule. During the present autumn, however, United States notes and sometimes silver certificates have been paid against deposits of gold, so far as the holdings of the former by the Treasury would permit.

The conditions do not indicate a lack of currency or of credit. The pressure is for particular denominations, those less than $20 and, in very large measure, those of $5 and below. In previous years, after the season's demands, haste has been exhibited to seek large notes in exchange for the smaller ones whose work is done. During the past twelve months this exchange has not reached previous proportions, but the Southwest and West have kept the currency paid for the crops, and the Treasury has put out the largest denominations in decreasing ratio.

The excess in redemptions in the year ending September 30, 1900, over that preceding was: In ones, $4,949,916; in twos, $2,128,365; in fives, $11,972,183; in tens, $16,425,415, and in twenties, $13,309,090.

PORTO RICAN COIN.

The act of April 12, 1900, provides for the substitution of the coins of the United States for Porto Rican coins in circulation in Porto Rico, at the rate of 60 cents in the former for each peso of the latter. The same statute limited the time within which the Porto Rican coins should continue to be legal tender in the island to August 1. The estimates of the volume of these older coins were, upon the authority of local experts and the general in command, 5,920,000 pesos. The exchange was begun promptly May 1, when the act took effect, by special agents of the Treasury, and by August 20, 5,470,704.97 pesos had been taken and paid for in $3,282,422.98 money of the United States. The exchange is still continued at a less rapid rate, and from August 20 to November 1 pesos to the number of 263,099.07 were received, for which $157,859.44 was paid.

SPURIOUS ISSUES.

The usual tabulation of the spurious silver coins presented at the offices of the Treasury, together with the counterfeit paper money detected at the office in Washington, is given:

Denomination.	Silver coins.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	National-bank notes.	Silver certificates.	Fractional currency.	Total.
Ten cents	$326.90					$0.80	$327.70
Twenty-five cents	868.75					11.75	880.50
Fifty cents	1,711.50					339.00	2,050.50
One dollar	2,612.00	$12.00		$1.00	$2.00		2,627.00
Two dollars		14.00	$44.00	46.00	292.00		396.00
Five dollars		185.00	5.00	410.00	175.00		775.00
Ten dollars		270.00		590.00	390.00		1,250.00
Twenty dollars		860.00		580.00			1,440.00
Fifty dollars		950.00		50.00			1,000.00
One hundred dollars				400.00			400.00
Total	5,519.15	2,291.00	49.00	2,077.00	859.00	351.55	11,146.70

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Although the aggregate is larger than in recent years, the increase is not sufficient to be of any special significance. Most marked is the continued activity of the counterfeiters of silver, but the record shows that the growth of their production has been checked. On the other hand, the criminal workers in nickel and copper have continued their career with little interruption. The total number of 1-cent pieces thrown out during the year was no less than 121,652. In 1899 the total was 87,101. The number of 5-cent nickel pieces was 3,277, as compared with 2,827 in the previous year. Thirteen counterfeit gold coins and five compound-interest notes were rejected at this office.

TRUST FUNDS.

In consequence of the operations under the new financial law, which, so far as they relate to the refunding of the debt and the changes in the securities held for depository banks, have been detailed in preceding pages, the substitutions of one kind of bonds for another as security for national-bank notes, and the increase of the aggregate amount of bonds on deposit for this purpose, have been unusually heavy. The amount of the fresh deposits of bonds during the fiscal year was $305,107,370, against withdrawals of $250,417,440. The total on deposit was $229,688,110 at the opening of the year and $284,378,040 at the close. A statement of the amount of each kind of bonds on deposit at the two dates and of the movements within the period will be found in the appendix.

On February 24, 1900, the fifth note of the series of twenty given by the Central Pacific Railroad Company in purchase of the road, amounting in principal and interest to $2,946,194.79, was paid, and first mortgage bonds of the company of the face value of $2,941,000 held as collateral security were surrendered.

Arkansas State bonds for $160,000, formerly belonging to the Indian trust fund and later transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, were paid between February 13 and August 4, 1900, in five installments. The remainder of the fund of which these bonds were a part is now composed as follows:

Kind.	Amount.
Louisiana State bonds	$37,000.00
North Carolina State bonds	58,000.00
Tennessee State bonds	335,666.66⅔
Virginia State bonds	581,800.00
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds guaranteed by Virginia	13,000.00
South Carolina State stocks	125,000.00
Florida State stocks	132,000.00
Total	1,282,466.66⅔

United States bonds are held under specific provisions of law for private institutions as set out below:

Institution.	Rate of interest.	Amount.
	Per cent.	
American Printing House for the Blind	4	$250,000
Manhattan Savings Institution	4	75,000
North American Commercial Company	2	50,000
Total		375,000

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United States 4 per cent bonds amounting to $70,000, formerly held as a special deposit in the name of the Comptroller of the Currency for the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, were delivered to the Comptroller, March 15, 1900, and sold for the benefit of the creditors of the bank.

Captured bonds of the State of Louisiana of the face value of $545,480 are held for the Secretary of War.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The transactions of the Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, pertaining to the affairs of the District, are fully set forth in a separate report.

During the fiscal year 3.65 per cent bonds for $2,500 were issued and sold to provide funds to pay interest, under a decree of court, on board of audit certificates, as provided in the act of Congress approved August 13, 1894. The total issue of 3.65 per cent bonds to date is $14,969,300, leaving $30,700 yet to be issued to reach the limit of $15,000,000 fixed by law. The net reduction of the bonded debt during the year was $796,900 and of the annual interest charge $40,405.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, the Treasurer, on July 1, 1878, assumed charge of the sinking funds and funded debt of the District. The debt at that time was $22,106,650, and has been increased since that date $1,226,050 by the issue of 3.65 per cent bonds. The decrease by the operations of the sinking funds and otherwise was $8,241,400, making a net reduction of the debt since July 1, 1878, of $7,015,350, and a reduction of the annual interest charge of $441,213.47. The total amount of the bonded debt outstanding June 30, 1900, was $15,091,300. Of this sum $14,224,100 consists of 3.65 per cent bonds.

At the close of the fiscal year 1900 the 10 per cent guaranty fund held for account of District contractors amounted to $301,288.60, and was credited to 124 separate contracts. Of this sum $267,818.76 is invested in bonds purchased at the request and risk of contractors.

The 3.50 per cent ten-year funding bonds issued under act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, have all been called in and canceled. The unsigned bonds provided for transfers on this loan which were not used, amounting to $2,924,600, have been destroyed, under the supervision of the committee on the destruction of United States securities, in the Department.

The securities of the District in the care and custody of the Treasurer are:

3.65 per cent bonds (unsigned)	$5,023,450
Bonds for account of District contractors	235,240
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds	84,285
Total	5,342,975

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

The national-bank notes presented for redemption during the past fiscal year amounted to $96,982,607, being 37.25 per cent of the average amount of notes outstanding. As compared with the previous year this was an increase of $6,144,306. It is the smallest percentage redeemed, however, since 1890, when it was 35.90. The amount presented for redemption represents 38.89 per cent of the average amount of the $5 notes outstanding during the year, 31.35 per cent of

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the $10 notes, 35.43 per cent of the $20 notes, 41.19 per cent of the $50 notes, and 51.09 per cent of the $100 notes. The addition of $68,289,572 to the volume of national-bank notes during the year, increasing it from $241,350,871 to $309,640,443, did not materially affect the redemptions, probably because $60,124,215 of the increase occurred in the last four months of the year—March, April, May, and June.

During the year there was $25,620,660 of the redeemed notes assorted and returned to the respective banks of issue, and there was delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency $49,006,445 for reissue and $17,909,793 for retirement. The balance of national-bank notes on hand in the various stages of assortment at the close of the year was $6,787,132. The 5 per cent fund afforded at all times during the year ample margin to meet the current redemptions.

The surrender of notes during the year amounted to $18,402,646. Of this sum active banks furnished $14,626,460 and banks giving up their charters $3,776,186. The legal monthly limit of $3,000,000 to such surrenders by active banks was twice reached during the year, in the months of December and March. In March the limit was reached about the middle of the month, and in addition there were offers filed during the balance of the month to surrender notes in April sufficient to cover the April limit. These accepted offers, however, were not all availed of, and the limit was not reached in that month.

The expense incurred during the year, inclusive of $31,767.33 for transportation, amounting to $122,984.76, was assessed on the banks at the rate of $1.33558 per $1,000 of their notes redeemed.

The provision in the act of March 14, limiting the issue of $5 notes to a national bank to not more than one-third in amount of its circulating notes, increased the average denomination of bank notes outstanding from $9.16 on February 28, to $10.06 on June 30.

In addition to the usual statistics a table has been prepared (p. 196), showing the amount of national-bank notes redeemed by months and the amount of notes outstanding at the end of each month, from July 1, 1874. The monthly variations in the amount of notes presented for redemption which appear are caused by the movements of currency to and from the money centers for commercial purposes. Movements to money centers operate to increase redemptions; movements from, to reduce them.

The percentage of outstanding notes, by geographical divisions, redeemed for the year has been computed on the amount of notes reported by the Comptroller of the Currency to be outstanding on five dates during the year instead of one date, October 31, as heretofore.

THE WORK OF THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

The transactions of the Treasurer's office involve vast detail in preparing and in counting money, in bookkeeping, in shipments and transfers, in payments by check and in cash, and in the receipt and mailing of letters. Their multiplicity and magnitude in certain directions are illustrated rather than fully set forth in the annexed summary for the fiscal year 1900:

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Letters received by open mail	384,714
Letters received by registered mail	22,142
Letters received containing bonds, currency, etc	10,761
Letters referred to other bureaus	6,821
Letters briefed and recorded	37,364

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LETTERS SENT.

Letters sent by open mail	225,273
Interest checks mailed	268,977
Letters sent by registered mail	11,933
Letters, forms, and warrants bearing autograph signatures	406,829
Forms bearing printed signatures, etc., mailed	324,553
Printed notices mailed	314,000
Value of registered letters sent	$15,568,170.67
Value of registered letters received	91,827,316.39

It is a pleasure to testify to the fidelity, the ability, the loyalty in unusual tasks, and the courtesy and efficiency of every person of every grade in the office.

Respectfully,

ELLIS H. ROBERTS,
Treasurer of the United States.

Hon. L. J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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APPENDIX.

No. 1.—REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900, AS SHOWN BY WARRANTS ISSUED.

Account.	Revenues.	Expenditures.	Repayments from unexpended appropriations.	Counter credits to appropriations.
Customs	$233,164,871.16	$26,036,465.54	$564,757.12	$18,304.22
Internal revenue	295,327,926.76	4,991,677.41	149,657.85	486.55
Lands	2,836,882.98			
Miscellaneous	35,911,170.99			
Interior civil		10,165,671.44	209,234.54	26,179.80
Treasury proper		55,764,635.20	3,708,635.91	306,574.46
Diplomatic		3,214,802.65	63,611.72	27,918.65
Judiciary		5,599,937.92	339,862.16	5,932.33
War		134,774,767.78	13,636,169.77	3,593,937.11
Navy		55,953,077.72	679,214.83	13,711,268.90
Interior—Indians		10,175,106.76	571,639.28	84,525.61
Interior—pensions		140,877,316.02	1,177,079.21	
Interest		40,160,333.27	993,012.49	
Total	567,240,851.89	487,713,791.71	22,092,874.88	17,775,127.63
Premium on bonds purchased		33,147,054.81		
Public debt	820,058,410.00	675,082,625.25		
Aggregate	1,387,299,261.89	1,195,943,471.77	22,092,874.88	17,775,127.63

No. 2.—NET ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH QUARTER OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1900, AS SHOWN BY WARRANTS ISSUED.

Account.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
REVENUES.					
Customs	$56,757,359.54	$57,449,246.17	$64,120,601.22	$54,837,664.23	$233,164,871.16
Internal revenue	77,076,943.54	74,833,018.47	68,183,070.38	75,234,894.37	295,327,926.76
Public lands	633,732.04	837,915.29	697,975.18	667,260.47	2,836,882.98
Miscellaneous	9,087,194.28	8,030,032.93	9,640,647.03	9,153,296.75	35,911,170.99
Total	143,555,229.40	141,150,212.86	142,642,293.81	139,893,115.82	567,240,851.89
EXPENDITURES.					
Civil and miscellaneous	27,654,014.04	25,583,603.16	24,814,810.11	27,720,762.85	105,773,190.16
War Department	44,840,823.68	35,029,216.33	27,672,377.25	27,232,350.52	134,774,767.78
Navy Department	14,400,507.76	13,521,255.97	13,268,686.53	14,762,627.46	55,953,077.72
Interior—Indians	2,560,477.85	2,414,500.10	2,851,590.09	2,348,538.72	10,175,106.76
Interior—pensions	37,090,761.30	34,839,621.51	34,996,845.53	33,950,087.68	140,877,316.02
Interest	13,130,541.36	12,680,719.65	5,612,693.40	8,736,378.86	40,160,333.27
Total	139,677,125.99	124,068,916.72	109,217,002.91	114,750,746.09	487,713,791.71

No. 3.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900, AS SHOWN BY WARRANTS ISSUED.

By whom handled.	Receipts from postal revenues.	Deficiency appropriation.	Total receipts.	Expenditures.
The Treasurer	$43,829,525.84	$7,250,019.95	$51,079,545.79	$49,101,217.65
Postmasters	58,034,246.45		58,034,246.45	58,034,246.45
Total	101,863,772.29	7,250,019.95	109,113,792.24	107,135,464.10

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No. 4.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF EACH KIND OF MONEY ON ALL ACCOUNTS AT THE TREASURY IN WASHINGTON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Account.	Gold coin.	Standard silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	$18,930	$8,001	$100	$407,906	$2,440
Internal revenue					
Miscellaneous	364,424	5,572	3,839	1,993,500	2,010
Disbursing officers	110,005	140	1,625	336,748	35
Post-Office Department	17,755	3,078	12,502	55,862	43,202
Transfers	4,366,733	107,894	293,295	73,128,937	26,561,269
Standard silver dollars	9,500		35	1,000	341,172
Fractional silver coin	11,620		15	170,799	4,789
Minor coin	155		2	12,766	200
Gold certificates	455,000				
Currency certificates				90,000	
Redemption and exchange	2,631,332	1,122,897	1,690,084	13,383,433	6,823,376
Issues				80,676,000	16,008,000
Total	7,985,454	1,247,582	2,001,497	170,256,951	49,786,493
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	128,640		19	2,054,643	56,400
Disbursing officers	5,622,578	3,962	235,851	21,634,717	1,443,889
Post-Office Department	61,000		11	767,535	7,500
Transfers	138,979	1,303,785	903,570	39,303,000	6,204,000
Currency certificates				300,000	
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin		126	193,329	485	
Standard silver dollars	11	59	366		
Fractional silver coin	6,000		236	1,117,595	
United States notes	811	572	417,184	5,814,680	916,235
Treasury notes of 1890	2,220	25,077	71,456	471,731	1,022,612
National-bank notes		1,039	192,224	11,612,044	6,692,248
Gold certificates	93,540	1,293	92,364	52,097	22,000
Silver certificates		1,436	99,714	10,650	1,079
Minor coin			3	138,887	
Redemption and destruction				80,676,000	33,499,280
Five per cent fund					
Total	6,053,779	1,337,349	2,206,327	163,954,064	49,865,243

Account.	National-bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Minor coin.	Total.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs		$50,100	$318,953	$15	$806,445
Internal revenue					
Miscellaneous	$4,507	1,256,830	1,698,168	351	5,329,201
Disbursing officers	250	173,000	384,691	448	1,006,942
Post-Office Department	53,514	72,090	245,031	921	503,955
Transfers	12,833,207	23,420,320	130,016,582	10,862	270,739,099
Standard silver dollars	12,501		131,661		495,869
Fractional silver coin	57,840	17,200	130,957		393,220
Minor coin	2,670	3,000	6,297	1	25,091
Gold certificates					455,000
Currency certificates					90,000
Redemption and exchange	83,150,052	1,228,300	27,641,472	202,682	137,873,628
Issues		185,265,000	172,116,000		454,065,000
Total	96,114,541	211,485,840	332,689,812	215,280	871,783,450
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks		102,330	756,662	143	3,098,837
Disbursing officers		8,274,070	10,007,798	16,731	47,239,596
Post-Office Department		169,420	297,254	147	1,302,867
Transfers		175,295,750	81,082,862	30,421	304,262,367
Currency certificates					300,000
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin		2,857,620	13,814	20,959	3,086,333
Standard silver dollars			1,124,266	1,090	1,125,792
Fractional silver coin		4,590	462,480	13	1,590,914
United States notes		5,070	6,109,882	78,383	13,342,817
Treasury notes of 1890		2,550	5,215,011	12,864	6,823,521
National-bank notes		8,790	36,193,702	18,222	54,718,269
Gold certificates		111,840	841,719	13,448	1,228,301
Silver certificates			27,511,226	16,606	27,640,711
Minor coin			57,594	33	196,517
Redemption and destruction	17,909,793	23,825,640	162,186,504		318,097,217
Five per cent fund	74,627,064				74,627,064
Total	92,536,857	210,657,670	331,860,774	209,060	858,681,123

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No. 5.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF EACH KIND OF MONEY ON ALL ACCOUNTS AT THE SUBTREASURY IN BALTIMORE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Account.	Gold coin.	Standard silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	$283,331	$621	$539	$873,254	$77,703
Internal revenue	7,628	.....	16	7,990	483
Miscellaneous	60	4	178	8,525	2,919
Disbursing officers	37,285	623	195	206,092	38,612
Post-Office Department	33,339	948	1,752	151,156	27,818
Transfers	2,682,910	39	85,447	3,963,436	455,988
Standard silver dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,850
Fractional silver coin	35,605	1	3	58,232	13,116
Minor coin	3,385	.....	.....	3,071	256
Gold certificates	3,225,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	1,780,000	.....
Redemption and exchange	7,065,956	1,464,150	2,126,800	3,496,196	736,090
Issues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	13,374,499	1,466,386	2,214,930	10,547,952	1,375,835
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	1,532,055	.....	315	1,177,460	175,820
Disbursing officers	2,494,025	17,601	7,640	1,823,628	108,981
Post-Office Department	711,545	.....	218	96,881	12,030
Transfers	.....	829,000	706,071	2,878,005	691,000
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	3,320,000	.....
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin	.....	.....	52,701	3,380	.....
Standard silver dollars	.....	151	.....	.....	176,769
Fractional silver coin	749,420	.....	.....	1,041,600	6,200
United States notes	2,420,710	.....	537,700	481,293	.....
Treasury notes of 1890	152,385	140,733	58,070	150,842	169,732
National-bank notes	.....	.....	534,700	.....	.....
Gold certificates	3,066,800	.....	185,880	50	.....
Silver certificates	.....	643,616	318,505	.....	.....
Minor coin	161,110	.....	.....	109,040	4,240
Fractional currency	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Total	11,288,050	1,631,101	2,401,840	11,082,179	1,344,772

Account.	National-bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Minor coin.	Total.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	.....	$1,105,020	$581,767	$31	$2,922,266
Internal revenue	$1,081	5,600	8,160	.....	30,958
Miscellaneous	2,990	1,560	62,535	18	78,789
Disbursing officers	132,724	32,960	251,809	83	700,383
Post-Office Department	129,300	31,500	186,346	208	562,367
Transfers	448,395	4,630,090	4,602,964	51,084	16,920,353
Standard silver dollars	.....	.....	278,150	.....	301,000
Fractional silver coin	69,370	44,500	95,643	.....	316,470
Minor coin	2,810	2,730	6,668	.....	18,920
Gold certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,225,000
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,780,000
Redemption and exchange	550,193	4,549,030	3,017,250	468,810	23,474,475
Issues	.....	4,370,000	.....	.....	4,370,000
Total	1,336,863	14,772,990	9,091,292	520,234	54,700,981
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	55,780	.....	450,110	16	3,391,556
Disbursing officers	447,466	.....	655,832	687	5,555,860
Post-Office Department	22,524	.....	72,472	14	915,684
Transfers	401,000	2,732,000	4,497,002	23,350	12,757,428
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,320,000
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin	.....	10,177,920	3,565	53,390	10,290,956
Standard silver dollars	.....	.....	1,274,030	.....	1,450,950
Fractional silver coin	186,420	.....	134,660	.....	2,118,300
United States notes	.....	.....	26,430	30,063	3,496,196
Treasury notes of 1890	.....	.....	29,762	34,566	736,090
National-bank notes	.....	.....	255	15,238	550,193
Gold certificates	.....	1,238,500	440	57,360	4,549,030
Silver certificates	.....	.....	1,755,316	299,813	3,017,250
Minor coin	137,700	.....	56,310	.....	468,400
Fractional currency	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Total	1,250,890	14,148,420	8,956,184	514,497	52,617,933

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No. 6.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF EACH KIND OF MONEY ON ALL ACCOUNTS AT THE SUBTREASURY IN NEW YORK FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Account.	Gold coin.	Standard silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	$44,569,537	$288,075	$9,334	$5,589,049	$252,299
Internal revenue	180,000	.....	4	58	.....
Miscellaneous	481,860	.....	113	166,179	27,389
Disbursing officers	7,498,240	297,400	33,894	1,056,101	219,957
Post-Office Department	1,823,613	12,045	3,992	854,162	175,114
Transfers	89,353,815	245,569	1,097,010	19,116,060	2,439,626
Gold bars	25,236,402	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standard silver dollars	489,700	.....	.....	49,000	1,462,228
Fractional silver coin	1,148,320	.....	.....	236,924	76,768
Minor coin	261,650	.....	.....	54,045	6,229
Gold certificates	1,630,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	1,840,000	.....
Redemption and exchange	37,983,756	6,698,710	13,506,645	33,665,084	11,959,617
Special customs deposit	111,553,195	90	831	145,160	41,054
Issues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loan of 1908-1918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	322,210,088	7,541,889	14,651,823	62,771,822	16,660,281
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	12,985	.....	4,960	353,940	200
Disbursing officers	172,144,595	296,637	535,564	6,956,705	886,641
Transfers	102,385	1,371,592	5,360,819	38,018,000	14,438,000
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	6,925,000	.....
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin	.....	.....	456,091	110,000	.....
Standard silver dollars	1,950	.....	6	.....	.....
Fractional silver coin	7	.....	1	2,613,766	.....
United States notes	3,128,044	.....	1,748,437	11,202,091	.....
Treasury notes of 1890	508,911	89,150	208,007	508,500	1,301,783
National-bank notes	.....	.....	735,100	20,000	.....
Gold certificates	36,288,382	.....	3,714,728	20,000	31,303
Silver certificates	1,682,000	1,737,202	1,977,658	103,000	.....
Minor coin	.....	.....	304	367,389	.....
Clearing-house balances	36,972,000	.....	1,200	3,289,699	.....
Total	250,841,259	3,494,581	14,742,875	70,488,090	16,657,927

Account.	National-bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Minor coin.	Total.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	.....	$87,444,441	$18,637,916	$203	$156,790,854
Internal revenue	$160	55,090	442	.....	235,754
Miscellaneous	103,313	4,303,592	307,621	35	5,390,102
Disbursing officers	791,353	11,839,864	2,309,835	58	24,046,702
Post-Office Department	727,410	5,328,762	2,022,598	42	10,947,738
Transfers	3,478,255	247,105,404	48,382,631	148,409	411,366,779
Gold bars	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,236,402
Standard silver dollars	.....	5,200	3,056,412	.....	5,062,540
Fractional silver coin	117,710	2,100,500	1,632,638	.....	5,312,860
Minor coin	18,315	474,857	304,754	.....	1,119,850
Gold certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,630,000
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,840,000
Redemption and exchange	877,360	49,181,897	61,074,315	1,740,565	216,687,949
Special customs deposit	.....	241,957,856	16,751,102	180	370,449,468
Issues	.....	5,680,000	.....	.....	5,680,000
Loan of 1908-1918	.....	102,887	.....	.....	102,887
Total	6,113,876	655,580,350	154,480,264	1,889,492	1,241,899,885
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	.....	1,735,480	95,439	102	2,203,106
Disbursing officers	407,000	381,579,882	25,664,856	204,579	588,676,459
Transfers	5,671,000	8,946,082	69,509,000	600,708	144,017,586
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,925,000
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin	.....	45,404,060	.....	6,605	45,976,756
Standard silver dollars	.....	.....	5,486,807	2,382	5,491,145
Fractional silver coin	.....	2,911,248	399	.....	5,525,421
United States notes	.....	10,051,910	1,180,314	249,228	27,560,024
Treasury notes of 1890	.....	3,550,837	3,931,984	36,453	10,135,625
National-bank notes	.....	.....	.....	122,260	877,360
Gold certificates	.....	7,770,712	20,000	334,110	48,179,235
Silver certificates	.....	.....	48,066,586	347,898	53,914,344
Minor coin	.....	360,479	349	203	728,724
Clearing-house balances	.....	185,622,920	36	12	225,885,867
Total	6,078,000	647,933,610	153,955,770	1,904,540	1,166,096,652

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No. 7.—Receipts and Disbursements of each Kind of Money on all Accounts at the Subtreasury in Philadelphia for the Fiscal Year 1900.

Account.	Gold coin.	Standard silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	$6,089,855	$12,264	$1,102	$5,283,445	$360,654
Internal revenue	20	1	1		
Miscellaneous	64,235	1,158	1,050	111,014	24,164
Disbursing officers	34,674	115,385	255	410,330	162,845
Post-Office Department	491,756	6,853	6,382	896,447	116,650
Transfers	7,557,164	9,082	602,476	8,736,213	1,563,630
Gold bars	1,070,776				
Standard silver dollars				250	460,594
Fractional silver coin	246,750	1,500		322,385	134,874
Minor coin	40,860		12	142,309	29,961
Gold certificates	5,875,000				
Currency certificates				4,210,000	
Redemption and exchange	10,868,690	3,004,047	4,511,150	11,681,122	2,801,611
Issues					
Total	32,339,780	3,150,290	5,122,428	31,793,515	5,654,983
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	3,524,586		833	2,925,844	60,184
Disbursing officers	8,666,820		112,043	9,628,989	1,287,664
Post-Office Department	3,319,070		991	887,017	65,897
Transfers	45,030	2,538,475	3,545,169	5,822,000	2,801,000
Currency certificates				8,925,000	
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin			21,293		
Standard silver dollars		350	8,970		
Fractional silver coin	1,612,024		699	1,920,977	78
United States notes	8,530,915		424,784	2,633,512	
Treasury notes of 1890	749,802	393,071	56,229		1,458,783
National-bank notes			386,232		
Gold certificates	7,127,890		237,300		
Silver certificates	119,100	1,096,415	567,306		
Minor coin	151,880		338	224,383	1,529
Total	33,847,117	4,028,311	5,362,187	32,967,722	5,675,135

Account.	National-bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Minor coin.	Total.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs		$4,423,500	$4,049,044	$76	$20,219,940
Internal revenue					22
Miscellaneous	$39,308	274,635	117,704	69	633,337
Disbursing officers	297,565	213,430	810,204	27	2,044,715
Post-Office Department	946,219	373,676	789,737	619	3,628,339
Transfers	858,750	10,284,964	12,695,562	14,140	42,321,981
Gold bars					1,070,776
Standard silver dollars		550	1,796,406		2,257,800
Fractional silver coin	204,560	311,740	827,041		2,048,850
Minor coin	52,710	130,565	235,751		632,168
Gold certificates					5,875,000
Currency certificates					4,210,000
Redemption and exchange	472,432	10,550,730	11,555,069	515,324	55,960,175
Issues		8,790,000			8,790,000
Total	2,871,544	35,353,790	32,876,518	530,255	149,693,103
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	141,815	549,570	912,961	74	8,115,867
Disbursing officers	1,978,570	1,741,700	3,805,137	2,755	27,223,678
Post-Office Department	51,590	759,400	396,897	22	5,480,884
Transfers	564,000	7,669,000	13,810,000	126,360	36,921,034
Currency certificates					8,925,000
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin		16,716,790		5,607	16,743,690
Standard silver dollars			3,061,710	217	3,011,247
Fractional silver coin	109,930	391,865	474,157		4,509,730
United States notes				94,361	11,683,572
Treasury notes of 1890			137,310	19,416	2,814,611
National-bank notes				86,200	472,432
Gold certificates		3,155,000		30,540	10,550,730
Silver certificates			9,657,826	151,922	11,592,569
Minor coin	8,310	44,915	83,042	236	514,633
Total	2,854,215	31,028,240	32,279,040	517,710	148,559,677

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No. 8.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF EACH KIND OF MONEY ON ALL ACCOUNTS AT THE SUBTREASURY IN BOSTON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Account.	Gold coin.	Standard silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	$1,811,300	$94,970	$1,877	$5,530,032	$454,235
Internal revenue					
Miscellaneous	8,600	906	1,048	107,935	15,366
Disbursing officers	4,195	570	43	547,679	69,541
Post-Office Department	209,675	5,135	2,711	711,680	90,307
Transfers	2,253,084	9,700	520,167	10,478,685	813,241
Standard silver dollars	2,000			5,000	643,800
Fractional silver coin	124,590			389,150	37,400
Minor coin	5,490			39,220	5,440
Currency certificates				980,000	
Redemption and exchange	10,411,709	1,731,910	1,294,610	1,428,237	1,300,656
Issues					
Total	14,830,643	1,843,191	1,820,456	20,217,618	3,429,986
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	1,380,575	7,278	1,143	2,643,431	10,470
Disbursing officers	1,775,215	40,025	15,318	9,116,211	325,400
Post-Office Department	151,880	4,206	810	802,008	8,000
Transfers		1,504,000	1,405,289	4,154,342	2,597,006
Currency certificates				910,000	
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin	41,000	11	8	13,474	2,108
Standard silver dollars					
Fractional silver coin				302,870	5,620
United States notes		901	94,248	1,310,800	900
Treasury notes of 1890	16,003	23,455	20,747	389,610	556,930
National-bank notes		1,156	63,634		
Gold certificates	730,250	1,470	26,600		
Silver certificates		257,993	138,231	23,040	1,000
Minor coin				23,040	380
Fractional currency					
Total	4,094,923	1,840,495	1,766,028	19,688,826	3,507,814

Account.	National-bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Minor coin.	Total.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs		$8,670,450	$4,375,617	$122	$20,938,603
Internal revenue					
Miscellaneous	$61,987	37,180	144,617	58	377,697
Disbursing officers	438,482	472,850	1,242,781	5	2,776,146
Post-Office Department	600,811	607,110	1,540,136	239	3,767,804
Transfers	711,500	17,749,220	12,068,700	24,018	44,628,315
Standard silver dollars			1,215,200		1,866,000
Fractional silver coin	116,750	164,600	420,630		1,253,120
Minor coin	8,640	2,220	35,510		96,520
Currency certificates					980,000
Redemption and exchange	70,033	758,590	5,987,018	94,140	23,076,903
Issues					
Total	2,008,203	28,462,220	27,030,209	118,582	99,761,108
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	30,460	4,526,428	415,641	85	9,015,511
Disbursing officers	1,151,640	11,403,012	5,032,845	881	28,860,547
Post-Office Department	22,640	702,200	241,693	67	1,933,504
Transfers	753,000	714,700	12,828,117	72,127	24,028,581
Currency certificates					910,000
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin		10,338,990	9,117		10,404,708
Standard silver dollars		1,000	1,740,830		1,741,830
Fractional silver coin	10,500	72,420	874,120		1,265,530
United States notes		2,000		6,988	1,415,837
Treasury notes of 1890		211,210	72,310	291	1,290,556
National-bank notes				5,243	70,033
Gold certificates				270	758,590
Silver certificates	8,000	2,000	5,474,510	49,444	5,954,218
Minor coin	4,060	5,080	60,680		93,240
Fractional currency					
Total	1,980,300	27,979,040	26,749,863	135,396	87,742,685

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No. 9.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF EACH KIND OF MONEY ON ALL ACCOUNTS AT THE SUBTREASURY IN CINCINNATI FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Account.	Gold coin.	Standard silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	$276,155	$230,000	$2,066	$770,376	$74,450
Internal revenue	3,325	.....	2	9,829	.....
Miscellaneous	3,565	1,000	59	31,227	800
Disbursing officers	6,000	.....	522	226,234	2,000
Post-Office Department	137,110	4	775	786,069	37,100
Transfers	548,620	1,545,346	1,286,137	3,752,997	423,700
Standard silver dollars	36,000	.....	.....	152,850	370,650
Fractional silver coin	77,365	.....	.....	454,875	29,300
Minor coin	880	500	.....	44,445	.....
Gold certificates	670,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....
Redemption and exchange	834,089	2,994,403	1,338,460	727,081	43,150
Issues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,593,109	4,771,253	2,628,021	6,985,983	981,150
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	333,670	.....	1,236	854,117	103,853
Disbursing officers	255,895	.....	4,407	2,373,921	164,306
Post-Office Department	309,805	.....	1,458	1,290,716	107,995
Transfers	.....	4,061,761	2,289,347	1,680,000	594,361
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	630,000	.....
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin	.....	.....	967	43,006	210
Standard silver dollars	.....	.....	.....	2,000	14,000
Fractional silver coin	23,305	.....	.....	452,950	19,415
United States notes	570,000	4,350	86,440	.....	.....
Treasury notes of 1890	.....	1,400	23,975	5,000	.....
National-bank notes	.....	2,750	80,810	.....	.....
Gold certificates	184,580	.....	100	20,800	.....
Silver certificates	5,000	247,592	121,078	.....	3,000
Minor coin	1,955	.....	.....	55,473	2,010
Fractional currency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,684,210	4,317,853	2,609,818	7,407,983	1,009,150

Account.	National-bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Minor coin.	Total.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	.....	$219,000	$479,630	$5	$2,051,682
Internal revenue	.....	6,000	151	.....	19,307
Miscellaneous	$2,500	4,500	21,505	4	65,160
Disbursing officers	407,500	82,500	135,941	1	860,698
Post-Office Department	653,500	227,450	817,518	16	2,659,542
Transfers	1,441,600	2,754,650	4,176,870	76,005	16,005,925
Standard silver dollars	30,000	178,000	3,090,037	.....	3,857,537
Fractional silver coin	622,900	248,900	360,585	.....	1,793,925
Minor coin	1,000	.....	32,680	30	79,535
Gold certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	670,000
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000
Redemption and exchange	122,400	433,680	441,908	191,487	7,126,658
Issues	.....	850,000	.....	.....	850,000
Total	3,281,400	5,004,680	9,556,825	267,548	36,069,969
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	390,780	683,185	517,417	293	2,884,551
Disbursing officers	780,460	943,720	1,599,943	1,014	6,123,666
Post-Office Department	501,690	868,600	617,579	382	3,698,225
Transfers	1,101,000	151,000	3,130,006	104,945	13,112,420
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	630,000
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin	11,720	1,417,280	30,798	106	1,504,087
Standard silver dollars	3,500	.....	2,967,403	.....	2,986,903
Fractional silver coin	150,165	104,380	574,245	.....	1,324,460
United States notes	1,000	.....	19,000	46,291	727,081
Treasury notes of 1890	.....	.....	2,000	10,775	43,150
National-bank notes	.....	.....	.....	38,840	122,400
Gold certificates	33,000	180,000	14,700	500	433,680
Silver certificates	5,000	.....	3,000	57,238	441,908
Minor coin	27,085	6,515	98,784	.....	191,822
Fractional currency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,005,400	4,354,680	9,574,875	260,384	34,224,353

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No. 10.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF EACH KIND OF MONEY ON ALL ACCOUNTS AT THE SUBTREASURY IN CHICAGO FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Account.	Gold coin.	Standard silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	$411,800	$1,203,139	$31	$3,817,507	$310,301
Internal revenue				17,662	189
Miscellaneous	3,939	1	5	267,571	7,300
Disbursing officers	55,030	1,003	29	8,625,490	1,290,275
Post-Office Department	356,638	5,035	5,165	4,132,605	769,944
Transfers	6,880,235	731,005	1,521,518	20,458,254	3,510,984
Standard silver dollars	304,000	32,000		459,500	1,892,300
Fractional silver coin	117,500			1,345,500	485,682
Minor coin	1,200			77,400	72,195
Gold certificates	5,310,000				
Currency certificates				20,000	
Redemption and exchange	7,562,279	7,263,289	3,499,270	4,344,315	2,411,727
Issues					
Total	21,002,621	9,235,472	5,026,018	43,565,804	10,750,897
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	291,000	5,511	2,051	11,488,470	1,664,715
Disbursing officers	5,044,210	7,144	1,137	15,199,438	3,434,478
Post-Office Department	1,767,500	119	49	2,981,377	544,749
Transfers	355,000	8,817,795	4,648,878	5,721,000	2,964,000
Currency certificates				2,300,000	
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin			1,487	23,080	587
Standard silver dollars				208,955	304,720
Fractional silver coin				2,590,048	105,775
United States notes	72,270		207,553	3,961,726	
Treasury notes of 1890	7,720	168,660	41,319	16,100	1,853,474
National-bank notes			10,525		
Gold certificates	4,185,040		3,050		
Silver certificates		224,433	109,470	57,710	2,400
Minor coin				149,223	4,869
Fractional currency					
Total	11,722,740	9,223,662	5,025,519	44,697,127	10,879,767

Account.	National-bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Minor coin.	Total.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs		$1,600,280	$3,153,254	$179	$10,496,491
Internal revenue			4,781	12	22,644
Miscellaneous	$2,185	9,440	458,669	111	749,221
Disbursing officers	540,765	1,121,760	2,965,975	143	14,600,470
Post-Office Department	992,635	829,270	2,381,983	618	9,473,893
Transfers	2,095,695	32,007,810	19,287,078	140,781	86,633,360
Standard silver dollars		16,000	6,063,029		8,766,829
Fractional silver coin	2,320	63,200	1,907,050		3,921,252
Minor coin	800	2,730	232,340		386,665
Gold certificates					5,310,000
Currency certificates					20,000
Redemption and exchange	18,980	4,654,120	7,187,275	207,654	37,148,909
Issues		5,310,000			5,310,000
Total	3,653,380	45,614,610	43,641,434	349,498	182,839,734
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	190,385	12,028,200	5,399,457	230	31,070,019
Disbursing officers	1,359,680	13,537,500	11,022,446	531	49,606,564
Post-Office Department	32,830	2,871,370	2,111,651	650	10,310,295
Transfers	841,000	1,977,000	10,074,000	188,375	35,587,048
Currency certificates					2,300,000
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin		12,813,450	28,459	216	12,867,279
Standard silver dollars			6,754,414		7,268,089
Fractional silver coin	86,800	22,450	690,661		3,495,734
United States notes				110,766	4,352,315
Treasury notes of 1890			309,726	16,528	2,413,527
National-bank notes				8,455	18,980
Gold certificates		465,390		640	4,654,120
Silver certificates			6,774,685	25,077	7,193,775
Minor coin	12,505	290	40,107	20	207,014
Fractional currency					
Total	2,523,200	43,715,650	43,205,606	351,488	171,344,759

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No. 11.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF EACH KIND OF MONEY ON ALL ACCOUNTS AT THE SUBTREASURY IN ST. LOUIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Account.	Gold coin.	Standard silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	$71,890	$105,902	$304	$720,432	$15,120
Internal revenue					
Miscellaneous		29	4	130,973	400
Disbursing officers	28,465	23,306	6,852	292,586	66,458
Post-Office Department	57,642	48,909	15,110	823,133	125,098
Transfers	1,284,570	20,600	1,555,760	9,449,144	1,173,427
Standard silver dollars	7,000			521,325	1,123,550
Fractional silver coin	8,010		32	2,092,389	1,450
Minor coin				124,850	
Gold certificates	3,685,000				
Currency certificates				470,000	
Redemption and exchange	5,223,800	6,828,238	2,234,575	1,877,585	534,551
Issues					
Total	10,366,377	7,026,984	3,812,637	16,502,417	3,040,054
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	108,640	991	734	1,791,951	28,700
Disbursing officers	2,762,555	10,797	503	4,768,282	1,178,744
Post-Office Department	592,150	10,693	5,530	1,555,018	73,700
Transfers	100,000	9,656,984	2,985,815	3,492,001	1,239,004
Gold coin					
Currency certificates				2,250,000	
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin				70,000	
Standard silver dollars	50,000			122,000	55,000
Fractional silver coin	21,500		1	2,128,374	13,750
United States notes			728,148	980,931	12,000
Treasury notes of 1890	16,105	1,000		90,540	416,906
National-bank notes					
Gold certificates	3,880,280	1,380	3,000	5,000	
Silver certificates		503,990	16,174		
Minor coin			1	153,320	
Fractional currency					
Total	7,531,230	10,185,835	3,739,906	17,407,417	3,017,804

Account.	National-bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Minor coin.	Total.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs		$600,070	$710,129	$161	$2,224,008
Internal revenue					
Miscellaneous		81,540	144,913	138	357,997
Disbursing officers	$390,085	84,050	406,133	1,298	1,299,233
Post-Office Department	664,225	216,525	998,142	7,235	2,956,019
Transfers	2,524,700	13,241,705	15,401,742	47,977	44,699,625
Standard silver dollars	10,000	171,500	5,070,162		6,903,537
Fractional silver coin		109,470	17,000		2,228,351
Minor coin		220	985		126,055
Gold certificates					3,685,000
Currency certificates					470,000
Redemption and exchange		3,910,800	2,266,578	152,361	23,028,488
Issues		3,685,000			3,685,000
Total	3,589,010	22,100,880	25,015,784	209,170	91,663,313
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	18,600	406,320	763,446	178	3,119,560
Disbursing officers	1,242,100	3,960,790	9,185,621	165	23,109,557
Post-Office Department	321,000	875,260	1,111,067	148	4,544,566
Transfers	1,419,010	2,433,500	5,292,009	92,283	26,710,606
Gold coin					
Currency certificates					2,250,000
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin		8,838,800			8,908,800
Standard silver dollars		181,000	6,464,998		6,872,998
Fractional silver coin	24,300	71,310	1,000		2,260,235
United States notes		20,000	25,000	111,506	1,877,585
Treasury notes of 1890		10,000			534,551
National-bank notes					
Gold certificates		15,640	5,500		3,910,800
Silver certificates			1,723,204	23,210	2,266,578
Minor coin		1,000		19	154,340
Fractional currency					
Total	3,025,010	16,813,620	24,571,845	227,509	86,520,176

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No. 12.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF EACH KIND OF MONEY ON ALL ACCOUNTS AT THE SUBTREASURY IN NEW ORLEANS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Account.	Gold coin.	Standard silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	$394,003	$366,780	$12,256	$1,498,421	$761,633
Internal revenue	159,180	35,038	2,050	604,635	183,637
Miscellaneous	8,190	61,215	10,901	72,161	18,145
Disbursing officers	40,912	51,535	756	197,768	57,120
Post-Office Department	47,013	48,487	26,732	387,819	84,776
Transfers	196,316	4,322,728	24,134	3,297,850	926,942
Standard silver dollars				158,800	667,710
Fractional silver coin	363,275			168,825	30,010
Minor coin	20,460			5,130	2,650
Redemption and exchange	1,097,166	3,344,300	570,905	383,117	232,390
Issues					
Total	2,326,515	8,230,083	647,734	6,774,526	2,965,013
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	193,788		167	241,147	386,089
Disbursing officers	1,040,933	72,927	106,953	1,861,118	1,040,407
Post-Office Department	230,834		152	514,752	441,041
Transfers	475,000	7,340,600	461,365	3,333,770	792,000
Currency certificates				35,000	
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin			30,014	245	9,475
Standard silver dollars			101,000		
Fractional silver coin	6,000			392,800	5,000
United States notes	50	27	10,000	371,240	500
Treasury notes of 1890	3,285	13,500	2,000		213,585
National-bank notes			1,000		
Gold certificates	187,580				
Silver certificates		21,310	7,300		
Minor coin				210	
Fractional currency					
Total	2,137,470	7,448,364	719,951	6,750,282	2,888,097

Account.	National-bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Minor coin.	Total.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs		$2,904,560	$1,383,964	$104	$7,321,721
Internal revenue	$551,405	495,140	411,484	238	2,442,807
Miscellaneous	35,330	35,390	50,884	3,625	295,841
Disbursing officers	113,215	98,220	104,404	269	664,199
Post-Office Department	180,410	246,640	229,315	8,713	1,259,905
Transfers	858,430	6,613,830	2,200,014	61,235	18,501,479
Standard silver dollars	10,300	2,005,500	2,770,990		5,613,300
Fractional silver coin	96,935	63,620	197,675		920,340
Minor coin	10,310	2,500	13,280		54,330
Redemption and exchange	1,000	187,580	801,460	400	6,618,318
Issues					
Total	1,857,335	12,652,980	8,163,470	74,584	43,692,240
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	82,486	114,533	111,759		1,129,969
Disbursing officers	1,017,863	816,467	519,484	31,727	6,507,879
Post-Office Department	61,745	237,112	115,762		1,601,398
Transfers	406,000	6,254,000	3,279,000	41,995	22,383,730
Currency certificates					35,000
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin	249	1,050,828	6,355		1,097,166
Standard silver dollars	1,072		3,242,228		3,344,300
Fractional silver coin	72,605		94,500		570,905
United States notes			1,300		383,117
Treasury notes of 1890			20		232,390
National-bank notes					1,000
Gold certificates					187,580
Silver certificates			772,750	100	801,460
Minor coin			190		400
Fractional currency					
Total	1,642,020	8,472,940	8,143,348	73,822	38,276,294

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No. 13.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF EACH KIND OF MONEY ON ALL ACCOUNTS AT THE SUBTREASURY IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Account.	Gold coin.	Standard silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	$8,288,322	$261,912	$4,880	$25,911	$15,449
Internal revenue	609,050	378	474	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	452,191	7,645	4,775	10,945	3,473
Disbursing officers	806,590	86,622	29,739	7,067	356
Post-Office Department	1,376,293	27,128	22,366	57,189	11,539
Transfers	42,305,628	5,001,081	702,183	509,606	203,366
Standard silver dollars	245,320	.....	.....	.....	18,849
Fractional silver coin	1,439,170	.....	.....	3,900	450
Minor coin	12,785	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold certificates	3,595,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redemption and exchange	11,916,420	1,944,427	1,526,067	8,412	2,231
Issues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	71,046,769	7,329,193	2,290,484	623,030	255,713
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	3,384,448	187	801	.....	.....
Disbursing officers	46,032,972	315,725	386,090	900,000	200,000
Post-Office Department	1,601,995	148	648	.....	.....
Transfers	3,000	1,488,000	1,634,993	6,000	23,000
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin	.....	346	163,744	121,325	4,390
Standard silver dollars	.....	.....	5	1	29,314
Fractional silver coin	1,525,616	.....	1	.....	450
United States notes	4,450	54	3,908	.....	.....
Treasury notes of 1890	1,120	113	998	.....	.....
National-bank notes	.....	.....	3,720	.....	.....
Gold certificates	1,333,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver certificates	.....	5,636	54	.....	.....
Minor coin	15,649	2	3	.....	.....
Fractional currency	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Total	53,902,300	1,810,211	2,194,965	1,027,352	257,154

Account.	National-bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Minor coin.	Total.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	.....	$27,420	$125,289	$51	$8,749,234
Internal revenue	$345	.....	.....	18	610,265
Miscellaneous	9,240	1,070	6,948	36	496,323
Disbursing officers	3,535	21,840	7,819	2,255	965,823
Post-Office Department	77,195	16,790	73,373	3,978	1,665,851
Transfers	870	11,960,780	2,239,226	81,041	63,003,781
Standard silver dollars	.....	.....	1,237,331	.....	1,501,500
Fractional silver coin	2,765	40	.....	.....	1,446,325
Minor coin	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,785
Gold certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,595,000
Redemption and exchange	3,720	1,333,050	5,697	15,654	16,755,678
Issues	.....	3,595,000	.....	.....	3,595,000
Total	97,670	16,955,990	3,695,683	103,033	102,397,565
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	.....	.....	.....	12	3,385,448
Disbursing officers	.....	843,400	142,725	54,484	48,875,396
Post-Office Department	.....	.....	.....	11	1,602,802
Transfers	1,000	1,325,000	1,317,500	12,915	5,811,408
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin	100,030	15,091,800	.....	29,785	15,511,420
Standard silver dollars	.....	.....	1,915,107	.....	1,944,427
Fractional silver coin	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,526,067
United States notes	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,412
Treasury notes of 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,231
National-bank notes	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,720
Gold certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,333,050
Silver certificates	.....	.....	.....	7	5,697
Minor coin	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,654
Fractional currency	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Total	101,030	17,260,200	3,375,332	97,214	80,025,758

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No. 14.—TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF EACH KIND OF MONEY ON ALL ACCOUNTS AT THE TREASURY OFFICES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Account.	Gold coin.	Standard silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	$62,215,123	$2,571,664	$32,489	$24,516,333	$2,324,284
Internal revenue	959,203	36,417	2,547	640,174	184,309
Miscellaneous	1,387,064	76,530	21,972	2,900,030	101,966
Disbursing officers	8,621,396	576,584	73,910	11,906,095	1,907,199
Post-Office Department	4,550,834	157,622	97,487	8,856,122	1,481,549
Transfers	157,429,075	11,993,044	7,688,127	152,891,182	38,072,172
Gold bars	26,307,178	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standard silver dollars	1,093,520	32,000	35	1,347,725	7,003,703
Fractional silver coin	3,572,205	1,501	50	5,242,979	813,839
Minor coin	346,865	500	14	503,236	116,931
Gold certificates	24,445,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	9,420,000	.....
Redemption and exchange	95,595,197	36,396,371	32,298,566	70,994,582	26,845,399
Special customs deposit	111,553,195	90	831	145,160	41,054
Issues	.....	.....	.....	80,676,000	16,008,000
Total	498,075,855	51,842,323	40,216,028	370,039,618	94,900,405
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	10,890,387	13,967	12,259	23,531,003	2,486,431
Disbursing officers	245,839,798	764,818	1,405,506	74,263,009	9,376,430
Post-Office Department	8,745,779	15,166	9,867	8,895,304	1,954,992
Transfers	1,219,394	38,911,992	23,941,314	104,408,118	32,343,371
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	25,595,000	.....
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin	41,000	483	919,636	384,995	16,770
Standard silver dollars	51,961	560	110,347	332,956	579,803
Fractional silver coin	3,943,872	.....	940	12,560,980	156,288
United States notes	14,727,250	5,904	4,258,402	26,756,273	929,635
Treasury notes of 1890	1,457,551	856,159	482,801	1,632,323	6,993,805
National-bank notes	.....	4,945	2,007,945	11,632,044	6,692,248
Gold certificates	57,077,392	4,143	4,263,022	97,947	53,303
Silver certificates	1,806,100	4,739,623	3,355,490	194,400	7,479
Minor coin	330,594	2	647	1,220,965	13,028
Fractional currency	.....	.....	40	26	.....
Clearing-house balances	36,972,000	.....	1,200	3,289,699	.....
Redemption and destruction	.....	.....	.....	80,676,000	33,499,280
Total	383,103,078	45,317,762	40,769,416	375,471,042	95,102,863

Account.	National-bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Minor coin.	Total.
RECEIPTS.					
Customs	.....	$107,044,841	$33,815,563	$947	$232,521,244
Internal revenue	$552,991	561,830	425,018	268	3,362,757
Miscellaneous	261,360	6,005,737	3,013,564	4,445	13,772,668
Disbursing officers	3,115,473	14,140,474	8,619,592	4,587	48,965,310
Post-Office Department	5,025,219	7,949,813	9,284,179	22,589	37,425,414
Transfers	25,251,403	369,868,779	251,071,369	655,552	1,014,920,703
Gold bars	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,307,178
Standard silver dollars	62,801	2,376,750	24,709,378	.....	36,625,912
Fractional silver coin	1,291,150	3,123,770	5,589,219	.....	19,634,713
Minor coin	97,255	618,822	868,265	31	2,551,919
Gold certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,445,000
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,420,000
Redemption and exchange	85,266,170	76,687,777	119,978,042	3,589,077	547,651,181
Special customs deposit	.....	241,957,856	16,751,102	180	370,449,468
Issues	.....	217,545,000	172,116,000	.....	486,345,000
Loan of 1908-1918	.....	102,887	.....	.....	102,887
Total	120,923,822	1,047,984,336	646,241,291	4,277,676	2,874,501,354
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Warrants and checks	910,306	20,146,046	9,422,892	1,133	67,414,424
Disbursing officers	8,384,779	423,100,547	67,636,687	313,554	831,085,128
Post-Office Department	1,014,019	6,483,362	4,964,376	1,441	32,084,306
Transfers	11,157,010	207,498,032	204,819,496	1,293,479	625,592,206
Currency certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,595,000
Redemption and exchange:					
Gold coin	111,999	124,707,538	92,108	116,668	126,391,197
Standard silver dollars	4,572	182,000	33,971,793	3,689	35,237,681
Fractional silver coin	640,720	3,578,263	3,306,222	13	24,187,298
United States notes	1,000	10,078,980	7,361,925	727,586	64,846,955
Treasury notes of 1890	.....	3,774,597	9,698,123	130,893	25,026,252
National-bank notes	.....	8,790	36,193,957	294,458	56,834,387
Gold certificates	33,000	12,937,082	882,359	436,868	75,785,116
Silver certificates	13,000	2,000	101,739,103	971,315	112,828,510
Minor coin	189,660	418,279	397,056	511	2,570,742
Fractional currency	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Clearing-house balances	.....	185,622,920	36	12	225,885,867
Redemption and destruction	17,909,793	23,825,640	162,186,504	.....	318,097,217
Five per cent fund	74,627,064	.....	.....	.....	74,627,064
Total	114,996,922	1,022,364,076	642,672,637	4,291,620	2,724,089,416

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No. 15.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY OFFICES JUNE 30, 1900.

	Washington.	Baltimore.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.
ASSETS.					
Gold coin	$6,720,379.76	$5,252,434.86	$171,282,987.50	$5,617,092.50	$18,563,669.89
Standard silver dollars	151,521,264.00	6,587,043.00	57,818,146.00	8,617,822.00	1,766,853.00
Fractional silver coin	524,571.24	260,619.60	1,166,000.05	434,344.20	170,637.50
United States notes	11,475,816.00	1,410,660.00	6,908,734.00	3,693,773.00	1,263,095.00
Treasury notes of 1890	341.00	64,230.00	107,862.00	3,922.00	6,363.00
National-bank notes	6,787,132.32	99,302.00	51,936.00	28,004.00	82,193.00
Gold certificates	887,360.00	663,090.00	7,647,370.00	4,656,560.00	1,071,560.00
Silver certificates	1,542,521.00	188,413.00	923,910.00	729,070.00	717,994.00
Minor coin	19,612.24	15,134.56	47,194.87	35,186.30	13,112.32
Fractional currency			103.43	23.22	
Bonds and interest paid	450.00	286.75	7,208.33	865.75	2,926.77
Total cash assets	179,479,387.56	14,541,213.77	245,961,452.18	23,816,662.97	23,658,404.48
Transfer account	18,678,677.31				
Aggregate	198,158,064.87	14,541,213.77	245,961,452.18	23,816,662.97	23,658,404.48
LIABILITIES.					
Outstanding warrants and checks	80,894.87	60,234.25	876,110.10	32,693.43	176,996.41
Disbursing officers' balances	3,866,900.08	345,233.92	20,900,461.39	2,201,131.00	1,650,561.77
Post-Office Department account	844,389.20	165,282.41	2,240,800.40	774,595.43	790,553.03
Bank-note 5 per cent redemption fund	11,891,561.56				
Other deposit and redemption accounts	3,539,558.49	31,117.91	3,283,002.76	111,721.93	212,871.01
Total agency account	20,223,304.20	601,868.49	27,300,374.65	3,120,141.79	2,830,982.22
Balance to credit of mints and assay offices			2,129,586.35		
Balance transfer account		1,401,546.54	3,678,848.42	2,912,832.67	4,077,755.03
Balance general account	177,934,760.67	12,537,798.74	212,852,642.76	17,783,688.51	16,749,667.23
Aggregate	198,158,064.87	14,541,213.77	245,961,452.18	23,816,662.97	23,658,404.48

	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.
ASSETS.					
Gold coin	$3,882,144.55	$16,040,903.21	$8,390,704.00	$4,767,771.80	$26,472,638.86
Standard silver dollars	507,900.00	1,022,430.00	11,692,494.00	14,329,115.00	31,752,228.00
Fractional silver coin	211,215.00	441,938.00	297,074.00	424,344.21	236,679.05
United States notes	683,000.00	2,618,901.00	1,198,250.00	408,386.00	24,244.00
Treasury notes of 1890	5,000.00	62,420.00	109,900.00	193,976.00	84,044.00
National-bank notes	383,000.00	1,147,415.00	568,000.00	224,355.00	1,995.00
Gold certificates	650,000.00	2,113,280.00	5,375,000.00	4,196,480.00	1,520.00
Silver certificates	373,120.00	632,958.00	547,732.00	419,124.00	377,574.00
Minor coin	19,653.09	20,711.45	4,905.69	8,382.79	18,854.39
Fractional currency			68.75		
Bonds and interest paid	1,190.08	4,441.45	731.85	104.50	661.65
Total cash assets	6,716,222.72	24,105,398.11	28,184,860.29	24,972,039.30	58,970,438.95
Unavailable				701,851.34	
Aggregate	6,716,222.72	24,105,398.11	28,184,860.29	25,673,890.64	58,970,438.95
LIABILITIES.					
Outstanding warrants and checks	48,068.01	603,524.04	167,522.33	147,557.28	344,587.15
Disbursing officers' balances	432,785.02	4,315,077.91	1,034,504.58	1,334,820.13	4,913,437.33
Post-Office Department account	268,220.70	1,544,446.32	803,965.54	126,343.66	353,576.19
Other deposit and redemption accounts	29,321.37	61,543.98	41,383.62	4,203.71	3,893.35
Total agency account	778,395.10	6,524,592.25	2,047,376.07	1,612,924.18	5,615,494.02
Balance to credit of mints and assay offices		188,144.39	7,912.99		637,895.73
Balance transfer account	494,543.97	2,254,466.21	1,319,809.56	1,249,509.64	1,289,365.27
Balance general account	5,443,283.65	15,138,195.26	24,809,761.67	22,811,456.82	51,427,683.93
Aggregate	6,716,222.72	24,105,398.11	28,184,860.29	25,673,890.64	58,970,438.95

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No. 16.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY IN THE CUSTODY OF MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES JUNE 30, 1900.

	Boise City.	Carson City.	Charlotte.	Dahlonega.	Deadwood.
BULLION FUND.					
Gold coin		$23,827.92			
Gold bullion	$58,703.11	1,254.53			
Standard silver dollars		7,047.00			
Fractional silver coin	20.82	4,460.38			
Silver bullion		1,211.35			
United States notes	1,000.00				
Minor coin					
Balance in subtreasuries and national banks	103,794.68	14,315.67	$28,588.98		$21,544.19
Total available	163,518.61	52,116.85	28,588.98		21,544.19
Unavailable		75,549.75	32,000.00	$27,950.03	
Aggregate	163,518.61	127,666.60	60,588.98	27,950.03	21,544.19

	Denver.	Helena.	New York.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.
BULLION FUND.					
Gold coin			$14,470.00	$346,751.21	$6,154,550.00
Gold bullion	$272,669.39	$46,667.83	35,495,450.53	904,626.61	2,718,801.74
Standard silver dollars			1,379.00	21,197,000.00	51,775,509.00
Fractional silver coin			1,274.50	125,892.68	1,122,243.16
Silver bullion			691,565.27	2,807,624.77	2,890,577.24
United States notes				27,699.00	
Minor coin			50.22		
Balance in subtreasuries and national banks	576,841.66	53,359.80	2,107,248.51		
Total available	849,511.05	100,027.63	38,311,438.03	25,409,594.27	64,661,681.14
Unavailable				25,000.00	413,557.96
Loss on recoinage					1,043.45
Aggregate	849,511.05	100,027.63	38,311,438.03	25,434,594.27	65,076,282.55

	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Seattle.	Total.
BULLION FUND.				
Gold coin	$36,921,934.50			$43,461,533.63
Gold bullion	72,489,233.11	$2,090.58	$1,136,213.69	113,125,711.12
Standard silver dollars	73,244,687.00			146,225,622.00
Fractional silver coin	1,281,437.88			2,535,329.42
Silver bullion	62,060,951.60	3.38		68,451,933.61
United States notes				28,699.00
Minor coin				50.22
Balance in subtreasuries and national banks		7,912.99	776,011.78	3,689,618.26
Total available	245,998,244.09	10,006.95	1,912,225.47	377,518,497.26
Unavailable				574,057.74
Loss on recoinage	14,588.98			15,632.43
Aggregate bullion fund	246,012,833.07	10,006.95	1,912,225.47	378,108,187.43
MINOR COIN AND METAL FUND.				
United States notes	49,245.00			49,245.00
Minor coin	241,473.35			241,473.35
Aggregate assets	246,303,551.42	10,006.95	1,912,225.47	378,398,905.78

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No. 17.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY JUNE 30, 1900.

	Treasury offices.	Mints and assay offices.	National-bank and other depositories.	In transit.	Total.
ASSETS.					
Gold coin	$266,990,726.93	$43,461,533.63			$310,452,260.56
Gold bullion		113,125,711.12			113,125,711.12
Standard silver dollars	285,615,295.00	146,225,622.00		$382.00	431,841,299.00
Fractional silver coin	4,167,422.85	2,535,329.42		1.70	6,702,753.97
Silver bullion		68,451,933.61			68,451,933.61
United States notes	29,684,859.00	77,944.00		2,946,668.00	32,709,471.00
Treasury notes of 1890	638,058.00			85,000.00	723,058.00
National-bank notes	9,373,332.32			152,000.00	9,525,332.32
Gold certificates	27,262,160.00			22,000.00	27,284,160.00
Silver certificates	6,452,416.00			1,097,010.00	7,549,426.00
Minor coin	202,747.70	241,523.57			444,271.27
Fractional currency	195.40				195.40
Deposits in national banks			$98,736,806.93		98,736,806.93
Bonds and interest paid	18,867.13				18,867.13
Total available assets	630,406,080.33	374,119,597.35	98,736,806.93	4,303,061.70	1,107,565,546.31
Unavailable	701,851.34	574,057.74	218,463.55		1,494,372.63
Unpaid loss on recoinage		15,632.43			15,632.43
Balance in subtreasuries and national banks		3,689,618.26			3,689,618.26
Transfer account	18,678,677.31				18,678,677.31
Aggregate	649,786,608.98	378,398,905.78	98,955,270.48	4,303,061.70	1,131,443,846.94
LIABILITIES.					
Outstanding warrants and checks	2,538,187.87		207,703.53		2,745,891.40
Disbursing officers' balances	40,994,913.13		5,173,208.36		46,168,121.49
Post-Office Department account	7,912,172.28		8,444.52		7,920,616.80
Bank-note 5 per cent redemption fund	11,891,561.56				11,891,561.56
Other deposit and redemption accounts	7,318,618.13			928,952.56	8,247,570.69
Total agency account	70,655,452.97		5,389,356.41	928,952.56	76,973,761.94
Balance to credit of mints and assay offices	2,963,539.46		726,078.80		3,689,618.26
Balance transfer account	18,678,677.31				18,678,677.31
Balance general account	557,488,939.24	378,398,905.78	92,839,835.27	3,374,109.14	1,032,101,789.43
Aggregate	649,786,608.98	378,398,905.78	98,955,270.48	4,303,061.70	1,131,443,846.94

No. 18.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENERAL TREASURY BALANCE JUNE 30, 1900.

Location.	Treasurer's general account.	Receipts not covered by warrants.	Balance as shown by warrants.
Washington	$177,934,760.67	$198,634.43	$177,736,126.24
Baltimore	12,537,798.74	1,817.59	12,535,981.15
New York	212,852,642.76	86,865.47	212,765,777.29
Philadelphia	17,783,688.51	205,149.59	17,578,538.92
Boston	16,749,667.23	5,735.14	16,743,932.09
Cincinnati	5,443,283.65	68.10	5,443,215.55
Chicago	15,138,195.26	43,763.14	15,094,432.12
St. Louis	24,809,761.67	29,967.22	24,779,794.45
New Orleans	22,811,456.82	536.89	22,810,919.93
San Francisco	51,427,683.93	208,906.29	51,218,777.64
Mints and assay offices	378,398,905.78		378,398,905.78
National banks	92,836,133.10	85,640.90	92,750,492.20
United States depositories	3,702.17		3,702.17
In transit	3,374,109.14		3,374,109.14
Total Treasurer's books	1,032,101,789.43	867,084.76	1,031,234,704.67
On deposit with States			28,101,644.91
Total Treasury balance			1,059,336,349.58

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No. 19.—AVAILABLE ASSETS AND NET LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY JUNE 30, 1899 AND 1900.

	June 30, 1899.		June 30, 1900.	
ASSETS.				
Gold:				
Coin	$163,244,682.92		$310,452,260.56	
Bullion	120,515,651.00		113,125,711.12	
		$283,760,333.92		$423,577,971.68
Silver:				
Dollars	417,084,805.00		431,841,299.00	
Fractional coin	5,800,727.94		6,702,753.97	
Bullion	85,130,851.38		68,451,933.61	
		508,016,384.32		506,995,986.58
Paper:				
United States notes	38,329,174.00		32,709,471.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	956,516.00		723,058.00	
National-bank notes	3,545,431.84		9,525,332.32	
Gold certificates	1,641,900.00		27,284,160.00	
Silver certificates	3,948,887.00		7,549,426.00	
Currency certificates	1,080,000.00			
		49,501,908.84		77,791,447.32
Other:				
Minor coin	272,159.52		444,271.27	
Fractional currency	67.53		195.40	
Deposits in national banks	76,283,655.30		98,736,806.93	
Bonds and interest paid	39,415.82		18,867.13	
		76,595,298.17		99,200,140.73
Aggregate		917,873,925.25		1,107,565,546.31
LIABILITIES.				
Agency account:				
Outstanding warrants and checks	2,825,105.38		2,745,891.40	
Disbursing officers' balances	47,023,508.64		46,168,121.49	
Post-Office Department account	5,983,915.50		7,920,616.80	
Bank-note 5 per cent redemption fund	9,059,437.28		11,891,561.56	
Other deposit and redemption accounts	13,236,839.25		8,247,570.69	
		78,128,806.05		76,973,761.94
General account:				
Gold certificates	34,297,819.00		228,017,179.00	
Silver certificates	406,085,504.00		416,015,000.00	
Currency certificates	21,355,000.00		3,705,000.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	93,518,280.00		76,027,000.00	
Reserve fund	100,000,000.00		150,000,000.00	
Balance	184,488,516.20		156,827,605.37	
		839,745,119.20		1,030,591,784.37
Aggregate		917,873,925.25		1,107,565,546.31

No. 20.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY IN EXCESS OF CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES JUNE 30, 1899 AND 1900.

	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1900.
ASSETS.		
Gold coin and bullion	$251,104,414.92	$222,844,952.68
Silver dollars and bullion	6,560,759.38	15,800,658.61
Fractional silver coin	5,800,727.94	6,702,753.97
United States notes	18,054,174.00	29,004,471.00
Treasury notes of 1890	956,516.00	723,058.00
National-bank notes	3,545,431.84	9,525,332.32
Minor coin	272,159.52	444,271.27
Fractional currency	67.53	195.40
Deposits in national banks	76,283,655.30	98,736,806.93
Bonds and interest paid	39,415.82	18,867.13
Total	362,617,322.25	383,801,367.31
LIABILITIES.		
Agency account	78,128,806.05	76,973,761.94
Reserve fund	100,000,000.00	150,000,000.00
Available cash balance	184,488,516.20	156,827,605.37
Total	362,617,322.25	383,801,367.31

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No. 21.—UNAVAILABLE FUNDS OF THE GENERAL TREASURY AND POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT JUNE 30, 1900.

GENERAL TREASURY.

On deposit with the following States under the act of June 23, 1836:			
Maine		$955,838.25	
New Hampshire		669,086.79	
Vermont		669,086.79	
Massachusetts		1,338,173.58	
Connecticut		764,670.60	
Rhode Island		382,335.30	
New York		4,014,520.71	
Pennsylvania		2,867,514.78	
New Jersey		764,670.60	
Ohio		2,007,260.34	
Indiana		860,254.44	
Illinois		477,919.14	
Michigan		286,751.49	
Delaware		286,751.49	
Maryland		955,838.25	
Virginia		2,198,427.99	
North Carolina		1,433,757.39	
South Carolina		1,051,422.09	
Georgia		1,051,422.09	
Alabama		669,086.79	
Louisiana		477,919.14	
Mississippi		382,335.30	
Tennessee		1,433,757.39	
Kentucky		1,433,757.39	
Missouri		382,335.30	
Arkansas		286,751.49	
Total on deposit with the States			$28,101,644.91
Deficits and defalcations:			
Subtreasuries:			
Defalcation, subtreasury United States, New Orleans, 1867, May and Whitaker	$675,325.22		
Defalcation, subtreasury United States, New Orleans, 1867, May property	5,566.31		
Deficit, subtreasury United States, New Orleans, 1885	20,959.81		
		701,851.34	
Mints and assay offices:			
Deficits and defalcations, mint United States, San Francisco, 1857 to 1869	413,557.96		
Defalcation, mint United States, Dahlonega, 1861	27,950.03		
Defalcation, mint United States, Charlotte, 1861	32,000.00		
Deficit, mint United States, New Orleans, 1895	25,000.00		
Deficit, mint United States, Carson City	75,549.75		
		574,057.74	
National bank depositories:			
Failure, Venango National Bank of Franklin, Pa	181,377.51		
Failure, First National Bank of Selma, Ala	33,383.87		
		214,761.38	
Depositories United States:			
Defalcation, depository United States, Galveston, 1861	778.66		
Defalcation, depository United States, Baltimore, 1866	547.50		
Defalcation, depository United States, Pittsburg, 1867	2,126.11		
Deficit, depository United States, Santa Fe, 1866, short in remittance	249.90		
		3,702.17	
Total deficits and defalcations			1,494,372.63
Total general Treasury			29,596,017.54

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Defalcation, subtreasury United States, New Orleans, 1861		31,164.44	
Defalcation, depository United States, Savannah, 1861		205.76	
Defalcation, depository United States, Galveston, 1861		83.36	
Defalcation, depository United States, Little Rock, 1861		5,823.50	
			37,277.06
Aggregate			29,633,294.60

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No. 22.—GOLD COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.	Held against certificates.	Net.
1878—June	$122,136,831	$6,323,372	$128,460,203	$24,897,680	$103,562,523
July	124,299,698	7,714,922	132,014,620	23,852,980	108,161,640
August	126,834,375	7,713,661	134,548,036	17,222,180	117,325,856
September	126,987,235	9,049,067	136,036,302	23,433,680	112,602,622
October	132,908,725	7,963,429	140,872,154	22,906,480	117,965,674
November	135,927,822	6,472,313	142,400,135	24,117,780	118,282,355
December	128,575,951	6,806,689	135,382,640	21,189,280	114,193,360
1879—January	128,792,903	4,964,004	133,756,907	17,082,680	116,674,227
February	127,863,855	5,401,704	133,265,559	16,379,280	116,886,279
March	128,481,964	4,934,162	133,416,126	16,253,960	117,162,166
April	128,368,932	6,151,208	134,520,140	15,710,460	118,809,680
May	130,838,696	5,841,564	136,680,260	15,380,120	121,300,140
June	129,920,099	5,316,376	135,236,475	15,279,820	119,956,655
July	128,019,531	7,497,952	135,517,483	15,196,900	120,320,583
August	130,364,253	11,182,137	141,546,390	15,008,700	126,537,690
September	133,809,844	35,797,151	169,606,995	14,843,200	154,763,795
October	121,159,249	50,358,465	171,517,714	14,377,600	157,140,114
November	102,559,917	57,883,520	160,443,437	13,195,460	147,247,977
December	95,790,430	61,999,892	157,790,322	11,596,140	146,194,182
1880—January	96,463,601	57,226,426	153,690,027	10,350,000	143,340,027
February	93,224,947	53,525,811	146,750,758	9,755,300	136,995,458
March	93,437,767	50,572,784	144,010,551	8,244,000	135,766,551
April	91,538,563	47,244,877	138,783,440	8,056,800	130,726,640
May	83,490,250	45,219,246	128,709,496	8,010,300	120,699,196
June	82,660,461	43,484,966	126,145,427	7,963,900	118,181,527
July	77,807,002	45,319,644	123,126,646	7,852,000	115,274,646
August	77,008,066	50,671,214	127,679,280	7,661,100	120,018,180
September	67,517,592	67,727,241	135,244,833	7,480,100	127,764,733
October	59,983,295	80,742,658	140,725,953	7,447,700	133,278,253
November	66,357,915	85,004,604	151,362,519	7,381,380	143,981,139
December	61,481,245	95,260,851	156,742,096	6,528,380	150,213,716
1881—January	60,797,508	93,746,701	154,544,209	6,491,400	148,052,809
February	84,277,451	88,760,802	173,038,253	6,229,400	166,808,853
March	85,200,962	88,467,201	173,668,163	6,028,900	167,639,263
April	73,178,856	97,140,898	170,319,754	5,961,200	164,358,554
May	70,986,463	92,783,696	163,770,159	5,876,280	157,893,879
June	74,153,945	89,017,716	163,171,661	5,759,520	157,412,141
July	62,685,434	92,226,041	154,911,475	5,748,120	149,163,355
August	82,346,981	87,148,541	169,495,522	5,397,120	164,098,402
September	76,610,270	97,751,075	174,361,345	5,239,320	169,122,025
October	76,036,377	96,953,452	172,989,829	5,204,220	167,785,609
November	85,647,043	92,578,261	178,225,304	5,199,620	173,025,684
December	84,639,865	87,977,603	172,617,468	5,188,120	167,429,348
1882—January	81,266,312	83,886,477	165,152,789	5,180,220	159,972,569
February	95,335,841	78,422,033	173,757,874	5,172,320	168,585,554
March	95,238,892	71,218,465	166,457,357	5,166,920	161,290,437
April	88,853,449	66,215,653	155,069,102	5,071,120	149,997,982
May	93,066,698	60,918,848	153,985,546	5,052,920	148,932,626
June	91,964,504	56,541,886	148,506,390	5,029,020	143,477,370
July	87,795,405	57,283,625	145,079,030	5,016,440	140,062,590
August	95,581,761	53,722,160	149,303,921	4,992,040	144,311,881
September	101,298,687	51,440,420	152,739,107	4,907,440	147,831,667
October	108,888,963	50,916,780	159,805,743	11,370,270	148,435,473
November	113,364,279	50,903,305	164,267,584	19,458,270	144,809,314
December	119,523,136	51,981,432	171,504,568	39,514,810	131,989,758
1883—January	121,868,452	51,449,383	173,317,835	47,669,640	125,648,195
February	125,446,071	52,215,560	177,661,631	42,554,470	135,107,161
March	130,277,402	54,475,312	184,752,714	43,444,510	141,308,204
April	132,185,385	55,652,057	187,837,442	48,398,200	139,439,242
May	136,134,116	57,175,927	193,310,043	59,591,940	133,718,103
June	141,824,496	56,254,072	198,078,568	59,807,370	138,271,198
July	144,016,345	58,757,690	202,774,035	60,068,600	142,705,435
August	144,296,897	59,876,078	204,172,975	54,547,540	149,625,435
September	144,446,727	61,683,816	206,130,543	55,014,940	151,115,603
October	147,037,093	62,392,847	209,429,940	52,076,180	157,353,760
November	149,540,757	66,592,571	216,133,328	58,897,620	157,235,708
December	152,608,393	66,406,346	219,014,739	63,585,140	155,429,599
1884—January	154,882,129	66,931,227	221,813,356	77,462,620	144,350,736
February	154,863,976	67,017,657	221,881,633	77,843,430	144,038,203
March	150,347,174	60,724,333	211,071,507	68,812,150	142,259,357
April	150,638,694	45,686,932	196,325,626	56,700,805	139,624,821
May	156,334,723	44,797,665	201,132,388	59,125,480	142,006,908
June	160,336,986	44,539,608	204,876,594	71,146,640	133,729,954
July	162,005,978	48,533,573	210,539,551	91,491,490	119,048,061
August	163,140,863	51,342,794	214,483,657	92,017,940	122,465,717
September	164,957,455	52,946,587	217,904,042	87,389,660	130,514,382
October	166,679,599	55,856,761	222,536,360	87,865,570	134,670,790
November	169,177,043	62,212,318	231,389,361	93,374,290	138,015,071
December	171,553,205	63,422,647	234,975,852	93,287,420	141,688,432

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No. 22.—GOLD COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.	Held against certificates.	Net.
1885—January	$172,747,344	$64,420,631	$237,167,975	$111,980,380	$125,187,595
February	175,297,232	64,732,611	240,029,843	112,683,290	127,346,553
March	177,143,231	64,297,566	241,440,797	115,647,540	125,793,257
April	177,427,377	65,734,818	243,162,195	125,234,800	117,927,395
May	178,039,678	66,323,865	244,363,543	128,553,010	115,810,533
June	179,952,890	67,075,735	247,028,625	126,729,730	120,298,895
July	180,083,998	69,283,598	249,367,596	123,289,000	126,078,596
August	180,175,905	70,081,513	250,257,418	123,885,490	126,371,928
September	180,198,974	71,052,140	251,251,114	118,137,790	133,113,324
October	178,941,459	72,417,890	251,359,349	109,020,760	142,338,589
November	178,002,782	73,942,796	251,945,578	105,554,092	146,391,486
December	180,793,981	72,557,429	253,351,410	105,359,601	147,991,809
1886—January	179,402,994	71,968,567	251,371,561	115,284,951	136,086,610
February	183,314,744	66,486,344	249,801,088	105,637,050	144,164,038
March	182,900,437	59,254,731	242,155,168	90,775,643	151,379,525
April	185,335,205	55,245,328	240,580,533	84,715,225	155,865,308
May	187,138,939	49,285,795	236,424,734	80,120,025	156,304,709
June	189,529,604	43,308,520	232,838,124	76,044,375	156,793,749
July	190,001,215	43,650,307	233,651,522	74,718,517	158,933,005
August	189,915,047	45,515,589	235,430,636	77,698,347	157,732,289
September	189,376,275	53,232,743	242,609,018	84,691,807	157,917,211
October	187,168,509	59,663,639	246,832,148	88,294,969	158,537,179
November	185,730,177	68,720,676	254,450,853	90,520,633	163,930,220
December	187,196,597	80,931,422	268,128,019	97,215,605	170,912,414
1887—January	189,122,038	85,018,430	274,140,468	105,665,107	168,475,361
February	191,602,707	83,485,920	275,088,627	99,958,365	175,130,262
March	192,554,053	83,431,810	275,985,863	94,046,015	181,939,848
April	191,473,345	83,863,571	275,336,916	94,434,485	180,902,431
May	192,461,995	85,166,756	277,628,751	90,960,977	186,667,774
June	192,368,916	85,732,190	278,101,106	91,225,437	186,875,669
July	192,197,040	89,099,377	281,296,417	94,990,087	186,306,330
August	189,187,480	92,852,054	282,039,534	88,765,340	193,274,194
September	182,324,850	108,377,780	290,702,630	97,984,683	192,717,947
October	182,342,103	120,202,502	302,544,605	99,684,773	202,859,832
November	181,883,796	120,777,483	302,661,279	90,780,753	211,880,526
December	182,618,964	122,723,223	305,342,187	96,734,057	208,608,130
1888—January	185,906,571	121,902,584	307,809,155	104,853,971	202,955,184
February	187,745,300	121,822,527	309,567,827	96,697,913	212,869,914
March	189,604,374	121,167,828	310,772,202	91,953,949	218,818,253
April	190,668,288	122,132,999	312,801,287	99,561,293	213,239,994
May	195,832,419	114,050,440	309,882,859	109,581,730	200,301,129
June	203,636,984	110,116,633	313,753,617	119,887,370	193,866,247
July	218,538,859	108,012,533	326,551,392	131,959,112	194,592,280
August	223,307,190	107,826,240	331,133,430	124,750,394	206,383,036
September	224,262,012	108,289,294	332,551,306	134,838,190	197,713,116
October	223,209,020	108,479,213	331,688,233	140,613,658	191,074,575
November	224,176,751	104,426,611	328,603,362	129,264,228	199,339,134
December	227,854,213	96,919,454	324,773,667	120,888,448	203,885,219
1889—January	229,051,535	96,590,321	325,641,856	130,986,592	194,655,264
February	229,785,899	96,670,798	326,456,697	130,210,717	196,245,980
March	231,905,742	94,795,197	326,700,939	128,826,517	197,874,422
April	233,591,115	94,612,786	328,203,901	136,614,789	191,589,112
May	236,055,512	85,241,865	321,297,377	129,044,662	192,252,715
June	237,917,635	65,586,684	303,504,319	116,792,759	186,711,560
July	238,741,837	62,017,736	300,759,573	118,541,409	182,218,164
August	239,996,043	64,052,146	304,048,189	123,393,519	180,654,670
September	241,537,116	64,334,656	305,871,772	116,675,349	189,196,423
October	243,955,379	64,554,236	308,509,615	120,937,229	187,572,386
November	246,337,464	64,642,327	310,979,791	123,483,119	187,496,672
December	246,401,951	67,416,990	313,818,941	122,985,889	190,833,052
1890—January	249,963,167	66,080,287	316,043,454	138,657,169	177,386,285
February	252,460,026	66,133,726	318,593,752	130,604,804	187,988,948
March	253,782,305	66,443,489	320,225,794	134,938,079	185,287,715
April	253,612,783	67,265,628	320,878,411	134,642,839	186,235,572
May	253,784,358	67,548,895	321,333,253	130,788,399	190,544,854
June	255,615,950	65,996,474	321,612,424	131,380,019	190,232,405
July	254,397,959	62,138,864	316,536,823	132,444,749	184,092,074
August	252,748,502	57,471,618	310,220,120	124,382,539	185,837,581
September	246,179,012	59,907,459	306,086,471	158,104,739	147,981,732
October	233,634,208	60,855,395	294,489,603	138,173,979	156,315,624
November	230,113,362	63,642,518	293,755,880	131,316,499	162,439,381
December	226,220,604	66,799,610	293,020,214	144,047,279	148,972,935
1891—January	229,942,686	67,624,860	297,567,546	155,839,449	141,728,097
February	233,469,299	63,362,654	296,831,953	147,119,129	149,712,824
March	232,749,803	59,685,416	292,435,219	144,317,069	148,118,150
April	220,773,624	59,859,416	280,633,040	138,890,799	141,742,241
May	193,929,831	61,401,672	255,331,503	122,124,339	133,207,164
June	176,450,378	62,067,744	238,518,122	120,850,399	117,667,723
July	174,091,456	62,736,957	236,828,413	115,715,389	121,113,024
August	175,482,231	65,262,257	240,744,488	108,273,079	132,471,409

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No. 22.—GOLD COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.	Held against certificates.	Net.
1891—September	$178,631,016	$66,343,775	$244,974,791	$112,451,569	$132,523,222
October	189,615,905	74,158,836	263,774,741	136,100,319	127,674,422
November	193,412,689	78,430,504	271,843,193	142,649,969	129,193,224
December	196,634,061	82,212,689	278,846,750	148,106,119	130,740,631
1892—January	198,454,175	84,299,689	282,753,864	163,178,959	119,574,905
February	198,847,863	83,275,529	282,123,392	160,001,279	122,122,113
March	198,949,892	81,194,377	280,144,269	154,329,229	125,815,040
April	193,911,273	79,712,183	273,623,456	153,713,699	119,909,757
May	193,573,580	77,953,512	271,527,092	157,295,209	114,231,883
June	180,741,321	74,836,385	255,577,706	141,235,339	114,342,367
July	170,682,622	76,623,598	247,306,220	136,861,829	110,444,391
August	166,583,580	75,960,115	242,543,695	128,387,379	114,156,316
September	164,550,486	76,055,422	240,605,908	121,210,399	119,395,509
October	166,135,247	78,126,222	244,261,469	120,255,349	124,006,120
November	167,615,258	79,983,208	247,598,466	123,188,809	124,409,657
December	156,662,452	81,697,350	238,359,802	117,093,139	121,266,663
1893—January	147,375,054	81,452,478	228,827,532	120,645,819	108,181,713
February	137,837,900	79,835,048	217,672,948	114,388,729	103,284,219
March	138,874,473	79,503,760	218,378,233	111,486,009	106,892,224
April	121,753,585	80,529,774	202,283,359	105,272,029	97,011,330
May	115,646,742	80,871,868	196,518,610	101,469,969	95,048,641
June	110,109,923	78,345,510	188,455,433	92,970,019	95,485,414
July	103,363,626	83,450,336	186,813,962	87,611,029	99,202,933
August	78,049,667	98,373,505	176,423,172	80,414,049	96,009,123
September	72,183,123	101,026,648	173,209,771	79,627,599	93,582,172
October	66,616,899	96,657,273	163,274,172	78,889,309	84,384,863
November	70,211,506	90,910,622	161,122,128	78,163,079	82,959,049
December	73,624,284	84,679,495	158,303,779	77,412,179	80,891,600
1894—January	65,490,319	77,175,275	142,665,594	77,015,419	65,650,175
February	107,029,805	70,432,992	177,462,797	70,935,729	106,527,068
March	116,223,429	60,232,616	176,456,045	70,306,909	106,149,136
April	116,475,990	53,716,468	170,192,458	69,990,449	100,202,009
May	100,000,110	48,067,706	148,067,816	69,374,549	78,693,267
June	86,605,123	44,612,311	131,217,434	66,344,409	64,873,025
July	73,872,012	47,050,824	120,922,836	65,947,229	54,975,607
August	76,944,532	43,941,337	120,885,869	65,668,969	55,216,900
September	79,602,339	44,063,417	123,665,756	64,790,439	58,875,317
October	81,416,461	44,197,435	125,613,896	64,252,069	61,361,827
November	118,045,402	46,305,066	164,350,468	58,925,899	105,424,569
December	91,879,020	47,727,334	139,606,354	53,361,909	86,244,445
1895—January	51,343,230	46,010,546	97,353,776	52,647,809	44,705,967
February	94,065,558	44,527,722	138,593,280	51,507,769	87,085,511
March	88,098,517	51,387,979	139,486,496	48,843,189	90,643,307
April	89,954,140	50,044,014	139,998,154	48,751,009	91,247,145
May	94,265,611	53,425,367	147,690,978	48,539,569	99,151,409
June	99,147,914	56,746,018	155,893,932	48,381,569	107,512,363
July	94,702,557	60,651,509	155,354,066	48,117,579	107,236,487
August	89,202,384	60,208,542	149,410,926	49,081,089	100,329,837
September	86,216,756	57,340,757	143,557,513	50,645,539	92,911,974
October	88,951,327	54,409,512	143,360,839	50,417,659	92,943,180
November	83,977,079	45,590,866	129,567,945	50,233,979	79,333,966
December	83,378,392	29,820,315	113,198,707	49,936,439	63,262,268
1896—January	84,225,419	15,467,938	99,693,357	49,847,849	49,845,508
February	140,874,515	26,821,484	167,695,999	43,733,019	123,962,980
March	142,831,047	29,054,663	171,885,710	43,239,249	128,646,461
April	135,594,838	32,851,621	168,446,459	43,052,559	125,393,900
May	118,644,283	32,662,860	151,307,143	42,961,909	108,345,234
June	111,803,340	32,217,024	144,020,364	42,320,759	101,699,605
July	119,371,284	30,640,941	150,012,225	39,293,479	110,718,746
August	106,561,114	33,264,086	139,825,200	38,867,639	100,957,561
September	121,772,737	40,998,574	162,771,311	38,736,639	124,034,672
October	107,706,505	47,617,328	155,323,833	38,197,309	117,126,524
November	117,557,275	51,969,827	169,527,102	38,016,749	131,510,353
December	120,638,598	54,565,385	175,203,983	37,887,439	137,316,544
1897—January	130,100,363	52,286,759	182,387,122	37,586,629	144,800,493
February	139,356,403	46,849,625	186,206,028	37,544,819	148,661,209
March	151,988,509	37,254,294	189,242,803	37,456,339	151,786,464
April	157,976,832	32,786,057	190,762,889	37,421,999	153,340,890
May	155,167,732	26,539,659	181,707,391	37,387,829	144,319,562
June	152,529,575	25,547,082	178,076,657	37,285,919	140,790,738
July	149,114,826	28,929,752	178,044,578	37,226,879	140,817,699
August	150,003,810	31,230,355	181,234,165	37,017,789	144,216,376
September	154,338,370	30,223,294	184,561,664	36,898,559	147,663,105
October	153,417,732	36,969,525	190,387,257	36,814,109	153,573,148
November	151,965,892	42,123,368	194,089,260	36,725,409	157,363,851
December	151,910,176	45,559,060	197,469,236	36,557,689	160,911,547
1898—January	151,266,475	49,465,077	200,731,552	36,494,759	164,236,793
February	151,609,155	52,454,816	204,063,971	36,440,789	167,623,182
March	147,256,076	63,647,258	210,903,334	36,319,199	174,584,135
April	133,518,601	83,671,535	217,190,136	35,951,999	181,238,137

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No. 22.—GOLD COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.	Held against certificates.	Net.
1898—May	$110,702,400	$96,998,864	$207,701,264	$35,883,209	$171,818,055
June	104,775,284	98,049,765	202,825,049	35,820,639	167,004,410
July	125,843,472	99,294,921	225,138,393	35,693,679	189,444,714
August	148,201,497	105,175,997	253,377,494	35,473,009	217,904,485
September	162,391,874	116,299,578	278,691,452	35,393,909	243,297,543
October	141,800,498	133,423,574	275,224,072	35,338,909	239,885,163
November	138,441,547	138,502,545	276,944,092	35,280,649	241,663,443
December	139,654,545	142,074,889	281,729,434	35,200,259	246,529,175
1899—January	127,505,746	134,186,534	261,692,280	33,039,939	228,652,341
February	136,706,410	127,385,067	264,091,477	32,966,839	231,124,638
March	156,745,506	121,560,849	278,306,355	32,892,649	245,413,706
April	158,155,309	120,829,945	278,985,254	32,845,029	246,140,225
May	139,459,075	121,742,353	261,201,428	32,786,189	228,415,239
June	153,522,596	119,870,884	273,393,480	32,656,269	240,737,211
July	152,189,537	125,658,786	277,848,323	32,593,789	245,254,534
August	189,986,760	127,460,201	317,446,961	68,688,989	248,757,972
September	221,271,988	131,730,392	353,002,380	98,673,559	254,328,821
October	240,800,255	139,017,060	379,817,315	127,593,519	252,223,796
November	248,843,301	141,809,806	390,653,107	150,908,202	239,744,905
December	253,555,094	144,476,933	398,032,027	161,122,797	236,909,230
1900—January	262,249,724	141,246,781	403,496,505	184,882,889	218,613,616
February	281,859,663	131,632,010	413,491,673	181,266,337	232,225,336
March	294,373,598	127,627,317	422,000,915	173,642,851	248,358,064
April	302,070,279	124,919,092	426,989,371	197,527,409	229,461,962
May	305,941,131	116,965,713	422,906,844	204,049,299	218,857,545
June	308,734,471	112,378,183	421,112,654	200,555,469	220,557,185
July	307,427,400	123,743,385	431,170,785	207,603,409	223,567,376
August	312,231,333	116,421,005	428,652,338	210,388,369	218,263,969
September	314,467,816	124,773,695	439,241,511	209,110,349	230,131,162

No. 23.—SILVER COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.	Dollars and bullion held against certificates and notes.	Net.
1878—June	$7,718,357	$7,341,471	$6,860,506	$21,920,334	$7,080	$21,913,254
July	9,550,236	7,665,760	7,079,667	24,295,663	959,690	23,335,973
August	11,292,849	8,982,239	6,478,642	26,753,730	1,709,280	25,044,450
September	12,155,205	9,634,034	6,143,903	27,933,142	711,600	27,221,542
October	13,397,571	8,352,042	6,323,132	28,072,745	68,790	28,003,955
November	14,843,219	10,159,491	6,009,834	31,012,544	366,060	30,646,484
December	16,704,829	9,439,461	6,031,805	32,176,095	413,360	31,762,735
1879—January	17,874,457	10,347,890	6,143,449	34,365,796	400,340	33,965,456
February	19,505,767	9,837,403	6,278,491	35,621,661	331,860	35,289,801
March	21,558,894	8,688,261	6,428,185	36,675,340	251,700	36,423,640
April	23,694,563	6,949,046	6,621,940	37,265,549	197,680	37,067,869
May	26,181,045	5,672,656	6,813,589	38,667,290	444,140	38,223,150
June	28,147,351	5,092,566	8,903,401	42,143,318	414,480	41,728,838
July	29,151,801	5,112,224	12,731,766	46,995,791	771,170	46,224,621
August	30,678,464	4,904,612	15,236,724	50,819,800	1,304,890	49,514,910
September	31,559,870	4,557,504	16,814,309	52,931,683	1,176,720	51,754,963
October	32,322,634	3,537,224	17,755,987	53,615,845	1,604,371	52,011,474
November	32,839,207	4,323,098	18,432,478	55,594,783	1,894,722	53,700,061
December	33,168,064	4,492,421	18,881,629	56,542,114	3,824,252	52,717,862
1880—January	34,961,611	4,888,036	20,204,810	60,054,457	3,989,454	56,065,003
February	36,972,093	4,525,306	21,179,312	62,676,711	4,572,606	58,104,105
March	38,780,342	4,086,840	21,989,814	64,856,996	6,017,006	58,839,990
April	40,411,673	5,007,331	22,767,673	68,186,677	6,615,366	61,571,311
May	42,778,190	4,853,588	23,577,092	71,208,870	6,051,539	65,157,331
June	44,425,315	5,124,536	24,350,482	73,900,333	5,789,569	68,110,764
July	46,192,791	6,081,648	24,975,714	77,250,153	6,930,959	70,319,194
August	47,495,063	6,380,258	25,152,972	79,028,293	7,619,219	71,409,074
September	47,654,675	5,557,760	24,799,925	78,012,360	12,203,191	65,809,169
October	47,084,459	6,043,367	24,629,490	77,757,316	19,780,241	57,977,075
November	47,397,453	6,255,390	24,653,530	78,306,373	26,504,986	51,801,387
December	48,190,518	6,183,224	24,769,057	79,142,799	36,127,711	43,015,088
1881—January	50,235,102	6,704,197	25,490,915	82,430,214	36,814,637	45,615,577
February	52,939,460	5,356,308	25,813,058	84,108,826	37,027,797	47,081,029
March	55,176,158	4,017,770	26,283,892	85,477,820	39,445,815	46,032,005
April	58,044,826	3,863,583	26,493,613	88,402,022	39,157,932	49,244,090
May	60,518,273	3,457,193	26,841,957	90,817,423	38,784,540	52,032,883
June	62,544,722	3,309,949	27,247,697	93,102,368	39,110,729	53,991,639
July	64,246,302	2,962,278	27,295,487	94,504,067	40,802,892	53,701,175

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No. 23.—SILVER COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.	Dollars and bullion held against certificates and notes.	Net.
1881—August	$65,948,344	$2,732,863	$27,042,807	$95,724,014	$46,061,878	$49,662,136
September	66,092,667	2,632,185	26,313,114	95,037,966	52,590,180	42,447,786
October	66,576,378	3,424,575	25,984,688	95,985,641	58,838,770	37,146,871
November	68,017,452	3,088,710	25,918,252	97,024,414	59,573,950	37,450,464
December	69,589,937	3,607,830	25,963,641	99,161,408	62,315,320	36,846,088
1882—January	72,421,584	3,258,926	26,567,873	102,248,383	61,537,540	40,710,843
February	75,138,957	2,806,143	26,869,906	104,815,006	60,125,010	44,689,996
March	78,178,583	4,440,662	27,187,681	109,806,926	59,423,440	50,383,486
April	81,595,056	3,239,033	27,439,184	112,273,273	58,908,570	53,364,703
May	84,606,043	3,793,664	27,755,923	116,155,630	57,227,060	58,928,570
June	87,153,816	3,230,908	28,048,631	118,433,355	54,506,090	63,927,265
July	88,840,899	2,816,270	28,153,956	119,811,125	54,757,720	65,053,405
August	91,166,249	2,730,716	27,990,388	121,887,353	57,739,880	64,147,473
September	92,228,649	3,343,565	27,426,140	122,998,354	63,204,780	59,793,574
October	92,414,977	4,012,503	26,749,432	123,176,912	65,620,450	57,556,462
November	92,940,582	3,769,220	26,544,544	123,254,346	67,342,690	55,911,656
December	94,016,842	4,468,193	26,521,692	125,006,727	68,443,660	56,563,067
1883—January	97,530,969	3,761,958	27,135,245	128,428,172	68,438,820	59,983,352
February	100,261,444	3,974,114	27,507,276	131,742,834	68,027,420	63,715,414
March	103,482,305	3,943,467	27,865,594	135,291,766	70,759,991	64,531,775
April	106,366,348	3,478,750	28,068,629	137,913,727	71,884,071	66,029,656
May	108,898,977	4,157,218	28,303,196	141,359,391	71,727,391	69,632,000
June	111,914,019	4,482,216	28,486,001	144,882,236	72,620,686	72,261,550
July	113,057,052	4,486,638	28,058,142	145,601,832	73,728,681	71,873,151
August	114,320,197	4,694,559	27,819,712	146,834,468	75,375,161	71,459,307
September	114,587,372	5,107,911	26,750,161	146,445,444	78,921,961	67,523,483
October	116,036,450	4,936,365	26,712,424	147,685,239	85,334,381	62,350,858
November	117,768,966	4,624,279	26,969,614	149,362,859	87,976,201	61,386,658
December	119,449,385	4,534,373	27,224,126	151,207,884	96,717,721	54,490,163
1884—January	123,474,748	4,674,433	28,014,415	156,163,596	96,958,031	59,205,565
February	126,822,399	4,919,913	28,490,907	160,233,219	96,247,721	63,985,498
March	129,006,101	5,043,825	28,866,556	162,916,482	95,919,576	66,996,906
April	130,314,065	5,150,843	29,158,480	164,623,388	95,497,981	69,125,407
May	132,626,753	4,623,158	29,377,206	166,627,117	97,363,471	69,263,646
June	135,560,916	4,055,498	29,600,720	169,217,134	96,427,011	72,790,123
July	137,692,119	4,603,610	29,797,486	172,093,215	95,138,361	76,954,854
August	140,615,722	4,723,420	29,659,003	174,998,145	94,228,691	80,769,454
September	142,058,787	4,934,405	29,474,161	176,467,353	96,491,251	79,976,102
October	142,926,725	4,646,497	29,346,757	176,919,979	100,741,561	76,178,418
November	144,745,075	4,778,849	29,143,283	178,667,207	104,988,531	73,678,676
December	146,502,865	4,716,055	29,194,356	180,413,276	114,865,911	65,547,365
1885—January	150,632,154	4,613,582	29,901,105	185,146,841	113,858,811	71,288,030
February	153,561,007	3,991,130	30,244,836	187,796,973	111,467,951	76,329,022
March	156,698,482	3,887,494	30,632,326	191,218,302	112,500,226	78,718,076
April	159,441,034	4,042,187	30,944,049	194,427,270	109,443,946	84,983,324
May	162,244,855	4,098,144	31,694,365	198,037,364	105,085,186	92,952,178
June	165,413,112	4,038,886	31,236,899	200,688,897	101,530,946	99,157,951
July	166,499,948	3,944,837	25,355,020	195,799,805	98,872,106	96,927,699
August	166,854,215	3,766,196	24,724,287	195,344,698	96,079,296	99,265,402
September	165,483,721	3,916,123	23,641,894	193,041,738	93,656,716	99,385,022
October	163,817,342	3,840,536	22,965,536	190,623,414	93,146,772	97,476,642
November	165,568,018	3,583,956	27,920,309	197,072,283	92,702,642	104,369,641
December	165,718,190	3,797,041	27,796,431	197,311,662	93,179,465	104,132,197
1886—January	169,083,385	3,658,783	29,013,994	201,756,162	89,761,609	111,994,553
February	171,805,906	2,612,968	28,811,038	203,229,912	88,390,816	114,839,096
March	174,700,985	2,271,104	28,822,638	205,794,727	90,122,421	115,672,306
April	175,928,502	2,556,522	28,864,483	207,349,507	90,733,141	116,616,366
May	178,252,045	1,947,762	28,912,277	209,112,084	89,184,129	119,927,955
June	181,253,566	3,092,198	28,904,682	213,250,446	88,116,225	125,134,221
July	181,523,924	3,786,070	28,584,625	213,894,619	87,564,044	126,330,575
August	181,769,457	3,268,940	27,956,992	212,995,389	89,021,760	123,973,629
September	181,262,593	3,758,394	26,899,745	211,920,732	95,387,112	116,533,620
October	182,931,231	3,807,949	26,300,336	213,039,516	100,306,800	112,732,716
November	184,911,938	4,091,383	25,808,067	214,811,388	105,519,817	109,291,571
December	188,506,238	4,739,377	25,660,935	218,906,550	117,246,670	101,659,880
1887—January	193,963,783	4,877,039	26,323,525	225,164,347	118,315,714	106,848,633
February	198,112,760	4,700,183	26,482,472	229,295,415	121,130,755	108,164,660
March	201,672,372	8,639,452	26,601,614	236,913,438	131,930,489	104,982,949
April	205,788,822	10,134,361	26,891,077	242,814,260	137,740,430	105,073,830
May	209,052,567	9,869,629	27,064,743	245,986,939	139,143,328	106,843,611
June	211,483,970	10,917,435	26,977,494	249,378,899	142,118,017	107,260,882
July	211,528,891	12,278,674	26,691,106	250,498,671	144,166,141	106,332,530
August	213,212,448	12,177,624	26,148,531	251,538,603	147,876,385	103,662,218
September	213,043,796	12,005,909	24,984,219	250,033,924	154,354,826	95,679,098
October	214,175,532	11,683,032	24,468,135	250,326,699	160,713,957	89,612,742
November	215,882,443	10,831,655	24,158,004	250,872,102	168,149,274	82,722,828
December	218,917,539	9,961,866	24,327,529	253,206,934	176,855,423	76,351,511

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No. 23.—SILVER COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.	Dollars and bullion held against certificates and notes.	Net.
1888—January	$223,918,380	$10,219,546	$25,019,973	$259,157,899	$179,321,053	$79,836,846
February	227,947,493	10,305,153	25,355,432	263,608,078	184,452,659	79,155,419
March	232,037,274	10,024,976	25,566,280	267,628,530	191,526,445	76,102,085
April	236,156,394	9,937,442	25,750,228	271,844,064	194,426,932	77,417,132
May	240,587,970	9,357,041	25,878,872	275,823,883	196,645,405	79,178,478
June	243,879,487	10,619,754	26,051,741	280,550,982	200,387,376	80,163,606
July	245,798,765	11,066,054	26,034,462	282,899,281	203,680,679	79,218,602
August	247,859,402	10,973,204	25,746,759	284,579,365	209,658,966	74,920,399
September	248,791,534	10,645,833	24,738,696	284,176,063	218,561,601	65,614,462
October	249,979,440	10,559,114	24,088,769	284,627,323	229,783,152	54,844,171
November	251,975,505	10,734,583	23,801,676	286,511,764	237,415,789	49,095,975
December	254,406,869	10,865,237	23,655,458	288,927,564	246,219,999	42,707,565
1889—January	259,811,329	10,606,677	24,449,597	294,867,603	245,337,438	49,530,165
February	263,514,586	10,762,958	24,715,021	298,992,565	246,628,953	52,363,612
March	267,286,176	10,801,669	24,921,004	303,008,849	251,263,679	51,745,170
April	271,326,743	10,755,082	24,975,567	307,057,392	254,939,203	52,118,189
May	275,484,223	10,291,861	25,125,295	310,901,379	255,537,810	55,363,569
June	279,084,683	10,603,692	25,129,733	314,818,108	257,102,445	57,715,663
July	280,382,395	11,860,283	25,012,877	317,255,555	259,557,125	57,698,430
August	282,583,864	11,343,140	24,766,455	318,693,459	268,580,626	50,112,833
September	282,983,550	11,286,828	23,864,841	318,135,219	276,619,715	41,515,504
October	283,539,521	10,918,171	22,737,900	317,195,592	277,319,944	39,875,648
November	286,101,364	10,322,870	22,133,430	318,557,664	276,794,386	41,763,278
December	288,535,500	10,729,078	21,927,928	321,192,506	282,949,073	38,243,433
1890—January	293,229,364	11,557,760	22,506,504	327,293,628	281,331,771	45,961,857
February	297,575,621	11,156,952	22,758,530	331,491,103	284,176,262	47,314,841
March	302,036,610	10,709,439	22,814,565	335,560,614	290,605,562	44,955,052
April	306,429,289	9,432,627	22,989,474	338,851,390	292,923,348	45,928,042
May	309,988,092	8,955,254	22,902,558	341,845,904	294,656,083	47,189,821
June	313,259,910	10,649,450	22,805,226	346,714,586	297,210,043	49,504,543
July	314,744,998	11,658,805	22,333,891	348,737,694	298,748,913	49,988,781
August	316,071,592	12,832,692	21,858,259	350,762,543	307,080,210	43,682,333
September	315,495,812	14,485,014	20,563,709	350,544,535	317,390,207	33,154,328
October	315,278,902	16,995,315	19,551,410	351,825,627	322,155,177	29,670,450
November	317,183,482	18,796,046	19,066,586	355,046,114	327,835,299	27,210,815
December	320,433,982	20,299,954	18,957,690	359,721,626	332,379,963	27,341,663
1891—January	326,747,056	21,277,979	19,973,211	367,998,246	332,648,086	35,350,160
February	331,040,452	22,671,532	20,352,665	374,064,649	336,972,959	37,091,690
March	334,684,317	25,870,383	20,486,094	381,040,794	346,725,735	34,315,059
April	338,588,509	27,600,434	20,568,406	386,757,349	354,664,640	32,092,709
May	343,004,448	29,172,111	20,063,882	392,240,441	356,218,725	36,021,716
June	347,976,227	31,729,052	19,656,695	399,361,974	357,592,565	41,769,409
July	348,471,389	36,583,124	19,368,142	404,422,655	362,285,149	42,137,506
August	349,256,571	40,146,730	18,440,722	407,844,023	377,274,356	30,569,667
September	348,341,193	43,973,513	16,846,620	409,161,326	386,267,617	22,893,709
October	347,339,907	47,580,682	15,196,379	410,116,968	389,867,912	20,249,056
November	348,191,920	50,316,836	14,389,585	412,898,341	393,833,262	19,065,079
December	349,217,549	53,969,468	13,789,325	416,976,342	398,144,670	18,831,672
1892—January	351,653,110	57,940,646	14,494,842	424,088,598	401,691,307	22,397,291
February	352,920,220	61,401,457	14,787,832	429,109,509	410,377,398	18,732,111
March	354,063,617	65,720,466	14,746,917	434,531,000	415,285,347	19,245,653
April	355,500,903	68,912,657	14,600,427	439,013,987	420,518,586	18,495,401
May	356,468,435	72,501,576	14,459,497	443,429,508	424,682,151	18,747,357
June	357,189,251	76,669,151	14,224,714	448,083,116	428,592,874	19,490,242
July	357,384,873	80,479,594	14,153,063	452,017,530	432,902,993	19,114,537
August	357,343,849	83,483,551	13,575,773	454,403,173	437,671,782	16,731,391
September	356,173,732	86,000,554	12,551,498	454,725,784	439,334,162	15,391,622
October	354,740,380	89,372,154	11,499,579	455,612,113	441,163,765	14,448,348
November	354,536,029	92,999,927	10,960,183	458,496,139	444,261,546	14,234,593
December	355,054,049	96,743,988	10,571,481	462,369,518	446,780,634	15,588,884
1893—January	357,410,597	99,282,961	11,346,523	468,040,081	451,139,149	16,900,932
February	358,474,895	102,973,771	10,971,876	472,420,542	453,146,985	19,273,557
March	359,490,115	106,709,122	11,165,155	477,364,392	458,449,101	18,915,291
April	360,359,922	110,315,196	11,113,573	481,788,691	460,777,504	21,011,187
May	361,278,816	114,289,140	11,394,610	486,962,566	465,305,466	21,657,100
June	362,302,707	118,173,820	11,855,944	492,332,471	473,679,392	18,653,079
July	363,108,461	119,277,735	12,556,749	494,942,945	478,474,738	16,468,207
August	357,677,820	122,200,760	12,700,829	492,579,409	476,088,294	16,491,115
September	360,499,882	124,242,787	13,496,416	498,239,085	476,274,174	21,964,911
October	360,606,732	126,261,553	12,667,195	499,535,480	478,452,420	21,083,060
November	360,906,628	127,262,267	11,418,708	499,587,603	481,875,626	17,711,977
December	361,463,188	127,207,874	11,639,467	500,310,529	482,705,801	17,604,728
1894—January	363,597,057	127,215,171	15,932,847	506,745,075	483,232,216	23,512,859
February	364,758,231	127,216,957	16,594,888	508,570,076	484,120,431	24,449,645
March	365,807,734	127,220,207	17,073,268	510,101,209	482,347,581	27,753,628
April	366,677,908	127,228,437	17,502,120	511,408,465	483,119,052	28,289,413
May	367,380,338	127,231,643	17,582,973	512,194,954	482,639,701	29,555,253

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No. 23.—SILVER COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.	Dollars and bullion held against certificates and notes.	Net.
1894—June	$368,141,831	$127,267,347	$17,889,531	$513,298,709	$479,678,798	$33,619,911
July	368,796,668	127,113,753	17,970,261	513,880,682	476,938,864	36,941,818
August	368,991,724	126,454,771	17,720,835	513,167,330	477,369,346	35,797,984
September	366,900,165	126,104,475	16,809,713	509,814,353	482,129,986	27,684,367
October	365,332,738	125,261,863	15,424,113	506,018,714	482,283,869	23,734,845
November	364,726,543	125,351,523	14,724,392	504,802,458	483,296,154	21,506,304
December	364,537,659	125,014,161	14,483,636	504,035,456	481,901,515	22,133,941
1895—January	366,753,119	124,852,679	15,481,586	507,087,384	477,218,813	29,868,571
February	368,177,389	124,551,374	16,131,145	508,859,908	476,521,572	32,338,336
March	369,009,182	124,673,187	16,577,511	510,259,880	474,076,845	36,183,035
April	369,713,330	124,583,685	16,516,559	510,813,574	472,799,742	38,013,832
May	370,464,649	124,528,559	16,589,443	511,582,651	469,597,451	41,985,200
June	371,306,057	124,479,849	16,552,845	512,338,751	465,820,152	46,518,599
July	371,542,513	124,670,701	16,532,936	512,746,150	465,845,398	46,900,752
August	370,704,376	124,687,226	16,055,743	511,447,345	468,267,541	43,179,804
September	368,142,782	124,652,406	14,882,337	507,677,525	474,101,117	33,576,408
October	364,935,217	124,721,501	13,426,421	503,083,139	474,548,516	28,534,623
November	364,528,596	124,603,759	13,032,387	502,164,742	475,439,173	26,725,569
December	364,083,702	124,612,532	12,764,321	501,460,555	473,847,928	27,612,627
1896—January	366,659,953	124,575,129	14,186,737	505,421,819	468,938,619	36,483,200
February	369,273,688	123,171,286	14,820,486	507,265,460	469,265,223	38,000,237
March	371,497,164	122,187,206	15,246,374	508,930,744	473,113,706	35,817,038
April	374,187,554	120,939,560	15,459,003	510,586,117	471,903,693	38,682,424
May	376,572,499	119,989,914	15,637,424	512,199,837	467,698,360	44,501,477
June	378,614,043	119,053,695	15,730,976	513,398,714	460,942,789	52,455,925
July	379,852,244	118,753,758	16,004,145	514,610,147	459,999,951	54,610,196
August	381,056,160	116,681,740	15,909,801	513,647,701	472,481,174	41,166,527
September	380,688,963	114,829,399	15,126,483	510,644,845	479,435,754	31,209,091
October	381,361,339	113,064,557	14,632,846	509,058,742	481,006,402	28,052,340
November	382,972,296	112,137,954	14,570,200	509,680,450	477,989,401	31,691,049
December	384,584,572	110,815,247	14,215,766	509,615,585	476,472,080	33,143,505
1897—January	388,617,255	109,704,519	15,414,575	513,736,349	479,734,813	34,001,536
February	390,939,629	108,914,614	15,805,023	515,659,266	481,259,781	34,399,485
March	393,211,322	107,862,462	15,974,428	517,048,212	481,157,433	35,890,779
April	395,342,193	106,990,150	16,163,767	518,496,110	480,450,219	38,045,891
May	397,511,546	106,042,492	16,210,920	519,764,958	478,551,088	41,213,870
June	399,992,540	104,591,039	16,210,344	520,793,923	473,203,648	47,590,275
July	400,338,020	105,109,460	16,286,660	521,734,140	471,852,930	49,881,210
August	398,908,078	105,125,123	15,335,285	519,368,486	480,535,617	38,832,869
September	394,948,022	105,078,550	13,455,175	513,481,747	485,954,579	27,527,168
October	392,517,014	104,853,852	11,981,078	509,351,944	482,152,199	27,199,745
November	392,933,031	103,531,722	11,191,630	507,656,383	481,092,247	26,564,136
December	394,327,049	102,284,736	10,679,899	507,291,684	483,043,872	24,247,812
1898—January	397,589,829	101,379,158	11,707,173	510,676,160	479,047,220	31,628,940
February	399,079,443	100,819,300	11,960,092	511,858,835	484,956,707	26,902,128
March	400,637,825	99,829,432	11,965,278	512,432,535	491,386,178	21,046,357
April	401,323,414	99,551,902	12,018,967	512,894,283	495,377,854	17,516,429
May	403,583,999	98,443,952	12,044,089	514,072,040	493,206,545	20,865,495
June	404,736,731	98,195,494	12,097,682	515,029,907	491,866,360	23,163,547
July	405,013,186	97,871,697	11,995,083	514,879,966	489,332,716	25,547,250
August	406,266,209	96,141,237	10,993,449	513,400,895	492,250,653	21,150,242
September	404,045,769	96,066,097	9,196,708	509,308,574	491,975,015	17,333,559
October	403,399,342	94,675,773	7,854,660	505,929,775	489,010,855	16,918,920
November	404,258,264	93,359,250	6,673,205	504,290,719	490,011,426	14,279,293
December	405,061,304	92,192,207	5,959,343	503,212,854	488,855,275	14,357,579
1899—January	408,351,769	91,228,953	6,931,831	506,512,553	488,319,964	18,192,589
February	410,157,482	90,189,188	7,185,217	507,531,887	491,911,985	15,619,902
March	410,656,670	88,825,937	6,894,375	506,376,982	493,828,286	12,548,696
April	412,803,833	87,916,328	6,926,631	507,646,792	494,897,529	12,749,263
May	415,606,941	85,909,876	6,593,355	508,110,172	495,323,922	12,786,250
June	416,869,480	85,288,249	6,070,497	508,228,226	495,387,623	12,840,603
July	417,263,958	84,933,898	5,381,817	507,579,673	496,168,675	11,410,998
August	416,364,995	84,564,627	4,130,192	505,059,814	496,148,625	8,911,189
September	413,367,133	83,783,745	2,477,571	499,628,449	491,321,161	8,307,288
October	411,760,636	82,359,030	2,379,613	496,499,279	484,804,519	11,694,760
November	411,792,153	81,749,335	3,187,384	496,728,872	483,319,080	13,409,792
December	413,322,656	80,885,683	2,992,400	497,200,739	483,361,096	13,839,643
1900—January	417,404,684	79,721,632	4,917,001	502,043,317	484,390,325	17,652,992
February	418,092,709	78,370,617	5,308,841	501,772,167	487,301,487	14,470,680
March	422,234,131	74,974,311	5,373,882	502,582,324	488,418,359	14,163,965
April	425,921,246	72,838,333	5,512,174	504,271,753	489,822,810	14,448,943
May	428,165,552	71,253,621	6,013,488	505,432,661	487,917,649	17,515,012
June	430,341,739	70,015,735	6,606,972	506,964,446	484,526,347	22,438,099
July	431,641,874	69,425,982	7,235,870	508,303,726	484,095,294	24,208,432
August	430,975,719	68,076,004	7,705,186	506,756,909	486,263,727	20,493,182
September	430,125,050	65,054,052	6,568,555	501,747,657	487,979,735	13,767,922

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No. 24.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.	United States notes held against certificates.	Net.
1878—June	$72,020,121	.....	$12,789,923	$84,810,044	$46,245,000	$38,565,044
July	77,105,859	.....	14,119,544	91,225,403	51,120,000	40,105,403
August	78,348,254	.....	11,772,829	90,121,083	47,815,000	42,306,083
September	73,049,340	.....	9,260,764	82,310,104	39,545,000	42,765,104
October	74,175,606	.....	6,370,449	80,546,055	35,660,000	44,886,055
November	73,655,404	.....	8,055,844	81,711,248	35,070,000	46,641,248
December	69,582,505	.....	8,469,162	78,051,667	33,190,000	44,861,667
1879—January	71,024,531	.....	12,374,371	83,398,902	40,445,000	42,953,902
February	81,169,973	.....	10,233,225	91,403,198	36,675,000	54,728,198
March	75,829,669	.....	5,542,552	81,372,221	25,145,000	56,227,221
April	70,444,823	.....	7,762,196	78,207,019	30,905,000	47,302,019
May	77,550,442	.....	14,661,786	92,212,228	25,880,000	66,332,228
June	74,391,904	.....	8,286,701	82,678,605	29,355,000	53,323,605
July	63,791,466	.....	7,188,445	70,979,911	40,250,000	30,729,911
August	70,597,606	.....	5,138,655	75,736,261	34,375,000	41,361,261
September	48,173,254	.....	4,321,302	52,494,556	29,240,000	23,254,556
October	37,522,567	.....	3,658,168	41,180,735	20,195,000	20,985,735
November	29,973,454	.....	3,208,277	33,181,731	13,585,000	19,596,731
December	22,660,494	.....	3,242,708	25,903,202	10,090,000	15,813,202
1880—January	24,299,562	.....	6,885,966	31,185,528	12,685,000	18,500,528
February	26,149,093	.....	4,242,984	30,392,077	11,095,000	19,297,077
March	24,080,081	.....	3,606,364	27,686,445	8,320,000	19,366,445
April	26,474,280	.....	5,588,049	32,062,329	8,985,000	23,077,329
May	30,833,020	.....	8,983,508	39,816,528	12,650,000	27,166,528
June	33,020,559	.....	7,090,250	40,110,809	14,235,000	25,875,809
July	34,099,124	.....	7,237,795	41,336,919	15,075,000	26,261,919
August	31,649,849	.....	4,335,906	35,985,755	11,205,000	24,780,755
September	27,148,613	.....	3,575,440	30,724,053	9,885,000	20,839,053
October	22,418,993	.....	4,197,224	26,616,217	8,625,000	17,991,217
November	19,574,937	.....	3,702,629	23,277,566	8,450,000	14,827,566
December	15,741,818	.....	4,242,828	19,984,646	6,980,000	13,004,646
1881—January	19,181,616	.....	6,342,410	25,524,026	8,630,000	16,894,026
February	22,206,601	.....	4,144,895	26,351,496	7,640,000	18,711,496
March	21,338,198	.....	4,321,844	25,660,042	6,565,000	19,095,042
April	22,927,086	.....	5,988,259	28,915,345	8,255,000	20,660,345
May	26,922,305	.....	7,784,186	34,706,491	10,860,000	23,846,491
June	30,204,092	.....	5,296,382	35,500,474	11,650,000	23,850,474
July	29,624,910	.....	5,532,708	35,157,618	10,525,000	24,632,618
August	29,320,869	.....	4,273,541	33,594,410	9,450,000	24,144,410
September	27,130,132	.....	4,551,400	31,681,532	8,105,000	23,576,532
October	26,281,769	.....	4,739,547	31,021,316	8,275,000	22,746,316
November	26,401,078	.....	4,556,305	30,957,383	8,990,000	21,967,383
December	25,992,800	.....	5,677,691	31,670,491	9,540,000	22,130,491
1882—January	28,714,394	.....	7,377,995	36,092,389	11,330,000	24,762,389
February	29,701,850	.....	5,484,211	35,186,061	11,445,000	23,741,061
March	28,371,415	.....	4,516,077	32,887,492	10,925,000	21,962,492
April	28,627,824	.....	6,180,209	34,808,033	10,990,000	23,818,033
May	31,938,690	.....	7,418,245	39,356,935	12,065,000	27,291,935
June	34,670,589	.....	6,277,247	40,947,836	13,245,000	27,702,836
July	34,969,590	.....	8,428,411	43,398,001	12,220,000	31,178,001
August	35,883,941	.....	7,287,442	43,171,383	11,815,000	31,356,383
September	31,948,158	.....	6,828,786	38,776,944	10,540,000	28,236,944
October	29,689,196	.....	6,370,052	36,059,248	9,835,000	26,224,248
November	30,591,392	.....	6,311,110	36,902,502	9,835,000	27,067,502
December	28,454,395	.....	6,532,021	34,986,416	9,575,000	25,411,416
1883—January	33,592,237	.....	10,486,291	44,078,528	12,430,000	31,648,528
February	32,744,817	.....	6,761,527	39,506,344	11,130,000	28,376,344
March	29,878,561	.....	4,199,135	34,077,696	9,465,000	24,612,696
April	30,969,623	.....	6,343,015	37,312,638	10,050,000	27,262,638
May	33,471,825	.....	8,361,571	41,833,396	11,790,000	30,043,396
June	36,498,839	.....	8,217,062	44,715,901	13,060,000	31,655,901
July	37,632,646	.....	8,343,000	45,975,646	12,885,000	33,090,646
August	37,791,766	.....	6,019,802	43,811,568	12,055,000	31,756,568
September	37,194,420	.....	6,017,710	43,212,130	11,870,000	31,342,130
October	37,113,037	.....	6,428,180	43,541,217	12,545,000	30,996,217
November	39,874,644	.....	7,070,474	46,945,118	14,365,000	32,580,118
December	39,644,249	.....	8,955,820	48,600,069	14,480,000	34,120,069
1884—January	42,156,189	.....	14,746,745	56,902,934	16,835,000	40,067,934
February	45,808,632	.....	12,048,941	57,857,573	18,125,000	39,732,573
March	45,904,652	.....	7,862,366	53,767,018	14,955,000	38,812,018
April	45,765,833	.....	9,950,326	55,716,159	14,920,000	40,796,159
May	38,731,841	.....	7,533,779	46,265,620	11,030,000	35,235,620
June	40,183,802	.....	8,809,991	48,993,793	12,190,000	36,803,793
July	42,727,990	.....	10,529,336	53,257,326	13,165,000	40,092,326
August	40,843,554	.....	11,614,068	52,457,622	14,270,000	38,187,622
September	36,524,873	.....	11,078,957	47,603,830	15,630,000	31,973,830
October	33,942,172	.....	10,171,655	44,113,827	17,770,000	26,343,827
November	32,200,683	.....	10,525,634	42,726,317	22,575,000	20,151,317
December	36,499,575	.....	10,329,994	46,829,569	24,760,000	22,069,569

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No. 24.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.	United States notes held against certificates.	Net.
1885—January	$43,958,469		$13,880,648	$57,839,117	$30,085,000	$27,754,117
February	48,926,822		9,774,141	58,700,963	30,200,000	28,500,963
March	46,683,288		7,312,940	53,996,228	26,210,000	27,786,228
April	46,865,690		8,120,660	54,986,350	25,400,000	29,586,350
May	50,417,109		9,806,087	60,223,196	26,925,000	33,298,196
June	45,047,379		9,945,711	54,993,090	29,585,000	25,408,090
July	48,418,997		8,081,130	56,500,127	31,420,000	25,080,127
August	55,658,656		7,556,108	63,214,764	30,865,000	32,349,764
September	51,129,332		6,196,408	57,325,740	23,185,000	34,140,740
October	45,695,341		5,438,241	51,133,582	18,145,000	32,988,582
November	43,290,643		5,775,356	49,065,999	17,555,000	31,510,999
December	41,731,200		5,347,767	47,078,967	13,790,000	33,288,967
1886—January	47,890,389		9,951,057	57,841,446	14,590,000	43,251,446
February	47,197,292		7,961,334	55,158,626	14,920,000	40,238,626
March	42,214,485		3,392,203	45,606,688	11,925,000	33,681,688
April	37,603,774		3,831,002	41,434,776	11,515,000	29,919,776
May	40,244,098		4,962,150	45,206,248	13,955,000	31,251,248
June	41,118,317		4,034,416	45,152,733	18,250,000	26,902,733
July	41,044,142		3,792,409	44,836,551	19,105,000	25,731,551
August	46,774,647		2,878,520	49,653,167	11,195,000	38,458,167
September	44,224,081		2,104,764	46,328,845	7,705,000	38,623,845
October	38,107,305		3,192,746	41,300,051	7,140,000	34,160,051
November	36,573,188		2,522,033	39,095,221	7,025,000	32,070,221
December	29,679,326		3,012,335	32,691,661	6,510,000	26,181,661
1887—January	33,003,682		4,606,322	37,610,004	8,720,000	28,890,004
February	33,869,202		3,072,561	36,941,763	8,180,000	28,761,763
March	28,294,938		2,558,485	30,853,423	7,135,000	23,718,423
April	28,575,474		3,480,653	32,056,127	8,350,000	23,706,127
May	30,757,376		3,927,245	34,684,621	8,990,000	25,694,621
June	28,783,797		2,362,585	31,146,382	8,770,000	22,376,382
July	28,093,740		3,142,105	31,235,845	8,460,000	22,775,845
August	28,287,539		3,354,726	31,642,265	7,130,000	24,512,265
September	24,145,212		2,938,593	27,083,805	6,535,000	20,548,805
October	22,476,067		4,157,980	26,634,047	7,215,000	19,419,047
November	23,153,220		3,131,864	26,285,084	6,835,000	19,450,084
December	22,409,425		4,919,434	27,328,859	6,985,000	20,343,859
1888—January	28,660,469		7,782,203	36,442,672	10,645,000	25,797,672
February	33,482,087		6,355,477	39,837,564	11,215,000	28,622,564
March	33,085,623		5,323,787	38,409,410	8,915,000	29,494,410
April	39,046,614		5,942,194	44,988,808	10,555,000	34,433,808
May	46,158,200		6,702,811	52,861,011	12,230,000	40,631,011
June	52,398,204		7,054,221	59,452,425	14,415,000	45,037,425
July	55,030,740		8,218,834	63,249,574	15,205,000	48,044,574
August	56,225,393		7,880,157	64,105,550	14,645,000	49,460,550
September	53,358,963		6,023,307	59,382,270	12,730,000	46,652,270
October	48,393,320		4,167,954	52,561,274	11,580,000	40,981,274
November	46,562,956		3,381,456	49,944,412	11,360,000	38,584,412
December	41,125,860		4,068,046	45,193,906	10,250,000	34,943,906
1889—January	43,361,498		5,439,229	48,800,727	13,915,000	34,885,727
February	45,220,511		3,433,572	48,654,083	15,920,000	32,734,083
March	39,501,231		3,054,267	42,555,498	14,450,000	28,105,498
April	38,350,137		3,686,890	42,037,027	14,580,000	27,457,027
May	43,940,387		4,703,087	48,643,474	16,150,000	32,493,474
June	46,336,085		4,158,331	50,494,416	16,735,000	33,759,416
July	47,939,366		3,632,535	51,571,901	17,575,000	33,996,901
August	48,870,935		4,590,661	53,461,596	16,545,000	36,916,596
September	36,445,258		3,883,721	40,328,979	15,275,000	25,053,979
October	29,813,501		5,211,415	35,024,916	12,510,000	22,514,916
November	24,959,022		4,251,973	29,210,995	10,140,000	19,070,995
December	15,673,925		4,500,355	20,174,280	9,000,000	11,174,280
1890—January	19,236,224		6,172,760	25,408,984	11,630,000	13,778,984
February	19,823,865		4,339,314	24,163,179	10,230,000	13,933,179
March	14,579,657		3,937,196	18,516,853	7,660,000	10,856,853
April	16,004,411		3,942,536	19,946,947	8,795,000	11,151,947
May	19,747,799		4,289,295	24,037,094	9,855,000	14,182,094
June	23,634,190		4,351,767	27,985,957	11,830,000	16,155,957
July	23,983,412		4,766,359	28,749,771	11,820,000	16,929,771
August	19,393,710	$2,233,100	5,063,228	26,690,038	8,820,000	17,870,038
September	12,765,290	962,500	4,620,511	18,348,301	6,990,000	11,358,301
October	12,263,263	2,481,649	3,602,638	18,407,550	6,910,000	11,497,550
November	11,105,720	2,039,144	3,416,944	16,561,808	6,270,000	10,291,808
December	10,005,631	2,193,717	3,349,587	15,548,935	6,810,000	8,738,935
1891—January	18,355,508	3,702,294	6,320,151	28,377,953	11,360,000	17,017,953
February	18,676,165	4,279,421	4,970,638	27,926,224	12,270,000	15,656,224
March	12,650,818	3,171,227	3,415,237	19,237,282	11,145,000	8,092,282
April	14,496,398	4,710,946	4,055,760	23,263,104	14,000,000	9,263,104
May	19,362,270	7,565,067	5,189,490	32,116,827	17,750,000	14,366,827
June	22,966,744	9,765,252	5,655,174	38,387,170	21,365,000	17,022,170

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No. 24.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.	United States notes held against certificates.	Net.
1891—July	$26,788,452	$11,309,957	$5,924,947	$44,023,356	$27,265,000	$16,758,356
August	28,984,580	13,937,685	6,822,252	49,744,517	28,455,000	21,289,517
September	19,949,815	7,045,902	5,695,080	32,690,797	17,845,000	14,845,797
October	14,127,027	2,251,786	5,738,795	22,117,608	10,765,000	11,352,608
November	13,316,707	1,976,366	4,841,754	20,134,827	9,765,000	10,369,827
December	12,913,665	2,031,045	4,651,152	19,595,862	9,265,000	10,330,862
1892—January	16,583,703	5,514,681	6,028,889	28,127,273	16,760,000	11,367,273
February	24,549,328	9,517,659	4,792,427	38,859,414	29,350,000	9,509,414
March	22,776,054	11,996,788	3,884,496	38,657,338	29,840,000	8,817,338
April	21,895,155	11,726,920	4,409,486	38,031,561	30,210,000	7,821,561
May	28,227,714	10,323,314	5,071,384	43,622,412	33,730,000	9,892,412
June	34,866,176	3,660,414	5,376,893	43,903,483	29,830,000	14,073,483
July	34,828,738	3,809,869	5,931,778	44,570,385	26,720,000	17,850,385
August	29,132,596	5,268,551	6,623,311	41,024,458	22,210,000	18,814,458
September	24,077,858	5,482,485	7,701,652	37,261,995	17,290,000	19,971,995
October	14,600,782	2,043,810	7,208,009	23,852,601	10,550,000	13,302,601
November	12,908,139	1,919,154	5,828,486	20,655,779	8,230,000	12,425,779
December	15,747,476	2,705,967	6,043,059	24,496,502	7,100,000	17,396,502
1893—January	26,986,878	4,019,143	7,768,170	38,774,191	14,450,000	24,324,191
February	32,506,274	5,420,240	5,578,128	43,504,642	19,250,000	24,254,642
March	29,887,702	6,533,367	3,827,111	40,248,180	16,670,000	23,578,180
April	26,873,899	10,290,675	5,085,299	42,249,873	15,840,000	26,409,873
May	27,658,693	10,684,691	5,243,455	43,586,839	16,955,000	26,631,839
June	25,805,333	6,528,533	3,982,733	36,316,599	11,935,000	24,381,599
July	22,286,612	4,512,210	3,620,150	30,418,972	7,855,000	22,563,972
August	15,042,956	4,461,749	3,157,587	22,662,292	5,605,000	17,057,292
September	14,452,110	2,494,841	7,815,481	24,762,432	8,200,000	16,562,432
October	24,788,988	1,916,606	11,566,766	38,272,360	22,325,000	15,947,360
November	35,412,344	2,683,223	12,808,547	50,904,114	33,205,000	17,699,114
December	44,139,202	1,194,884	12,357,628	57,691,714	39,045,000	18,646,714
1894—January	47,302,190	2,315,506	14,526,887	64,144,583	44,935,000	19,209,583
February	53,070,488	11,962,418	12,640,479	77,673,385	47,805,000	29,868,385
March	56,089,660	11,583,462	10,758,809	78,431,931	52,720,000	25,711,931
April	62,237,328	11,786,958	8,750,439	82,774,725	57,270,000	25,504,725
May	76,090,927	12,605,052	7,520,998	96,216,977	59,250,000	36,966,977
June	77,908,645	17,722,408	6,598,893	102,229,946	58,935,000	43,294,946
July	82,116,791	22,528,599	4,895,465	109,540,855	61,695,000	47,845,855
August	82,905,913	27,598,929	5,567,162	116,072,004	58,065,000	58,007,004
September	79,397,535	30,113,893	5,017,748	114,529,176	55,755,000	58,774,176
October	66,206,311	28,425,172	4,970,188	99,601,671	54,045,000	45,556,671
November	69,770,527	26,404,164	4,169,283	100,343,974	57,135,000	43,208,974
December	81,919,158	28,369,950	4,759,972	115,049,080	47,005,000	68,044,080
1895—January	89,681,673	33,571,316	6,333,175	129,586,164	37,625,000	91,961,164
February	84,692,758	36,455,457	5,154,293	126,302,508	36,925,000	89,377,508
March	89,745,257	28,872,489	4,449,893	123,067,639	36,825,000	86,242,639
April	79,287,111	27,743,971	4,959,625	111,990,707	37,295,000	74,695,707
May	79,742,984	30,089,473	4,899,226	114,731,683	48,245,000	66,486,683
June	81,571,560	30,109,692	4,643,489	116,324,741	55,405,000	60,919,741
July	75,331,689	31,485,899	5,642,488	112,460,076	56,920,000	55,540,076
August	99,144,263	35,058,618	7,600,591	141,803,472	76,555,000	65,248,472
September	106,316,600	36,630,854	6,018,775	148,966,229	63,840,000	85,126,229
October	107,694,736	26,565,611	6,523,602	140,783,949	56,740,000	84,043,949
November	111,768,519	24,322,958	6,391,746	142,483,223	45,935,000	96,548,223
December	115,825,143	22,044,511	7,063,137	144,932,791	31,605,000	113,327,791
1896—January	100,935,176	27,103,095	10,409,650	138,447,921	28,925,000	109,522,921
February	106,222,443	30,644,730	8,630,538	145,497,711	32,825,000	112,672,711
March	114,392,534	32,352,314	7,110,998	153,855,846	34,460,000	119,395,846
April	109,331,635	32,148,255	7,587,158	149,067,048	32,930,000	116,137,048
May	121,118,261	33,304,774	10,002,385	164,425,420	33,430,000	130,995,420
June	121,229,658	34,465,919	10,668,620	166,364,197	31,840,000	134,524,197
July	109,270,478	34,394,748	11,933,422	155,598,648	41,540,000	114,058,648
August	114,716,282	35,478,756	13,815,370	164,010,408	38,395,000	125,615,408
September	97,133,716	36,040,233	12,834,494	146,008,443	34,305,000	111,703,443
October	89,730,690	39,269,516	12,981,868	141,982,074	32,465,000	109,517,074
November	71,975,533	41,529,379	13,063,471	126,568,383	38,470,000	88,098,383
December	85,313,258	35,645,059	14,278,970	135,237,287	50,330,000	84,907,287
1897—January	78,194,780	35,664,898	17,328,389	131,188,067	65,350,000	65,838,067
February	85,946,400	32,003,659	15,005,984	132,956,043	76,525,000	56,431,043
March	98,167,376	26,886,470	11,374,958	136,428,804	74,460,000	61,968,804
April	98,942,880	24,442,653	8,676,050	132,061,583	69,905,000	62,156,583
May	97,832,313	29,140,874	7,109,698	134,082,885	65,785,000	68,297,885
June	98,097,438	30,962,083	5,030,919	134,090,440	61,130,000	72,960,440
July	94,291,064	32,350,393	5,688,791	132,330,248	62,335,000	69,995,248
August	92,248,702	29,526,968	4,517,847	126,293,517	63,275,000	63,018,517
September	94,885,472	21,518,217	3,814,835	120,218,524	52,825,000	67,393,524
October	87,684,018	7,553,325	4,998,012	100,235,355	48,285,000	51,950,355
November	84,498,016	3,116,882	4,678,007	92,292,905	48,640,000	43,652,905
December	84,200,089	2,904,344	5,186,886	92,291,319	43,315,000	48,976,319

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No. 24.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.	United States notes held against certificates.	Total.
1898—January	$72,958,606	$4,733,614	$6,162,923	$83,855,143	$49,075,000	$34,780,143
February	82,516,830	6,204,850	3,417,842	92,139,522	48,430,000	43,709,522
March	79,375,429	3,905,848	2,739,491	86,020,768	37,900,000	48,120,768
April	58,632,698	3,102,310	2,728,961	64,463,969	26,915,000	37,548,969
May	56,478,029	1,754,425	3,086,734	61,319,188	26,540,000	34,779,188
June	60,108,687	2,541,700	4,770,474	67,420,861	26,045,000	41,375,861
July	68,596,829	4,477,727	4,723,423	77,797,979	21,975,000	55,822,979
August	74,285,435	4,339,626	4,415,724	83,040,785	20,280,000	62,760,785
September	55,020,851	1,844,997	3,689,265	60,555,113	17,635,000	42,920,113
October	40,379,396	1,263,500	4,659,172	46,302,068	20,055,000	26,247,068
November	34,944,970	1,411,798	4,675,744	41,032,512	20,190,000	20,842,512
December	34,265,278	1,580,539	5,480,141	41,325,958	20,465,000	20,860,958
1899—January	37,037,858	1,988,527	5,748,207	44,774,592	22,170,000	22,604,592
February	38,375,618	1,306,821	3,709,359	43,391,798	23,105,000	20,286,798
March	36,161,899	878,579	2,873,462	39,913,940	22,335,000	17,578,940
April	34,623,611	959,239	3,919,501	39,502,351	21,265,000	18,237,351
May	35,585,592	923,498	4,029,191	40,538,281	21,340,000	19,198,281
June	36,133,667	912,488	3,518,277	40,564,432	20,855,000	19,709,432
July	35,351,022	921,744	3,575,093	39,847,859	19,955,000	19,892,859
August	36,550,595	865,648	3,632,408	41,048,651	19,170,000	21,878,651
September	31,726,416	1,210,105	3,640,442	36,576,963	15,870,000	20,706,963
October	29,416,350	934,386	3,999,431	34,350,167	13,735,000	20,615,167
November	28,869,040	1,584,600	4,006,282	34,459,922	13,605,000	20,854,922
December	28,411,651	1,385,929	4,275,580	34,073,160	11,980,000	22,093,160
1900—January	29,180,704	1,854,540	6,182,982	37,218,226	14,580,000	22,638,226
February	28,339,650	1,252,773	3,776,647	33,369,070	15,270,000	18,099,070
March	23,878,372	724,941	3,876,714	28,480,027	14,335,000	14,145,027
April	19,848,568	837,941	5,309,026	25,995,535	7,260,000	18,735,535
May	23,928,067	803,241	6,512,189	31,243,497	4,785,000	26,458,497
June	30,066,902	779,503	9,478,892	40,325,297	3,705,000	36,620,297
July	28,779,065	682,060	8,998,726	38,459,851	2,680,000	35,779,851
August	28,724,045	497,349	9,676,801	38,898,195	2,560,000	36,338,195
September	22,174,702	113,812	9,079,798	31,368,312	1,820,000	29,548,312

No. 25.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1878—June	$19,469,320	$1,455,520	$570,000	$21,494,840
July	18,170,420	2,647,940	460,000	21,278,360
August	20,794,220	4,424,600	1,460,000	26,678,820
September	9,392,920	1,316,470	1,345,000	12,054,390
October	9,901,520	2,639,560	180,000	12,721,080
November	9,845,120	1,907,460	2,120,000	13,872,580
December	391,420	2,082,770	1,510,000	3,984,190
1879—January	544,020	2,170,840	755,000	3,469,860
February	400,220	1,976,320	9,425,000	11,801,540
March	50,740	2,074,830	2,580,000	4,705,570
April	62,140	1,779,340	1,140,000	2,981,480
May	33,580	1,922,820	1,155,000	3,111,400
June	133,880	2,052,470	1,450,000	3,636,350
July	43,800	2,014,080	590,000	2,648,480
August	120,000	1,976,960	960,000	3,056,960
September	67,700	3,045,130	1,975,000	5,087,830
October	213,400	4,531,479	2,315,000	7,059,879
November	183,740	5,173,188	685,000	6,041,928
December	740,960	4,888,658	425,000	6,054,618
1880—January	61,100	5,063,456	215,000	5,339,556
February	327,300	4,797,314	670,000	5,794,614
March	611,500	5,611,914	175,000	6,398,414
April	173,800	5,428,354	175,000	5,777,154
May	39,800	6,322,731	600,000	6,962,531
June	40,700	6,584,701	360,000	6,985,401
July	32,600	5,758,331	590,000	6,380,931
August	36,800	5,518,821	105,000	5,660,621
September	31,600	6,318,769	90,000	6,440,369
October	6,800	7,333,719	150,000	7,490,519
November	19,120	8,572,294	75,000	8,666,414
December	130,500	9,454,419	25,000	9,609,919
1881—January	50,080	9,985,583	.....	10,035,663
February	312,080	10,856,463	325,000	11,493,543
March	142,900	10,733,085	240,000	11,115,985

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No. 25.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN TREASURY AT END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1881—April	$1,400	$11,522,208	$40,000	$11,563,608
May	36,320	11,988,710	.....	12,025,030
June	23,400	12,055,801	275,000	12,354,201
July	1,700	11,181,088	215,000	11,397,788
August	3,800	11,516,432	175,000	11,695,232
September	9,600	11,559,730	210,000	11,779,330
October	3,700	7,488,900	35,000	7,527,600
November	8,300	7,089,880	55,000	7,153,180
December	.....	6,359,910	50,000	6,409,910
1882—January	7,900	7,462,130	70,000	7,540,030
February	15,800	8,549,470	105,000	8,670,270
March	.....	8,931,930	215,000	9,146,930
April	1,000	8,872,790	125,000	8,998,790
May	2,500	10,509,160	265,000	10,776,660
June	8,100	11,590,620	75,000	11,673,720
July	1,500	12,361,490	510,000	12,872,990
August	.....	11,700,330	185,000	11,885,330
September	.....	8,364,430	130,000	8,494,430
October	14,990,170	7,987,260	110,000	23,087,430
November	15,950,270	5,752,970	10,000	21,713,240
December	25,105,030	4,405,000	10,000	29,520,030
1883—January	25,107,300	4,306,650	60,000	29,473,950
February	32,296,270	5,268,550	210,000	37,774,820
March	31,525,210	6,865,340	250,000	38,640,550
April	32,935,420	8,887,260	55,000	41,877,680
May	23,869,000	8,305,940	15,000	32,189,940
June	22,571,270	15,996,145	315,000	38,882,415
July	23,383,440	15,542,730	25,000	38,951,170
August	28,445,200	17,276,820	90,000	45,812,020
September	27,480,300	15,568,280	75,000	43,123,580
October	31,252,760	14,244,760	75,000	45,572,520
November	27,035,300	13,806,610	100,000	40,941,910
December	27,446,780	13,180,890	80,000	40,707,670
1884—January	23,788,000	13,179,020	45,000	37,012,020
February	30,600,070	13,890,100	90,000	44,580,170
March	35,424,250	20,488,585	520,000	56,432,835
April	44,415,395	20,876,250	105,000	65,396,645
May	39,686,780	19,936,620	20,000	59,643,400
June	27,246,020	23,384,680	195,000	50,825,700
July	26,525,830	25,265,980	65,000	51,856,810
August	29,701,980	26,903,230	150,000	56,755,210
September	33,546,960	26,769,470	315,000	60,631,430
October	32,477,750	30,814,970	85,000	63,377,720
November	26,701,060	28,951,590	120,000	55,772,650
December	26,343,730	23,302,380	160,000	49,806,110
1885—January	22,299,150	27,337,890	45,000	49,682,040
February	40,426,930	29,951,880	380,000	70,758,810
March	37,689,990	30,861,615	1,005,000	69,556,605
April	28,625,290	32,141,140	50,000	60,816,430
May	14,371,350	35,575,590	315,000	50,261,940
June	13,593,410	38,370,700	200,000	52,164,110
July	17,322,320	40,340,980	260,000	57,923,300
August	16,606,230	42,712,890	695,000	60,014,120
September	22,249,240	31,722,990	695,000	54,667,230
October	31,115,850	31,906,514	410,000	63,432,364
November	34,492,968	32,034,464	210,000	66,737,432
December	34,350,479	31,164,311	265,000	65,779,790
1886—January	24,060,709	33,978,767	260,000	58,299,476
February	33,671,010	34,837,660	385,000	68,893,670
March	46,797,927	32,410,575	840,000	80,048,502
April	52,396,875	31,141,055	225,000	83,762,930
May	51,735,670	30,411,016	585,000	82,731,686
June	55,129,870	27,861,450	250,000	83,241,320
July	52,258,360	27,728,858	470,000	80,457,218
August	48,693,980	25,571,492	1,510,000	75,775,472
September	40,654,320	22,555,990	150,000	63,360,310
October	36,878,458	17,562,302	20,000	54,460,760
November	34,469,694	14,137,285	280,000	48,886,979
December	27,485,804	7,338,432	200,000	35,024,236
1887—January	18,843,632	6,737,388	100,000	25,681,020
February	24,256,230	5,466,347	250,000	29,972,577
March	29,757,610	6,212,849	410,000	36,380,459
April	28,905,040	5,007,700	160,000	34,072,740
May	32,101,358	5,289,164	410,000	37,800,522
June	30,261,380	3,425,133	310,000	33,996,513
July	18,098,560	4,209,659	350,000	22,658,219
August	23,008,207	5,996,743	420,000	29,424,950
September	29,154,288	3,919,841	150,000	33,224,129
October	32,858,158	3,451,494	170,000	36,479,652
November	39,974,838	4,413,446	320,000	44,708,284
December	31,010,394	6,339,570	130,000	37,479,964

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No. 25.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN TREASURY AT END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1888—January	$20,668,210	$14,930,517	$280,000	$35,878,727
February	26,962,168	21,166,469	440,000	48,568,637
March	29,651,464	19,370,425	650,000	49,671,889
April	20,853,500	18,316,109	100,000	39,269,609
May	33,574,110	20,458,423	470,000	54,502,533
June	22,135,780	29,104,396	250,000	51,490,176
July	30,234,688	23,361,286	100,000	53,695,974
August	36,591,356	15,528,762	90,000	52,210,118
September	25,516,410	9,819,875	580,000	35,916,285
October	26,163,492	7,404,624	390,000	33,958,116
November	37,441,932	8,834,485	150,000	46,426,417
December	36,127,702	3,958,567	470,000	40,556,269
1889—January	25,043,518	4,717,113	95,000	29,855,631
February	24,802,813	5,717,898	280,000	30,800,711
March	26,586,125	4,760,236	510,000	31,856,361
April	20,783,433	3,451,830	110,000	24,345,263
May	27,350,140	6,205,089	270,000	33,825,229
June	37,235,793	5,527,301	240,000	43,003,094
July	34,669,943	5,651,271	30,000	40,351,214
August	39,557,233	6,141,570	460,000	46,158,803
September	42,073,803	3,878,052	770,000	46,721,855
October	34,925,823	2,328,373	350,000	37,604,196
November	30,668,090	2,419,174	610,000	33,697,264
December	31,316,100	2,252,966	570,000	34,139,066
1890—January	20,452,870	3,254,118	90,000	23,796,988
February	28,222,835	4,063,377	250,000	32,536,212
March	24,614,210	3,407,891	990,000	29,012,101
April	24,142,200	4,438,605	140,000	28,720,805
May	27,473,120	4,936,023	340,000	32,749,143
June	26,162,960	4,329,708	450,000	30,942,668
July	27,577,120	3,442,258	40,000	31,059,378
August	33,005,730	4,951,861	410,000	38,367,591
September	16,058,780	1,852,364	180,000	18,091,144
October	36,482,690	2,443,197	20,000	38,945,887
November	43,755,570	1,976,525	320,000	46,052,095
December	31,384,690	1,566,315	10,000	32,961,005
1891—January	19,892,050	3,218,788	140,000	23,250,838
February	25,155,770	3,346,215	260,000	28,761,985
March	24,050,460	3,757,247	530,000	28,337,707
April	27,309,200	3,309,417	270,000	30,888,617
May	36,777,810	5,009,775	310,000	42,097,585
June	31,606,030	7,351,037	1,425,000	40,382,067
July	34,004,820	8,198,345	180,000	42,383,165
August	37,721,280	6,624,888	730,000	45,076,168
September	28,332,490	2,920,072	1,990,000	33,242,562
October	20,790,420	2,525,759	330,000	23,646,179
November	19,202,170	3,401,308	370,000	22,973,478
December	17,472,720	3,954,750	200,000	21,627,470
1892—January	17,486,810	6,216,336	90,000	23,793,146
February	18,150,140	3,280,157	90,000	21,520,297
March	23,673,770	3,589,703	1,380,000	28,643,473
April	21,931,180	3,209,106	340,000	25,480,286
May	14,470,520	3,613,837	290,000	18,374,357
June	15,363,590	4,733,501	490,000	20,587,091
July	17,738,500	4,472,481	980,000	23,190,981
August	23,847,210	2,779,159	560,000	27,186,369
September	25,345,590	2,619,477	970,000	28,935,067
October	23,181,990	2,297,772	560,000	26,039,762
November	19,632,830	2,786,471	270,000	22,689,301
December	24,254,750	3,748,493	490,000	28,493,243
1893—January	15,729,770	4,953,844	580,000	21,263,614
February	7,782,260	6,750,372	510,000	15,042,632
March	5,135,430	5,267,551	420,000	10,822,981
April	8,888,310	5,098,778	140,000	14,127,088
May	3,324,670	6,650,912	825,000	10,800,582
June	1,071,170	4,468,339	430,000	5,969,509
July	93,710	2,843,114	485,000	3,421,824
August	565,370	2,882,168	60,000	3,507,538
September	129,220	5,909,370	85,000	6,123,590
October	115,860	7,727,272	100,000	7,943,132
November	149,090	5,716,507	120,000	5,985,597
December	75,590	5,038,854	40,000	5,154,444
1894—January	78,350	6,758,196	40,000	6,876,546
February	106,490	6,942,257	.....	7,048,747
March	137,310	8,755,240	360,000	9,252,550
April	102,770	9,367,524	140,000	9,610,294
May	41,650	9,702,545	120,000	9,864,195
June	43,490	10,054,123	300,000	10,397,613
July	103,470	12,027,766	260,000	12,391,236
August	34,730	13,492,527	720,000	14,247,257

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No. 25.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN TREASURY AT END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1894—September	$55,260	$9,155,785	$550,000	$9,761,045
October	56,280	6,569,203	280,000	6,905,483
November	751,370	5,312,420	850,000	6,913,790
December	58,960	5,846,720	1,960,000	7,865,680
1895—January	337,060	7,329,232	3,620,000	11,286,292
February	80,100	7,291,089	430,000	7,801,189
March	84,660	7,374,748	740,000	8,199,408
April	63,640	7,699,233	80,000	7,842,873
May	102,390	6,692,333	190,000	6,984,723
June	88,390	9,162,752	350,000	9,601,142
July	219,330	10,577,386	120,000	10,916,716
August	209,820	7,741,243	530,000	8,481,063
September	103,370	7,862,667	3,675,000	11,641,037
October	168,230	8,953,268	275,000	9,396,498
November	107,910	8,471,611	2,800,000	11,379,521
December	163,450	9,625,856	2,845,000	12,634,306
1896—January	131,140	14,380,165	320,000	14,831,305
February	651,470	11,831,561	245,000	12,728,031
March	583,220	11,293,078	220,000	12,096,298
April	764,910	11,578,091	365,000	12,708,001
May	687,280	10,629,424	240,000	11,556,704
June	497,430	11,359,995	150,000	12,007,425
July	1,393,710	12,375,833	610,000	14,379,543
August	1,618,550	11,464,610	830,000	13,913,160
September	1,591,900	10,045,030	410,000	12,046,930
October	1,390,830	8,686,382	2,595,000	12,672,212
November	1,416,390	11,591,383	40,000	13,047,773
December	1,392,350	14,227,704	500,000	16,120,054
1897—January	1,460,160	11,678,971	165,000	13,304,131
February	1,501,970	9,876,003	270,000	11,647,973
March	1,483,350	12,535,351	610,000	14,628,701
April	1,517,690	13,777,565	2,035,000	17,330,255
May	1,455,340	11,576,696	780,000	13,812,036
June	1,496,250	17,143,136	620,000	19,259,386
July	1,473,290	14,465,854	1,160,000	17,099,144
August	1,509,380	11,249,167	375,000	13,133,547
September	1,535,610	10,532,205	1,325,000	13,392,815
October	1,534,060	11,331,585	340,000	13,205,645
November	1,548,740	11,664,537	250,000	13,463,277
December	1,570,460	11,229,912	1,240,000	14,040,372
1898—January	1,567,390	14,959,564	70,000	16,596,954
February	1,574,360	11,621,077	2,230,000	15,425,437
March	1,607,950	6,859,606	3,330,000	11,797,556
April	1,603,150	3,638,930	820,000	6,062,080
May	1,602,940	6,507,239	60,000	8,170,179
June	1,599,510	7,897,424	560,000	10,056,934
July	1,593,470	9,803,068	1,100,000	12,496,538
August	1,646,140	8,117,131	280,000	10,043,271
September	1,596,890	6,636,769	820,000	9,053,659
October	1,601,240	7,575,929	50,000	9,227,169
November	1,620,400	6,345,358	450,000	8,415,758
December	1,608,740	7,098,509	220,000	8,927,249
1899—January	1,630,060	7,293,820	400,000	9,323,880
February	1,625,890	5,888,799	30,000	7,544,689
March	1,634,180	3,753,498	560,000	5,947,678
April	1,641,800	3,647,255	60,000	5,349,055
May	1,648,640	3,958,862	460,000	6,067,502
June	1,641,550	4,216,161	470,000	6,327,711
July	1,657,730	3,939,109	100,000	5,696,839
August	13,529,430	3,646,159	260,000	17,435,589
September	36,827,560	5,043,623	230,000	42,101,183
October	24,844,600	5,657,265	30,000	30,531,865
November	23,987,917	6,350,704	90,000	30,428,621
December	23,721,822	6,423,688	370,000	30,515,510
1900—January	23,330,930	8,844,459	20,000	32,195,389
February	28,994,442	7,272,017	100,000	36,366,459
March	37,114,928	6,679,641	310,000	44,104,569
April	26,872,370	6,301,190	210,000	33,383,560
May	25,834,880	6,997,351	.....	32,832,231
June	27,241,710	7,515,653	.....	34,757,363
July	21,396,770	8,595,706	.....	29,992,476
August	25,587,310	8,336,273	.....	33,923,583
September	30,716,330	4,887,265	.....	35,603,595

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No. 26.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY OTHER THAN GOLD, SILVER, NOTES, AND CERTIFICATES AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Minor coin.	Fractional currency.	Deposits in national banks.	Bonds and interest paid.	Total.
1878—June	$1,261,714	$180,044	$50,583,814	$4,979,188	$57,004,760
July	1,338,133	188,307	60,645,896	1,429,085	63,601,421
August	1,398,587	159,673	70,481,167	560,281	72,599,708
September	1,410,899	161,082	75,661,403	637,645	77,871,029
October	1,435,035	150,202	55,539,483	4,225,731	61,350,451
November	1,440,493	143,367	39,260,045	13,808,644	54,652,549
December	1,393,536	157,136	53,205,309	16,940,826	71,696,807
1879—January	1,433,983	127,014	166,351,141	9,362,346	177,274,484
February	1,451,618	128,121	249,586,805	5,301,201	256,467,745
March	1,481,023	111,914	226,681,802	2,330,265	230,605,004
April	1,502,527	131,062	260,793,980	2,015,118	264,442,687
May	1,524,684	125,072	279,544,645	6,405,752	287,600,153
June	1,541,886	116,469	201,685,892	3,105,352	206,449,599
July	1,555,186	117,097	97,090,074	913,331	99,675,688
August	1,564,427	86,360	35,991,267	833,471	38,475,525
September	1,521,174	94,471	17,341,225	263,832	19,220,702
October	1,472,264	74,015	12,379,586	407,440	14,333,305
November	1,431,478	82,323	11,358,053	146,683	13,018,537
December	1,376,318	68,864	11,732,314	6,842,682	20,020,178
1880—January	1,341,762	85,359	10,830,840	445,900	12,703,861
February	1,356,628	62,107	10,091,245	3,749,969	15,259,949
March	1,326,229	68,556	10,266,886	6,397,039	18,058,710
April	1,298,435	57,887	10,081,517	3,514,280	14,952,119
May	1,246,201	57,992	11,341,615	3,313,750	15,959,558
June	1,232,722	67,594	11,124,543	406,989	12,831,848
July	1,184,661	69,972	9,750,951	3,045,707	14,051,291
August	1,145,038	54,981	11,869,799	2,904,219	15,974,037
September	1,063,766	62,697	12,127,016	1,255,314	14,508,793
October	992,029	72,667	12,217,574	2,642,730	15,925,000
November	934,043	59,934	11,670,200	434,566	13,098,743
December	850,856	53,666	12,901,607	7,570,179	21,376,308
1881—January	802,015	59,443	11,145,848	609,349	12,616,655
February	767,383	65,559	11,957,342	5,742,269	18,532,553
March	727,772	61,165	11,803,965	3,467,072	16,059,974
April	725,138	52,796	12,445,776	438,535	13,662,245
May	717,042	51,748	12,650,049	3,317,392	16,736,231
June	786,006	53,159	11,788,888	7,296,189	19,924,242
July	663,940	20,468	13,292,918	5,880,578	19,857,904
August	611,856	24,311	12,211,613	255,208	13,102,988
September	556,424	22,962	13,412,848	2,312,894	16,305,128
October	487,768	28,515	13,209,524	495,390	14,221,197
November	424,210	31,587	12,789,554	1,741,671	14,987,022
December	395,375	18,696	13,268,098	8,193,526	21,875,695
1882—January	409,094	17,253	11,861,169	1,134,800	13,422,316
February	407,715	16,582	13,090,913	417,451	13,932,661
March	412,268	22,061	12,026,315	262,945	12,723,589
April	432,005	18,330	12,388,665	543,761	13,382,761
May	451,806	12,025	13,890,135	307,314	14,661,280
June	449,072	17,754	11,258,965	116,760	11,842,551
July	466,116	19,482	12,726,473	708,402	13,920,473
August	482,962	10,641	12,861,245	624,927	13,979,775
September	505,331	8,458	12,841,900	6,817,147	20,172,836
October	492,254	8,498	12,709,660	13,325,822	26,536,234
November	490,925	5,640	12,622,797	30,113,952	43,233,314
December	494,900	6,344	13,736,100	29,023,643	43,260,987
1883—January	511,424	7,101	12,969,633	19,357,309	32,845,467
February	532,865	10,500	14,671,846	296,367	15,511,578
March	505,986	6,796	13,535,801	4,463,202	18,511,785
April	528,266	8,176	14,781,996	336,863	15,655,301
May	557,325	5,861	14,641,539	231,528	15,436,253
June	574,171	4,658	14,536,551	90,615	15,205,995
July	517,038	5,669	14,220,132	388,083	15,130,922
August	519,694	8,448	13,369,867	225,288	14,123,297
September	520,700	5,804	12,845,124	204,764	13,576,392
October	518,754	4,576	11,871,823	465,246	12,860,399
November	523,033	5,874	13,844,835	57,873	14,431,615
December	534,306	6,222	13,313,080	399,840	14,253,448
1884—January	583,896	3,455	13,726,462	428,646	14,742,459
February	634,300	4,719	13,375,510	168,384	14,182,913
March	685,393	6,007	12,866,701	248,979	13,807,080
April	726,924	5,979	12,048,744	408,100	13,189,747
May	778,670	6,380	13,832,997	326,222	14,944,269
June	768,989	7,027	12,817,761	66,883	13,660,660
July	810,301	6,064	13,970,421	211,934	14,998,720
August	837,036	6,618	13,578,469	114,098	14,536,221
September	827,723	7,105	12,499,929	182,334	13,517,091
October	812,818	5,071	15,742,440	387,895	16,948,224
November	790,100	3,860	13,559,034	149,275	14,502,269
December	738,518	4,393	13,144,037	293,654	14,180,602

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No. 26.—Assets of the Treasury other than Gold, Silver, Notes, and Certificates at the end of each Month, from June, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Minor coin.	Fractional currency.	Deposits in national banks.	Bonds and interest paid.	Total.
1885—January	$797,888	$3,182	$13,491,186	$462,186	$14,754,442
February	834,078	3,757	13,665,573	259,326	14,762,734
March	876,052	3,478	12,809,219	51,287	13,740,036
April	893,548	3,536	13,951,289	367,720	15,216,093
May	896,116	3,629	13,643,443	57,518	14,600,706
June	868,466	3,286	12,928,264	968,840	14,768,856
July	857,072	1,367	13,482,823	277,205	14,618,467
August	847,054	2,075	13,495,245	83,470	14,427,844
September	796,852	2,502	12,050,716	88,119	12,938,189
October	719,831	2,305	13,595,551	104,456	14,422,143
November	616,171	1,631	13,595,238	40,259	14,253,299
December	526,845	2,923	12,901,432	103,882	13,535,082
1886—January	531,949	5,127	14,162,918	90,089	14,790,083
February	531,326	1,189	14,813,523	129,335	15,475,373
March	515,344	2,780	13,834,132	72,114	14,424,370
April	496,392	994	15,129,286	209,834	15,836,506
May	455,453	1,992	15,233,164	61,549	15,752,158
June	377,814	2,667	14,435,199	3,837,126	18,652,806
July	343,292	2,645	15,694,215	335,317	16,375,469
August	322,662	3,064	15,439,905	94,838	15,860,469
September	295,294	3,517	14,413,253	91,145	14,803,209
October	235,421	4,058	16,266,639	219,207	16,725,325
November	163,585	4,201	16,720,818	1,973,292	18,861,896
December	131,422	5,377	18,133,923	6,097,831	24,368,553
1887—January	106,903	3,500	19,053,660	254,869	19,418,932
February	113,243	3,516	19,726,598	109,049	19,952,406
March	151,059	2,210	19,919,718	84,008	20,156,995
April	137,582	2,922	20,747,365	260,412	21,148,281
May	143,571	2,064	22,802,573	56,172	23,004,380
June	116,699	2,366	22,991,302	5,363,227	28,473,594
July	112,740	1,821	23,493,267	460,818	24,068,646
August	110,800	552	25,923,903	1,811,194	27,846,449
September	110,611	452	25,438,630	6,802,411	32,352,104
October	51,401	1,373	31,767,478	1,312,866	33,133,118
November	50,270	1,780	42,428,671	1,158,348	43,639,069
December	55,761	796	52,199,918	4,505,746	56,762,221
1888—January	113,617	1,016	59,372,968	275,407	59,763,008
February	165,857	1,321	61,546,009	33,860	61,747,047
March	186,549	984	61,231,647	64,634	61,483,814
April	148,160	954	61,921,294	148,353	62,218,761
May	143,389	1,446	60,075,601	46,560	60,266,996
June	112,036	1,358	59,979,040	184,027	60,276,461
July	133,754	1,715	59,681,642	258,169	60,075,280
August	130,447	709	59,091,239	89,842	59,312,237
September	107,125	1,810	57,317,385	1,937,420	59,363,740
October	90,415	416	54,480,280	1,970,558	56,541,669
November	71,131	1,481	51,925,079	534,459	52,532,150
December	78,338	480	52,390,164	286,519	52,755,501
1889—January	143,168	879	50,499,122	296,260	50,939,429
February	186,249	1,209	48,818,992	556,761	49,563,211
March	229,229	708	47,832,248	80,634	48,142,819
April	223,907	786	48,669,815	283,840	49,178,348
May	210,422	627	47,769,434	348,870	48,329,353
June	225,075	987	47,432,377	698,407	48,356,846
July	245,556	1,428	48,930,764	259,523	49,437,271
August	264,420	916	48,342,006	1,000,389	49,607,731
September	233,497	1,691	47,746,882	947,982	48,930,052
October	154,730	1,881	47,395,479	368,283	47,920,373
November	102,397	661	47,372,668	601,319	48,077,045
December	83,775	999	40,939,852	561,608	41,586,234
1890—January	177,396	1,337	37,990,111	341,109	38,509,953
February	212,560	121	33,178,304	642,725	34,033,710
March	233,254	220	31,992,314	87,091	32,312,879
April	222,984	697	31,648,899	903,922	32,776,502
May	206,773	871	31,225,998	34,428	31,468,070
June	196,782	260	31,693,166	25,816	31,916,024
July	206,894	934	30,977,438	1,612,824	32,798,090
August	219,372	1,177	30,379,853	4,536,608	35,137,010
September	204,547	599	30,297,111	4,270,478	34,772,735
October	176,596	191	29,937,688	3,195,124	33,309,599
November	150,013	151	29,741,977	45,556	29,937,697
December	163,887	1,429	30,047,118	27,319	30,239,753
1891—January	275,973	655	29,289,043	246,733	29,812,404
February	345,454	817	30,125,535	49,014	30,520,820
March	344,848	1,416	29,894,903	30,826	30,271,993
April	338,099	424	29,549,449	86,219	29,974,191
May	314,560	678	29,545,361	46,244	29,906,843
June	324,396	911	28,358,699	16,413	28,700,419
July	366,960	996	26,540,839	228,314	27,137,109

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No. 26.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY OTHER THAN GOLD, SILVER, NOTES, AND CERTIFICATES AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Minor coin.	Fractional currency.	Deposits in national banks.	Bonds and interest paid.	Total.
1891—August	$368,036	$1,628	$22,769,179	$54,309	$23,193,152
September	364,597	871	21,137,977	95,289	21,598,734
October	354,112	54	20,378,104	142,492	20,874,762
November	322,389	1,814	20,144,069	38,640	20,506,912
December	319,483	178	19,837,682	96,666	20,254,009
1892—January	365,784	1,365	18,944,387	716,456	20,027,992
February	432,488	592	18,239,292	262,533	18,934,905
March	457,539	1,251	17,500,750	827,192	18,786,732
April	480,226	1,425	17,378,363	3,616,043	21,476,057
May	474,732	1,481	17,605,429	265,584	18,347,226
June	460,993	500	16,851,886	23,210	17,336,589
July	516,617	757	16,243,518	133,263	16,894,155
August	554,019	1,110	15,742,324	59,833	16,357,286
September	505,633	101	15,496,513	273,591	16,275,838
October	482,329	69	15,862,415	91,723	16,436,536
November	347,196	134	15,569,690	118,098	16,035,118
December	355,503	117	15,692,654	13,646	16,061,920
1893—January	456,253	2,223	15,405,998	111,337	15,975,811
February	523,560	2,394	15,112,204	43,346	15,681,504
March	545,856	457	15,163,808	244,520	15,954,641
April	574,557	733	15,365,529	154,286	16,095,105
May	586,594	331	15,644,582	22,881	16,254,388
June	603,903	429	16,093,221	5,233,037	21,930,590
July	691,315	980	15,776,662	575,046	17,044,003
August	757,036	1,283	16,848,301	78,856	17,685,476
September	859,125	1,552	16,280,076	72,524	17,213,277
October	888,297	1,679	16,458,341	3,073,553	20,421,870
November	926,622	2,188	15,799,334	492,849	17,220,993
December	938,939	146	15,201,045	14,105	16,154,235
1894—January	1,106,695	667	15,390,396	190,596	16,688,354
February	1,225,408	886	14,926,460	168,075	16,320,829
March	1,266,659	117	15,064,697	207,511	16,538,984
April	1,252,878	184	15,201,386	386,271	16,840,719
May	1,251,629	203	15,484,095	203,395	16,939,322
June	1,262,122	65	16,121,589	11,488	17,395,264
July	1,363,124	27	15,913,725	189,280	17,466,156
August	1,423,439	57	15,724,648	182,753	17,330,897
September	1,389,490	34	14,859,909	116,164	16,365,597
October	1,250,729	49	14,915,705	239,765	16,406,248
November	1,169,875	49	15,398,598	160,952	16,729,474
December	1,103,443	753	15,081,275	12,248	16,197,719
1895—January	1,200,446	39	14,829,738	126,492	16,156,715
February	1,245,306	41	15,222,883	65,788	16,534,018
March	1,209,435	44	14,991,633	23,053	16,224,165
April	1,242,261	1,344	15,443,885	109,538	16,797,028
May	1,124,339	1,771	15,303,377	54,234	16,483,721
June	1,118,923	607	15,768,941	14,649	16,903,120
July	1,181,134	982	14,501,071	237,637	15,920,824
August	1,231,973	1,150	14,510,005	74,412	15,817,540
September	1,235,498	1,333	14,773,482	36,793	16,047,106
October	1,123,511	725	14,256,695	132,255	15,513,186
November	1,029,515	1,268	14,408,309	86,169	15,525,261
December	1,048,616	113	14,271,280	32,079	15,352,088
1896—January	1,081,129	642	14,803,804	273,750	16,159,325
February	1,162,765	979	24,394,557	66,329	25,624,630
March	1,147,719	1,248	27,010,994	40,388	28,200,349
April	1,184,625	1,712	26,698,591	107,005	27,991,933
May	1,181,593	162	20,952,972	143,139	22,277,866
June	1,235,506	137	16,857,355	21,938	18,114,936
July	1,159,562	1,110	15,986,914	115,599	17,263,185
August	1,203,848	21	16,619,915	168,493	17,992,277
September	1,219,592	36	16,583,237	368,380	18,171,245
October	1,214,914	844	16,119,097	304,507	17,639,362
November	1,130,896	980	15,832,895	173,102	17,137,873
December	1,105,465	1,224	16,159,153	20,803	17,286,645
1897—January	1,187,617	1,800	16,573,729	175,095	17,938,241
February	1,265,772	82	16,456,041	146,962	17,868,857
March	1,225,952	1,078	16,623,397	40,812	17,891,239
April	1,272,482	1,295	16,710,465	111,577	18,095,819
May	1,319,039	1,579	16,752,102	56,836	18,129,556
June	1,339,958	694	17,631,291	197,010	19,168,953
July	1,405,745	848	17,215,101	132,129	18,753,823
August	1,315,110	148	16,661,579	138,815	18,115,652
September	1,228,852	1,270	17,438,713	45,047	18,713,882
October	1,219,016	1,508	17,159,616	109,616	18,489,756
November	1,090,184	169	37,744,217	72,681	38,907,251
December	1,086,589	165	49,182,717	29,288	50,298,759
1898—January	1,165,758	930	40,091,626	79,886	41,338,200
February	1,255,021	1,024	31,782,507	45,451	33,084,003
March	1,298,000	31	31,320,043	26,200	32,644,274

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No. 26.—Assets of the Treasury other than Gold, Silver, Notes, and Certificates at the end of each Month, from June, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Minor coin.	Fractional currency.	Deposits in national banks.	Bonds and interest paid.	Total.
1898—April	$1,353,643	$809	$29,049,465	$103,479	$30,507,396
May	1,400,640	1,054	28,239,359	166,645	29,807,698
June	1,300,224	37	38,795,631	37,926	40,133,818
July	1,303,796	1,143	58,266,018	186,130	59,757,087
August	1,205,793	23	65,968,467	107,919	67,282,202
September	998,719	751	80,888,712	638,543	82,526,725
October	835,925	952	95,014,970	714,466	96,566,313
November	589,514	1,114	94,641,001	202,472	95,434,101
December	337,755	1,517	94,860,916	35,668	95,235,856
1899—January	597,032	35	88,985,327	83,327	89,665,721
February	563,632	47	85,144,619	82,823	85,791,121
March	445,061	31	88,540,739	31,301	89,017,132
April	377,926	976	85,170,595	132,568	85,682,065
May	314,329	57	81,760,279	75,016	82,149,681
June	244,104	67	79,171,929	31,189	79,447,289
July	237,162	69	77,716,442	86,445	78,040,118
August	196,738	58	80,951,454	240,618	81,388,868
September	154,754	73	83,183,764	593,522	83,932,113
October	138,889	69	82,050,939	1,767,325	83,957,222
November	435,788	776	82,209,600	8,211,602	90,857,766
December	317,321	68	87,303,173	564,043	88,184,605
1900—January	484,209	72	107,936,649	54,193	108,475,123
February	483,425	74	111,793,546	180,627	112,457,672
March	499,696	98	110,642,115	70,037	111,211,946
April	481,587	146	110,851,902	34,274	111,367,909
May	436,640	96	111,322,418	87,439	111,846,593
June	440,069	194	101,879,520	16,945	102,336,728
July	461,732	125	96,584,698	40,790	97,087,345
August	498,805	50	96,064,261	47,817	96,610,933
September	464,762	141	96,997,212	24,506	97,486,621

No. 27.—Assets of the Treasury at the end of each Month, from June, 1878.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Other.	Total.
1878—June	$128,460,203	$21,920,334	$84,810,044	$21,494,840	$57,004,760	$313,690,181
July	132,014,620	24,295,663	91,225,403	21,278,360	63,601,421	332,415,467
August	134,548,036	26,753,730	90,121,083	26,678,820	72,599,708	350,701,377
September	136,036,302	27,933,142	82,310,104	12,054,390	77,871,029	336,204,967
October	140,872,154	28,072,745	80,546,055	12,721,080	61,350,451	323,562,485
November	142,400,135	31,012,544	81,711,248	13,872,580	54,652,549	323,649,056
December	135,382,640	32,176,095	78,051,667	3,984,190	71,696,807	321,291,399
1879—January	133,756,907	34,365,796	83,398,902	3,469,860	177,274,484	432,265,949
February	133,265,559	35,621,661	91,403,198	11,801,540	256,467,745	528,559,703
March	133,416,126	36,675,340	81,372,221	4,705,570	230,605,004	486,774,261
April	134,520,140	37,265,549	78,207,019	2,981,480	264,442,687	517,416,875
May	136,680,260	38,667,290	92,212,228	3,111,400	287,600,153	558,271,331
June	135,236,475	42,143,318	82,678,605	3,636,350	206,449,599	470,144,347
July	135,517,483	46,995,791	70,979,911	2,648,480	99,675,688	355,817,353
August	141,546,390	50,819,800	75,736,261	3,056,960	38,475,525	309,634,936
September	169,606,995	52,931,683	52,494,556	5,087,830	19,220,702	299,341,766
October	171,517,714	53,615,845	41,180,735	7,059,879	14,333,305	287,707,478
November	160,443,437	55,594,783	33,181,731	6,041,928	13,018,537	268,280,416
December	157,790,322	56,542,114	25,903,202	6,054,618	20,020,178	266,310,434
1880—January	153,690,027	60,054,457	31,185,528	5,339,556	12,703,861	262,973,429
February	146,750,758	62,676,711	30,392,077	5,794,614	15,259,949	260,874,109
March	144,010,551	64,856,996	27,686,445	6,398,414	18,058,710	261,011,116
April	138,783,440	68,186,677	32,062,329	5,777,154	14,952,119	259,761,719
May	128,709,496	71,208,870	39,816,528	6,962,531	15,959,558	262,656,983
June	126,145,427	73,900,333	40,110,809	6,985,401	12,831,848	259,973,818
July	123,126,646	77,250,153	41,336,919	6,380,931	14,051,291	262,145,940
August	127,679,280	79,028,293	35,985,755	5,660,621	15,974,037	264,327,986
September	135,244,833	78,012,360	30,724,053	6,440,369	14,508,793	264,930,408
October	140,725,953	77,757,316	26,616,217	7,490,519	15,925,000	268,515,005
November	151,362,519	78,306,373	23,277,566	8,666,414	13,098,743	274,711,615
December	156,742,096	79,142,799	19,984,646	9,609,919	21,376,308	286,855,768
1881—January	154,544,209	82,430,214	25,524,026	10,035,663	12,616,655	285,150,767
February	173,038,253	84,108,826	26,351,496	11,493,543	18,532,553	313,524,671
March	173,668,163	85,477,820	25,660,042	11,115,985	16,059,974	311,981,984
April	170,319,754	88,402,022	28,915,345	11,563,608	13,662,245	312,862,974
May	163,770,159	90,817,423	34,706,491	12,025,030	16,736,231	318,055,334
June	163,171,661	93,102,368	35,500,474	12,354,201	19,924,242	324,052,946
July	154,911,475	94,504,067	35,157,618	11,397,788	19,857,904	315,828,852
August	169,495,522	95,724,014	33,594,410	11,695,232	13,102,988	323,612,166

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No. 27.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Other.	Total.
1881—September	$174,361,345	$95,037,966	$31,681,532	$11,779,330	$16,305,128	$329,165,301
October	172,989,829	95,985,641	31,021,316	7,527,600	14,221,197	321,745,583
November	178,225,304	97,024,414	30,957,383	7,153,180	14,987,022	328,347,303
December	172,617,468	99,161,408	31,670,491	6,409,910	21,875,695	331,734,972
1882—January	165,152,789	102,248,383	36,092,389	7,540,030	13,422,316	324,455,907
February	173,757,874	104,815,006	35,186,061	8,670,270	13,932,661	336,361,872
March	166,457,357	109,806,926	32,887,492	9,146,930	12,723,589	331,022,294
April	155,069,102	112,273,273	34,808,033	8,998,790	13,382,761	324,531,959
May	153,985,546	116,155,630	39,356,935	10,776,660	14,661,280	334,936,051
June	148,506,390	118,433,355	40,947,836	11,673,720	11,842,551	331,403,852
July	145,079,030	119,811,125	43,398,001	12,872,990	13,920,473	335,081,619
August	149,303,921	121,887,353	43,171,383	11,885,330	13,979,775	340,227,762
September	152,739,107	122,998,354	38,776,944	8,494,430	20,172,836	343,181,671
October	159,805,743	123,176,912	36,059,248	23,087,430	26,536,234	368,665,567
November	164,267,584	123,254,346	36,902,502	21,713,249	43,233,314	389,370,986
December	171,504,568	125,006,727	34,986,416	29,520,030	43,260,987	404,278,728
1883—January	173,317,835	128,428,172	44,078,528	29,473,950	32,845,467	408,143,952
February	177,661,631	131,742,834	39,506,344	37,774,820	15,511,578	402,197,207
March	184,752,714	135,291,766	34,077,696	38,640,550	18,511,785	411,274,511
April	187,837,442	137,913,727	37,312,638	41,877,680	15,655,301	420,596,788
May	193,310,043	141,359,391	41,833,396	32,189,940	15,436,253	424,129,023
June	198,078,568	144,882,236	44,715,901	38,882,415	15,205,995	441,765,115
July	202,774,035	145,601,832	45,975,646	38,951,170	15,130,922	448,433,605
August	204,172,975	146,834,468	43,811,568	45,812,020	14,123,297	454,754,328
September	206,130,543	146,445,444	43,212,130	43,123,580	13,576,392	452,488,089
October	209,429,940	147,685,239	43,541,217	45,572,520	12,860,399	459,089,315
November	216,133,328	149,362,859	46,945,118	40,941,910	14,431,615	467,814,830
December	219,014,739	151,207,884	48,600,069	40,707,670	14,253,448	473,783,810
1884—January	221,813,356	156,163,596	56,902,934	37,012,020	14,742,459	486,634,365
February	221,881,633	160,233,219	57,857,573	44,580,170	14,182,913	498,735,508
March	211,071,507	162,916,482	53,767,018	56,432,835	13,807,080	497,994,922
April	196,325,626	164,623,388	55,716,159	65,396,645	13,189,747	495,251,565
May	201,132,388	166,627,117	46,265,620	59,643,400	14,944,269	488,612,794
June	204,876,594	169,217,134	48,993,793	50,825,700	13,660,660	487,573,881
July	210,539,551	172,093,215	53,257,326	51,856,810	14,998,720	502,745,622
August	214,483,657	174,998,145	52,457,622	56,755,210	14,536,221	513,230,855
September	217,904,042	176,467,353	47,603,830	60,631,430	13,517,091	516,123,746
October	222,536,360	176,919,979	44,113,827	63,377,720	16,948,224	523,896,110
November	231,389,361	178,667,207	42,726,317	55,772,650	14,502,269	523,057,804
December	234,975,852	180,413,276	46,829,569	49,806,110	14,180,602	526,205,409
1885—January	237,167,975	185,146,841	57,839,117	49,682,040	14,754,442	544,590,415
February	240,029,843	187,796,973	58,700,963	70,758,810	14,762,734	572,049,323
March	241,440,797	191,218,302	53,996,228	69,556,605	13,740,036	569,951,968
April	243,162,195	194,427,270	54,986,350	60,816,430	15,216,093	568,608,338
May	244,363,543	198,037,364	60,223,196	50,261,940	14,600,706	567,486,749
June	247,028,625	200,688,897	54,993,090	52,164,110	14,768,856	569,643,578
July	249,367,596	195,799,805	56,500,127	57,923,300	14,618,467	574,209,295
August	250,257,418	195,344,698	63,214,764	60,014,120	14,427,844	583,258,844
September	251,251,114	193,041,738	57,325,740	54,667,230	12,938,189	569,224,011
October	251,359,349	190,623,414	51,133,582	63,432,364	14,422,143	570,970,852
November	251,945,578	197,072,283	49,065,999	66,737,432	14,253,299	579,074,591
December	253,351,410	197,311,662	47,078,967	65,779,790	13,535,082	577,056,911
1886—January	251,371,561	201,756,162	57,841,446	58,299,476	14,790,083	584,058,728
February	249,801,088	203,229,912	55,158,626	68,893,670	15,475,373	592,558,669
March	242,155,168	205,794,727	45,606,688	80,048,502	14,424,370	588,029,455
April	240,580,533	207,349,507	41,434,776	83,762,930	15,836,506	588,964,252
May	236,424,734	209,112,084	45,206,248	82,731,686	15,752,158	589,226,910
June	232,838,124	213,250,446	45,152,733	83,241,320	18,652,806	593,135,429
July	233,651,522	213,894,619	44,836,551	80,457,218	16,375,469	589,215,379
August	235,430,636	212,995,389	49,653,167	75,775,472	15,860,469	589,715,133
September	242,609,018	211,920,732	46,328,845	63,360,310	14,803,209	579,022,114
October	246,832,148	213,039,516	41,300,051	54,460,760	16,725,325	572,357,800
November	254,450,853	214,811,388	39,095,221	48,886,979	18,861,896	576,106,337
December	268,128,019	218,906,550	32,691,661	35,024,236	24,368,553	579,119,019
1887—January	274,140,468	225,164,347	37,610,004	25,681,020	19,418,932	582,014,771
February	275,088,627	229,295,415	36,941,763	29,972,577	19,952,406	591,250,788
March	275,985,863	236,913,438	30,853,423	36,380,459	20,156,995	600,290,178
April	275,336,916	242,814,260	32,056,127	34,072,740	21,148,281	605,428,324
May	277,628,751	245,986,939	34,684,621	37,800,522	23,004,380	619,105,213
June	278,101,106	249,378,899	31,146,382	33,996,513	28,473,594	621,096,494
July	281,296,417	250,498,671	31,235,845	22,658,219	24,068,646	609,757,798
August	282,039,534	251,538,603	31,642,265	29,424,950	27,846,449	622,491,801
September	290,702,630	250,033,924	27,083,805	33,224,129	32,352,104	633,396,592
October	302,544,605	250,326,699	26,634,047	36,479,652	33,133,118	649,118,121
November	302,661,279	250,872,102	26,285,084	44,708,284	43,639,069	668,165,818
December	305,342,187	253,206,934	27,328,859	37,479,964	56,762,221	680,120,165
1888—January	307,809,155	259,157,899	36,442,672	35,878,727	59,763,008	699,051,461
February	309,567,827	263,608,078	39,837,564	48,568,637	61,747,047	723,329,153
March	310,772,202	267,628,530	38,409,410	49,671,889	61,483,814	727,965,845
April	312,801,287	271,844,064	44,988,808	39,269,609	62,218,761	731,122,529

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No. 27.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Other.	Total.
1888—May	$309,882,859	$275,823,883	$52,861,011	$54,502,533	$60,266,996	$753,337,282
June	313,753,617	280,550,982	59,452,425	51,490,176	60,276,461	765,523,661
July	326,551,392	282,899,281	63,249,574	53,695,974	60,075,280	786,471,501
August	331,133,430	284,579,365	64,105,550	52,210,118	59,312,237	791,340,700
September	332,551,306	284,176,063	59,382,270	35,916,285	59,363,740	771,389,664
October	331,688,233	284,627,323	52,561,274	33,958,116	56,541,669	759,376,615
November	328,603,362	286,511,764	49,944,412	46,426,417	52,532,150	764,018,105
December	324,773,667	288,927,564	45,193,906	40,556,269	52,755,501	752,206,907
1889—January	325,641,856	294,867,603	48,800,727	29,855,631	50,939,429	750,105,246
February	326,456,697	298,992,565	48,654,083	30,800,711	49,563,211	754,467,267
March	326,700,939	303,008,849	42,555,498	31,856,361	48,142,819	752,264,466
April	328,203,901	307,057,392	42,037,027	24,345,263	49,178,348	750,821,931
May	321,297,377	310,901,379	48,643,474	33,825,229	48,329,353	762,996,812
June	303,504,319	314,818,108	50,494,416	43,003,094	48,356,846	760,176,783
July	300,759,573	317,255,555	51,571,901	40,351,214	49,437,271	759,375,514
August	304,048,189	318,693,459	53,461,596	46,158,803	49,607,731	771,969,778
September	305,871,772	318,135,219	40,328,979	46,721,855	48,930,052	759,987,877
October	308,509,615	317,195,592	35,024,916	37,604,196	47,920,373	746,254,692
November	310,979,791	318,557,664	29,210,995	33,697,264	48,077,045	740,522,759
December	313,818,941	321,192,506	20,174,280	34,139,066	41,586,234	730,911,027
1890—January	316,043,454	327,293,628	25,408,984	23,796,988	38,509,953	731,053,007
February	318,593,752	331,491,103	24,163,179	32,536,212	34,033,710	740,817,956
March	320,225,794	335,560,614	18,516,853	29,012,101	32,312,879	735,628,241
April	320,878,411	338,851,390	19,946,947	28,720,805	32,776,502	741,174,055
May	321,333,253	341,845,904	24,037,094	32,749,143	31,468,070	751,433,464
June	321,612,424	346,714,586	27,985,957	30,942,668	31,916,024	759,171,659
July	316,536,823	348,737,694	28,749,771	31,059,378	32,798,090	757,881,756
August	310,220,120	350,762,543	26,690,038	38,367,591	35,137,010	761,177,302
September	306,086,471	350,544,535	18,348,301	18,091,144	34,772,735	727,843,186
October	294,489,603	351,825,627	18,407,550	38,945,887	33,309,599	736,978,266
November	293,755,880	355,046,114	16,561,808	46,052,095	29,937,697	741,353,594
December	293,020,214	359,721,626	15,548,935	32,961,005	30,239,753	731,491,533
1891—January	297,567,546	367,998,246	28,377,953	23,250,838	29,812,404	747,006,987
February	296,831,953	374,064,649	27,926,224	28,761,985	30,520,820	758,105,631
March	292,435,219	381,040,794	19,237,282	28,337,707	30,271,993	751,322,995
April	280,633,040	386,757,349	23,263,104	30,888,617	29,974,191	751,516,301
May	255,331,503	392,240,441	32,116,827	42,097,585	29,906,843	751,693,199
June	238,518,122	399,361,974	38,387,170	40,382,067	28,700,419	745,349,752
July	236,828,413	404,422,655	44,023,356	42,383,165	27,137,109	754,794,698
August	240,744,488	407,844,023	49,744,517	45,076,168	23,193,152	766,602,348
September	244,974,791	409,161,326	32,690,797	33,242,562	21,598,734	741,668,210
October	263,774,741	410,116,968	22,117,608	23,646,179	20,874,762	740,530,258
November	271,843,193	412,898,341	20,134,827	22,973,478	20,506,912	748,356,751
December	278,846,750	416,976,342	19,595,862	21,627,470	20,254,009	757,300,433
1892—January	282,753,864	424,088,598	28,127,273	23,793,146	20,027,992	778,790,873
February	282,123,392	429,109,509	38,859,414	21,520,297	18,934,905	790,547,517
March	280,144,269	434,531,000	38,657,338	28,643,473	18,786,732	800,762,812
April	273,623,456	439,013,987	38,031,561	25,480,286	21,476,057	797,625,347
May	271,527,092	443,429,508	43,622,412	18,374,357	18,347,226	795,300,595
June	255,577,706	448,083,116	43,903,483	20,587,091	17,336,589	785,487,985
July	247,306,220	452,017,530	44,570,385	23,190,981	16,894,155	783,979,271
August	242,543,695	454,403,173	41,024,458	27,186,369	16,357,286	781,514,981
September	240,605,908	454,725,784	37,261,995	28,935,067	16,275,838	777,804,592
October	244,261,469	455,612,113	23,852,601	26,039,762	16,436,536	766,202,481
November	247,598,466	458,496,139	20,655,779	22,689,301	16,035,118	765,474,803
December	238,359,802	462,369,518	24,496,502	28,493,243	16,061,920	769,780,985
1893—January	228,827,532	468,040,081	38,774,191	21,268,614	15,975,811	772,881,229
February	217,672,948	472,420,542	43,504,642	15,042,632	15,681,504	764,322,268
March	218,378,233	477,364,392	40,248,180	10,822,981	15,954,641	762,768,427
April	202,283,359	481,788,691	42,249,873	14,127,088	16,095,105	756,544,116
May	196,518,610	486,962,566	43,586,839	10,800,582	16,254,388	754,122,985
June	188,455,433	492,332,471	36,316,599	5,969,509	21,930,590	745,004,602
July	186,813,962	494,942,945	30,418,972	3,421,824	17,044,003	732,641,706
August	176,423,172	492,579,409	22,662,292	3,507,538	17,685,476	712,857,887
September	173,209,771	498,239,085	24,762,432	6,123,590	17,213,277	719,548,155
October	163,274,172	499,535,480	38,272,360	7,943,132	20,421,870	729,447,014
November	161,122,128	499,587,603	50,904,114	5,985,597	17,220,993	734,820,435
December	158,303,779	500,310,529	57,691,714	5,154,444	16,154,235	737,614,701
1894—January	142,665,594	506,745,075	64,144,583	6,876,546	16,688,354	737,120,152
February	177,462,797	508,570,076	77,673,385	7,048,747	16,320,829	787,075,834
March	176,456,045	510,101,209	78,431,931	9,252,550	16,538,984	790,780,719
April	170,192,458	511,408,465	82,774,725	9,610,294	16,840,719	790,826,661
May	148,067,816	512,194,954	96,216,977	9,864,195	16,939,322	783,283,264
June	131,217,434	513,298,709	102,229,946	10,397,613	17,395,264	774,538,966
July	120,922,836	513,880,682	109,540,855	12,391,236	17,466,156	774,201,765
August	120,885,869	513,167,330	116,072,004	14,247,257	17,330,897	781,703,357
September	123,665,756	509,814,353	114,529,176	9,761,045	16,365,597	774,135,927
October	125,613,896	506,018,714	99,601,671	6,905,483	16,406,248	754,546,012
November	164,350,468	504,802,458	100,343,974	6,913,790	16,729,474	793,140,164
December	139,606,354	504,035,456	115,049,080	7,865,680	16,197,719	782,754,289

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No. 27.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Other.	Total.
1895—January	$97,353,776	$507,087,384	$129,586,164	$11,286,292	$16,156,715	$761,470,331
February	138,593,280	508,859,908	126,302,508	7,801,189	16,534,018	798,090,903
March	139,486,496	510,259,880	123,067,639	8,199,408	16,224,165	797,237,588
April	139,998,154	510,813,574	111,990,707	7,842,873	16,797,028	787,442,336
May	147,690,978	511,582,651	114,731,683	6,984,723	16,483,721	797,473,756
June	155,893,932	512,338,751	116,324,741	9,601,142	16,903,120	811,061,686
July	155,354,066	512,746,150	112,460,076	10,916,716	15,920,824	807,397,832
August	149,410,926	511,447,345	141,803,472	8,481,063	15,817,540	826,960,346
September	143,557,513	507,677,525	148,966,229	11,641,037	16,047,106	827,889,410
October	143,360,839	503,083,139	140,783,949	9,396,498	15,513,186	812,137,611
November	129,567,945	502,164,742	142,483,223	11,379,521	15,525,261	801,120,692
December	113,198,707	501,460,555	144,932,791	12,634,306	15,352,088	787,578,447
1896—January	99,693,357	505,421,819	138,447,921	14,831,305	16,159,325	774,553,727
February	167,695,999	507,265,460	145,497,711	12,728,031	25,624,630	858,811,831
March	171,885,710	508,930,744	153,855,846	12,096,298	28,200,349	874,968,947
April	168,446,459	510,586,117	149,067,048	12,708,001	27,991,933	868,799,558
May	151,307,143	512,199,837	164,425,420	11,556,704	22,277,866	861,766,970
June	144,020,364	513,398,714	166,364,197	12,007,425	18,114,936	853,905,636
July	150,012,225	514,610,147	155,598,648	14,379,543	17,263,185	851,863,748
August	139,825,200	513,647,701	164,010,408	13,913,160	17,992,277	849,388,746
September	162,771,311	510,644,845	146,008,443	12,046,930	18,171,245	849,642,774
October	155,323,833	509,058,742	141,982,074	12,672,212	17,639,362	836,676,223
November	169,527,102	509,680,450	126,568,383	13,047,773	17,137,873	835,961,581
December	175,203,983	509,615,585	135,237,287	16,120,054	17,286,645	853,463,554
1897—January	182,387,122	513,736,349	131,188,067	13,304,131	17,938,241	858,553,910
February	186,206,028	515,659,266	132,956,043	11,647,973	17,868,857	864,338,167
March	189,242,803	517,048,212	136,428,804	14,628,701	17,891,239	875,239,759
April	190,762,889	518,496,110	132,061,583	17,330,255	18,095,819	876,746,656
May	181,707,391	519,764,958	134,082,885	13,812,036	18,129,556	867,496,826
June	178,076,657	520,793,923	134,090,440	19,259,386	19,168,953	871,389,359
July	178,044,578	521,734,140	132,330,248	17,099,144	18,753,823	867,961,933
August	181,234,165	519,368,486	126,293,517	13,133,547	18,115,652	858,145,367
September	184,561,664	513,481,747	120,218,524	13,392,815	18,713,882	850,368,632
October	190,387,257	509,351,944	100,235,355	13,205,645	18,489,756	831,669,957
November	194,089,260	507,656,383	92,292,905	13,463,277	38,907,251	846,409,076
December	197,469,236	507,291,684	92,291,319	14,040,372	50,298,759	861,391,370
1898—January	200,731,552	510,676,160	83,855,143	16,596,954	41,338,200	853,198,009
February	204,063,971	511,858,835	92,139,522	15,425,437	33,084,003	856,571,768
March	210,903,334	512,432,535	86,020,768	11,797,556	32,644,274	853,798,467
April	217,190,136	512,894,283	64,463,969	6,062,080	30,507,396	831,117,864
May	207,701,264	514,072,040	61,319,188	8,170,179	29,807,698	821,070,369
June	202,825,049	515,029,907	67,420,861	10,056,934	40,133,818	835,466,569
July	225,138,393	514,879,966	77,797,979	12,496,538	59,757,087	890,069,963
August	253,377,494	513,400,895	83,040,785	10,048,271	67,282,202	927,144,647
September	278,691,452	509,308,574	60,555,113	9,053,659	82,526,725	940,135,523
October	275,224,072	505,929,775	46,302,068	9,227,169	96,566,313	933,249,397
November	276,944,092	504,290,719	41,032,512	8,415,758	95,434,101	926,117,182
December	281,729,434	503,212,854	41,325,958	8,927,249	95,235,856	930,431,351
1899—January	261,692,280	506,512,553	44,774,592	9,323,880	89,665,721	911,969,026
February	264,091,477	507,531,887	43,391,798	7,544,689	85,791,121	908,350,972
March	278,306,355	506,376,982	39,913,940	5,947,678	89,017,132	919,562,087
April	278,985,254	507,646,792	39,502,351	5,349,055	85,682,065	917,165,517
May	261,201,428	508,110,172	40,538,281	6,067,502	82,149,681	898,067,064
June	273,393,480	508,228,226	40,564,432	6,327,711	79,447,289	907,961,138
July	277,848,323	507,579,673	39,847,859	5,696,839	78,040,118	909,012,812
August	317,446,961	505,059,814	41,048,651	17,435,589	81,388,868	962,379,883
September	353,002,380	499,628,449	36,576,963	42,101,183	83,932,113	1,015,241,088
October	379,817,315	496,499,279	34,350,167	30,531,865	83,957,223	1,025,155,849
November	390,653,107	496,728,873	34,459,922	30,428,621	90,857,766	1,043,128,289
December	398,032,027	497,200,739	34,073,160	30,515,510	88,184,606	1,048,006,042
1900—January	403,496,506	502,043,317	37,218,226	32,195,389	108,475,124	1,083,428,562
February	413,491,673	501,772,166	33,369,070	36,366,459	112,457,672	1,097,457,040
March	422,000,915	502,582,324	28,480,027	44,104,569	111,211,948	1,108,379,783
April	426,989,371	504,271,752	25,995,535	33,383,560	111,367,911	1,102,008,129
May	422,906,844	505,432,661	31,243,497	32,832,231	111,846,593	1,104,261,826
June	421,112,654	506,964,447	40,325,297	34,757,363	102,336,729	1,105,496,490
July	431,170,785	508,303,727	38,459,851	29,992,476	97,087,346	1,105,014,185
August	428,652,338	506,756,909	38,898,196	33,923,583	96,610,934	1,104,841,960
September	439,241,511	501,747,657	31,368,312	35,603,595	97,486,622	1,105,447,697

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No. 28.—LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Certificates and notes.	Agency account.	Balance.	Total.
1878—June	$92,644,600	$32,537,659	$188,507,922	$313,690,181
July	97,211,030	35,053,964	200,150,473	332,415,467
August	93,425,280	34,936,877	222,339,220	350,701,377
September	75,744,670	37,045,389	223,414,908	336,204,967
October	71,356,350	33,877,270	218,328,865	323,562,485
November	73,426,420	34,889,164	215,333,472	323,649,056
December	58,776,830	34,774,275	227,740,294	321,291,399
1879—January	61,397,880	34,418,207	336,449,862	432,265,949
February	65,187,680	34,410,563	428,961,460	528,559,703
March	46,356,230	35,006,461	405,411,570	486,774,261
April	49,794,620	34,875,422	432,746,833	517,416,875
May	44,815,660	37,792,575	475,663,096	558,271,331
June	48,685,650	41,915,778	379,542,919	470,144,347
July	58,866,550	51,342,784	245,608,019	355,817,353
August	53,745,550	43,853,454	212,035,932	309,634,936
September	50,347,750	46,036,441	202,957,575	299,341,766
October	43,236,850	41,058,916	203,411,712	287,707,478
November	34,717,110	40,415,539	193,147,767	268,280,416
December	31,565,010	42,448,298	192,297,126	266,310,434
1880—January	32,364,010	40,605,647	190,003,772	262,973,429
February	31,217,520	40,696,000	188,960,589	260,874,109
March	28,979,420	38,946,889	193,084,807	261,011,116
April	29,434,320	38,537,726	191,789,673	259,761,719
May	33,674,370	34,983,917	193,998,696	262,656,983
June	34,973,870	36,329,064	188,670,884	259,973,818
July	36,238,890	39,716,721	186,190,329	262,145,940
August	32,145,940	42,568,448	189,613,598	264,327,986
September	36,008,660	42,119,557	186,802,191	264,930,408
October	43,343,460	44,129,108	181,042,437	268,515,005
November	51,002,780	42,787,264	180,921,571	274,711,615
December	59,246,010	43,255,230	184,354,528	286,855,768
1881—January	61,971,700	42,330,764	180,848,303	285,150,767
February	62,390,740	43,034,629	208,099,302	313,524,671
March	63,155,700	43,034,510	205,791,774	311,981,984
April	64,937,740	43,303,030	204,622,204	312,862,974
May	67,545,850	46,365,157	204,144,327	318,055,334
June	68,874,450	41,542,673	213,635,823	324,052,946
July	68,473,800	45,810,619	201,544,433	315,828,852
August	72,604,230	51,107,790	199,900,146	323,612,166
September	77,713,830	46,931,191	204,520,280	329,165,301
October	79,845,590	50,011,857	191,888,136	321,745,583
November	80,916,750	53,623,934	193,806,619	328,347,303
December	83,453,350	48,667,189	199,614,433	331,734,972
1882—January	85,587,790	48,334,870	190,533,247	324,455,907
February	85,412,600	53,782,938	197,166,334	336,361,872
March	84,662,290	48,222,573	198,137,431	331,022,294
April	83,968,480	46,512,999	194,050,480	324,531,959
May	85,121,640	57,952,635	191,861,776	334,936,051
June	84,453,830	51,057,603	195,892,419	331,403,852
July	84,867,150	56,021,499	194,192,970	335,081,619
August	86,432,250	58,325,898	195,469,614	340,227,762
September	87,146,650	57,493,848	198,541,173	343,181,671
October	109,913,150	55,110,116	203,642,301	368,665,567
November	118,349,200	63,512,033	207,509,753	389,370,986
December	147,053,500	52,255,919	204,969,309	404,278,728
1883—January	158,012,410	50,086,022	200,045,520	408,143,952
February	159,486,710	56,492,109	186,218,388	402,197,207
March	162,310,051	57,410,902	191,553,558	411,274,511
April	172,209,951	62,831,269	185,555,568	420,596,788
May	175,299,271	68,300,515	180,529,237	424,129,023
June	184,370,471	60,217,302	197,177,342	441,765,115
July	185,633,451	61,677,155	201,122,999	448,433,605
August	187,789,721	67,874,440	199,090,167	454,754,328
September	188,930,481	60,382,196	203,175,412	452,488,089
October	195,528,081	59,069,594	204,491,640	459,089,315
November	202,180,731	67,511,694	198,122,405	467,814,830
December	215,490,531	59,595,038	198,698,241	473,783,810
1884—January	228,267,671	54,182,494	204,184,200	486,634,365
February	236,796,321	62,836,975	199,102,212	498,735,508
March	236,119,561	55,364,898	206,510,463	497,994,922
April	232,515,431	56,648,635	206,087,499	495,251,565
May	227,162,351	60,465,119	200,985,324	488,612,794
June	230,589,351	56,219,832	200,764,698	487,573,881
July	251,651,661	57,982,813	193,111,148	502,745,622
August	257,271,841	60,301,944	195,657,070	513,230,855
September	260,142,341	51,734,143	204,247,262	516,123,746
October	269,754,851	50,604,070	203,537,189	523,896,110
November	276,710,471	51,722,878	194,624,455	523,057,804
December	282,719,441	51,287,753	192,198,215	526,205,409
1885—January	305,606,231	44,429,907	194,554,277	544,590,415
February	325,110,051	47,195,100	199,744,172	572,049,323
March	323,914,371	46,651,453	199,386,144	569,951,968

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No. 28.—LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Certificates and notes.	Agency account.	Balance.	Total.
1885—April	$320,895,176	$47,176,959	$200,536,203	$568,608,338
May	310,825,136	50,948,612	205,713,001	567,486,749
June	310,009,786	42,434,817	217,198,975	569,643,578
July	311,504,406	47,354,154	215,350,735	574,209,295
August	310,843,906	52,767,961	219,646,977	583,258,844
September	289,646,736	46,370,553	233,206,722	569,224,011
October	283,744,896	43,660,215	243,565,741	570,970,852
November	282,549,166	50,755,985	245,769,440	579,074,591
December	278,108,856	41,060,240	257,887,815	577,056,911
1886—January	277,936,036	40,904,725	265,217,967	584,058,728
February	277,841,536	48,802,890	265,914,243	592,558,669
March	272,871,566	39,392,480	275,765,409	588,029,455
April	270,726,296	39,888,649	278,349,307	588,964,252
May	265,990,840	41,324,214	281,911,856	589,226,910
June	265,651,920	39,969,550	287,513,959	593,135,429
July	261,844,779	43,977,454	283,393,146	589,215,379
August	253,690,579	54,510,525	281,514,029	589,715,133
September	251,144,229	48,033,854	279,844,031	579,022,114
October	250,202,529	43,184,403	278,970,868	572,357,800
November	251,952,429	49,971,280	274,182,628	576,106,337
December	255,996,511	43,600,946	279,521,562	579,119,019
1887—January	258,381,841	42,048,255	281,584,675	582,014,771
February	259,241,697	52,229,668	279,779,423	591,250,788
March	269,491,963	47,919,666	282,878,549	600,290,178
April	274,597,655	44,802,138	286,028,531	605,428,324
May	276,894,827	51,066,062	291,144,324	619,105,213
June	276,109,967	40,669,659	304,316,868	621,096,494
July	270,274,447	47,497,241	291,986,110	609,757,798
August	273,196,675	58,548,564	290,746,562	622,491,801
September	292,098,638	52,234,292	289,063,662	633,396,592
October	304,093,382	48,953,361	296,071,378	649,118,121
November	310,473,311	62,165,058	295,527,449	668,165,818
December	318,054,444	49,959,839	312,105,882	680,120,165
1888—January	330,698,751	46,767,018	321,585,692	699,051,461
February	340,934,209	52,799,621	329,595,323	723,329,153
March	342,067,283	44,730,923	341,167,639	727,965,845
April	343,812,834	45,901,287	341,408,408	731,122,529
May	372,959,668	52,580,640	327,846,974	753,337,282
June	386,179,922	43,716,727	335,627,012	765,523,661
July	404,540,765	50,318,268	331,612,468	786,471,501
August	401,264,478	56,547,688	333,528,534	791,340,700
September	402,046,076	47,705,644	321,637,944	771,389,664
October	415,934,926	48,053,268	295,388,421	759,376,615
November	424,466,434	64,803,462	274,748,209	764,018,105
December	417,914,716	50,336,356	283,955,835	752,206,907
1889—January	420,094,661	48,214,778	281,795,807	750,105,246
February	423,560,381	64,502,445	266,404,441	754,467,267
March	426,396,557	52,187,930	273,679,979	752,264,466
April	430,479,255	48,317,637	272,025,039	750,821,931
May	434,557,701	53,329,501	275,109,610	762,996,812
June	433,633,298	39,012,475	287,531,010	760,176,783
July	436,024,748	49,350,078	274,000,688	759,375,514
August	454,677,948	65,518,460	251,773,370	771,969,778
September	455,291,919	50,489,731	254,206,227	759,987,877
October	448,371,369	49,370,888	248,512,455	746,254,692
November	444,114,769	53,774,585	242,633,405	740,522,759
December	449,074,028	48,312,896	233,524,103	730,911,027
1890—January	455,415,928	46,802,039	228,835,040	731,053,007
February	457,547,278	53,961,477	229,309,201	740,817,956
March	462,215,742	44,722,623	228,689,876	735,628,241
April	465,081,992	48,878,308	227,213,755	741,174,055
May	468,048,625	55,048,394	228,336,445	751,433,464
June	471,362,730	42,196,465	245,612,464	759,171,659
July	474,073,040	49,738,798	234,069,918	757,881,756
August	478,650,340	66,619,851	215,907,111	761,177,302
September	500,576,090	48,146,749	179,120,347	727,843,186
October	506,185,043	55,661,784	175,131,439	736,978,266
November	511,473,893	65,493,407	164,386,294	741,353,594
December	516,198,247	52,050,877	163,242,409	731,491,533
1891—January	523,098,373	48,924,676	174,983,938	747,006,987
February	525,124,073	64,585,569	168,395,989	758,105,631
March	530,525,511	56,881,629	163,915,855	751,322,995
April	538,444,056	51,353,442	161,718,803	751,516,301
May	538,190,649	54,615,831	158,886,719	751,693,199
June	540,190,031	51,265,912	153,893,809	745,349,752
July	547,648,703	51,362,278	155,783,717	754,794,698
August	559,078,603	47,249,350	160,274,395	766,602,348
September	549,806,748	46,873,493	144,987,969	741,668,210
October	560,379,410	40,478,929	139,671,919	740,530,258
November	569,221,709	40,008,123	139,126,919	748,356,751
December	577,143,259	45,583,045	134,574,129	757,300,433
1892—January	605,423,412	41,999,000	131,368,461	778,790,873
February	621,248,974	37,136,339	132,162,204	790,547,517

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No. 28.—LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Certificates and notes.	Agency account.	Balance.	Total.
1892—March	$628,098,049	$39,765,879	$132,898,884	$800,762,812
April	629,922,571	36,184,614	131,518,162	797,625,347
May	634,081,717	35,212,991	126,005,887	795,300,595
June	620,245,304	38,550,304	126,692,377	785,487,985
July	619,675,803	37,253,182	127,050,286	783,979,271
August	615,455,530	36,907,108	129,152,343	781,514,981
September	606,769,628	39,139,046	131,895,918	777,804,592
October	598,008,876	37,182,203	131,011,402	766,202,481
November	598,369,656	36,776,228	130,328,919	765,474,803
December	599,467,016	41,221,379	129,092,590	769,780,985
1893—January	607,498,582	40,117,580	125,265,067	772,881,229
February	601,828,346	38,365,833	124,128,089	764,322,268
March	597,428,091	39,709,608	125,630,728	762,768,427
April	596,016,621	39,044,592	121,482,903	756,544,116
May	594,531,017	38,026,813	121,565,155	754,122,985
June	584,553,920	37,988,392	122,462,290	745,004,602
July	577,362,591	37,391,549	117,887,566	732,641,706
August	565,614,881	39,959,096	107,283,910	712,857,887
September	570,225,363	42,447,160	106,875,632	719,548,155
October	587,609,861	39,542,862	102,294,291	729,447,014
November	599,229,302	40,391,517	95,199,616	734,820,435
December	604,317,424	42,921,722	90,375,555	737,614,701
1894—January	612,059,181	40,978,873	84,082,098	737,120,152
February	609,909,907	38,503,563	138,662,364	787,075,834
March	614,627,040	42,203,653	133,950,026	790,780,719
April	619,989,795	45,739,079	125,097,787	790,826,661
May	621,128,445	44,300,484	117,854,335	783,283,264
June	615,355,820	41,598,709	117,584,437	774,538,966
July	616,972,329	38,164,085	119,065,351	774,201,765
August	615,350,572	39,204,689	127,148,096	781,703,357
September	612,436,470	41,779,739	119,919,718	774,135,927
October	607,486,421	39,719,445	107,340,146	754,546,012
November	606,270,843	42,361,715	144,507,606	793,140,164
December	590,134,104	39,282,606	153,337,579	782,754,289
1895—January	578,777,914	38,089,115	144,603,302	761,470,331
February	572,755,530	47,137,786	178,197,587	798,090,903
March	567,944,442	41,375,886	187,917,260	797,237,588
April	566,688,624	39,935,796	180,817,916	787,442,336
May	573,366,743	38,736,912	185,370,101	797,473,756
June	579,207,863	36,613,670	195,240,153	811,061,686
July	581,799,693	38,448,607	187,149,532	807,397,832
August	602,384,693	40,536,496	184,039,157	826,960,346
September	600,227,693	42,256,352	185,405,365	827,889,410
October	591,102,673	41,086,939	179,947,999	812,137,611
November	582,987,673	40,726,633	177,406,386	801,120,692
December	568,023,673	41,527,574	178,027,200	787,578,447
1896—January	562,542,773	40,419,174	171,591,780	774,553,727
February	558,551,273	37,553,551	262,707,007	858,811,831
March	562,909,253	40,417,946	271,641,748	874,968,947
April	560,594,253	38,114,643	270,090,662	868,799,558
May	555,646,973	38,926,787	267,193,210	861,766,970
June	547,110,973	39,362,566	267,432,097	853,905,636
July	555,212,973	40,492,302	256,158,473	851,863,748
August	563,656,973	42,385,372	243,346,401	849,388,746
September	564,524,323	43,963,994	241,154,457	849,642,774
October	564,340,923	38,762,537	233,572,763	836,676,223
November	567,523,923	43,080,558	225,357,100	835,961,581
December	580,809,573	44,333,599	228,320,382	853,463,554
1897—January	595,975,573	47,215,916	215,362,421	858,553,910
February	606,977,573	44,523,338	212,837,256	864,338,167
March	607,702,473	45,491,680	222,045,606	875,239,759
April	605,107,473	43,548,665	228,090,518	876,746,656
May	595,535,953	41,847,060	230,113,813	867,496,826
June	590,878,953	40,372,779	240,137,627	871,389,359
July	588,513,953	46,431,522	233,016,458	867,961,933
August	593,961,953	45,622,207	218,561,207	858,145,367
September	589,070,953	46,104,891	215,192,788	850,368,632
October	580,456,953	43,456,904	207,756,100	831,669,957
November	579,920,933	45,824,583	220,663,560	846,409,076
December	576,956,933	48,959,669	235,474,768	861,391,370
1898—January	581,213,933	48,112,289	223,871,787	853,198,009
February	585,252,933	45,754,630	225,564,205	856,571,768
March	577,402,933	50,228,591	226,166,943	853,798,467
April	564,306,933	51,000,307	215,810,624	831,117,864
May	563,799,933	61,515,621	195,754,815	821,070,369
June	563,788,933	66,020,064	205,657,572	835,466,569
July	559,497,933	75,727,815	254,844,215	890,069,963
August	558,046,933	74,610,628	294,487,086	927,144,647
September	554,057,583	78,520,438	307,557,502	940,135,523
October	553,631,933	79,379,189	300,238,275	933,249,397
November	553,897,833	79,842,559	292,376,790	926,117,182
December	553,447,783	82,218,873	294,764,695	930,431,351
1899—January	552,853,783	84,530,567	274,584,676	911,969,026

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No. 28.—LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Certificates and notes.	Agency account.	Balance.	Total.
1899—February	$555,528,513	$83,718,945	$269,103,514	$908,350,972
March	555,003,613	80,515,311	284,043,163	919,562,087
April	554,356,613	99,681,371	263,127,533	917,165,517
May	555,517,613	74,965,356	267,584,095	898,067,064
June	555,226,603	71,354,067	281,380,468	907,961,138
July	554,414,303	79,754,341	274,844,168	909,012,812
August	601,443,203	81,583,807	279,352,873	962,379,883
September	647,965,903	79,579,570	287,695,615	1,015,241,088
October	656,664,903	79,099,406	289,391,540	1,025,155,849
November	678,260,903	78,650,946	286,216,439	1,043,128,288
December	686,979,403	77,431,186	283,595,453	1,048,006,042
1900—January	716,048,603	74,888,986	292,490,973	1,083,428,562
February	720,204,283	78,889,934	298,362,824	1,097,457,041
March	720,500,779	81,086,009	306,792,995	1,108,379,783
April	727,993,779	77,896,802	296,117,548	1,102,008,129
May	729,584,179	78,894,118	295,783,529	1,104,261,826
June	723,544,179	76,246,656	305,705,655	1,105,496,490
July	724,371,179	80,783,640	299,859,366	1,105,014,185
August	733,135,679	86,286,585	285,419,696	1,104,841,960
September	734,513,679	82,729,140	288,204,878	1,105,447,697

No. 29.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY IN EXCESS OF CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Other.	Total.
1878—June	$103,562,523	$21,913,254	$38,565,044	$57,004,760	$221,045,581
July	108,161,640	23,335,973	40,105,403	63,601,421	235,204,437
August	117,325,856	25,044,450	42,306,083	72,599,708	257,276,097
September	112,602,622	27,221,542	42,765,104	77,871,029	260,460,297
October	117,965,674	28,003,955	44,886,055	61,350,451	252,206,135
November	118,282,355	30,646,484	46,641,248	54,652,549	250,222,636
December	114,193,360	31,762,735	44,861,667	71,696,807	262,514,569
1879—January	116,674,227	33,965,456	42,953,902	177,274,484	370,868,069
February	116,886,279	35,289,801	54,728,198	256,467,745	463,372,023
March	117,162,166	36,423,640	56,227,221	230,605,004	440,418,031
April	118,809,680	37,067,869	47,302,019	264,442,687	467,622,255
May	121,300,140	38,223,150	66,332,228	287,600,153	513,455,671
June	119,956,655	41,728,838	53,323,605	206,449,599	421,458,697
July	120,320,583	46,224,621	30,729,911	99,675,688	296,950,803
August	126,537,690	49,514,910	41,361,261	38,475,525	255,889,386
September	154,763,795	51,754,963	23,254,556	19,220,702	248,994,016
October	157,140,114	52,011,474	20,985,735	14,333,305	244,470,628
November	147,247,977	53,700,061	19,596,731	13,018,537	233,563,306
December	146,194,182	52,717,862	15,813,202	20,020,178	234,745,424
1880—January	143,340,027	56,065,003	18,500,528	12,703,861	230,609,419
February	136,995,458	58,104,105	19,297,077	15,259,949	229,656,589
March	135,766,551	58,839,990	19,366,445	18,058,710	232,031,696
April	130,726,640	61,571,311	23,077,329	14,952,119	230,327,399
May	120,699,196	65,157,331	27,166,528	15,959,558	228,982,613
June	118,181,527	68,110,764	25,875,809	12,831,848	224,999,948
July	115,274,646	70,319,194	26,261,919	14,051,291	225,907,050
August	120,018,180	71,409,074	24,780,755	15,974,037	232,182,046
September	127,764,733	65,809,169	20,839,053	14,508,793	228,921,748
October	133,278,253	57,977,075	17,991,217	15,925,000	225,171,545
November	143,981,139	51,801,387	14,827,566	13,098,743	223,708,835
December	150,213,716	43,015,088	13,004,646	21,376,308	227,609,758
1881—January	148,052,809	45,615,577	16,894,026	12,616,655	223,179,067
February	166,808,853	47,081,029	18,711,496	18,532,553	251,133,931
March	167,639,263	46,032,005	19,095,042	16,059,974	248,826,284
April	164,358,554	49,244,090	20,660,345	13,662,245	247,925,234
May	157,893,879	52,032,883	23,846,491	16,736,231	250,509,484
June	157,412,141	53,991,639	23,850,474	19,924,242	255,178,496
July	149,163,355	53,701,175	24,632,618	19,857,904	247,355,052
August	164,098,402	49,662,136	24,144,410	13,102,988	251,007,936
September	169,122,025	42,447,786	23,576,532	16,305,128	251,451,471
October	167,785,609	37,146,871	22,746,316	14,221,197	241,899,993
November	173,025,684	37,450,464	21,967,383	14,987,022	247,430,553
December	167,429,348	36,846,088	22,130,491	21,875,695	248,281,622
1882—January	159,972,569	40,710,843	24,762,389	13,422,316	238,868,117
February	168,585,554	44,689,996	23,741,061	13,932,661	250,949,272
March	161,290,437	50,383,486	21,962,492	12,723,589	246,360,002
April	149,997,982	53,364,703	23,818,033	13,382,761	240,563,479
May	148,932,626	58,928,570	27,291,935	14,661,280	249,814,411
June	143,477,370	63,927,265	27,702,836	11,842,551	246,950,022
July	140,062,590	65,053,405	31,178,001	13,920,473	250,214,469
August	144,311,881	64,147,473	31,356,383	13,979,775	253,795,512
September	147,831,667	59,793,574	28,236,944	20,172,836	256,035,021
October	148,435,473	57,556,462	26,224,248	26,536,234	258,752,417

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No. 29.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY IN EXCESS OF CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Other.	Total.
1882—November	$144, 809, 314	$55, 911, 656	$27, 067, 502	$43, 233, 314	$271, 021, 786
December	131, 989, 758	56, 563, 067	25, 411, 416	43, 260, 987	257, 225, 228
1883—January	125, 648, 195	59, 989, 352	31, 648, 528	32, 845, 467	250, 131, 542
February	135, 107, 161	63, 715, 414	28, 376, 344	15, 511, 578	242, 710, 497
March	141, 308, 204	64, 531, 775	24, 612, 696	18, 511, 785	248, 964, 460
April	139, 439, 242	66, 029, 656	27, 262, 638	15, 655, 301	248, 386, 837
May	133, 718, 103	69, 632, 000	30, 043, 396	15, 436, 253	248, 829, 752
June	138, 271, 198	72, 261, 550	31, 655, 901	15, 205, 995	257, 394, 644
July	142, 705, 435	71, 873, 151	33, 090, 646	15, 130, 922	262, 800, 154
August	149, 625, 435	71, 459, 307	31, 756, 568	14, 123, 297	266, 964, 607
September	151, 115, 603	67, 523, 483	31, 342, 130	13, 576, 392	263, 557, 608
October	157, 353, 760	62, 350, 858	30, 996, 217	12, 860, 399	263, 561, 234
November	157, 235, 708	61, 386, 658	32, 580, 118	14, 431, 615	265, 634, 099
December	155, 429, 599	54, 490, 163	34, 120, 069	14, 253, 448	258, 293, 279
1884—January	144, 350, 736	59, 205, 565	40, 067, 934	14, 742, 459	258, 366, 694
February	144, 038, 203	63, 985, 498	39, 732, 573	14, 182, 913	261, 939, 187
March	142, 259, 357	66, 996, 906	38, 812, 018	13, 807, 080	261, 875, 361
April	139, 624, 821	69, 125, 407	40, 796, 159	13, 189, 747	262, 736, 134
May	142, 006, 908	69, 263, 646	35, 235, 620	14, 944, 269	261, 450, 443
June	133, 729, 954	72, 790, 123	36, 803, 793	13, 660, 660	256, 984, 530
July	119, 048, 061	76, 954, 854	40, 092, 326	14, 998, 720	251, 093, 961
August	122, 465, 717	80, 769, 454	38, 187, 622	14, 536, 221	255, 959, 014
September	130, 514, 382	79, 976, 102	31, 973, 830	13, 517, 091	255, 981, 405
October	134, 670, 790	76, 178, 418	26, 343, 827	16, 948, 224	254, 141, 259
November	138, 015, 071	73, 678, 676	20, 151, 317	14, 502, 269	246, 347, 333
December	141, 688, 432	65, 547, 365	22, 069, 569	14, 180, 602	243, 485, 968
1885—January	125, 187, 595	71, 288, 030	27, 754, 117	14, 754, 442	238, 984, 184
February	127, 346, 553	76, 329, 022	28, 500, 963	14, 762, 734	246, 939, 272
March	125, 793, 257	78, 718, 076	27, 786, 228	13, 740, 036	246, 037, 597
April	117, 927, 395	84, 983, 324	29, 586, 350	15, 216, 093	247, 713, 162
May	115, 810, 533	92, 952, 178	33, 298, 196	14, 600, 706	256, 661, 613
June	120, 298, 895	99, 157, 951	25, 408, 090	14, 768, 856	259, 633, 792
July	126, 078, 596	96, 927, 699	25, 080, 127	14, 618, 467	262, 704, 889
August	126, 371, 928	99, 265, 402	32, 349, 764	14, 427, 844	272, 414, 938
September	133, 113, 324	99, 385, 022	34, 140, 740	12, 938, 189	279, 577, 275
October	142, 338, 589	97, 476, 642	32, 988, 582	14, 422, 143	287, 225, 956
November	146, 391, 486	104, 369, 641	31, 510, 999	14, 253, 299	296, 525, 425
December	147, 991, 809	104, 132, 197	33, 288, 967	13, 535, 082	298, 948, 055
1886—January	136, 086, 610	111, 994, 553	43, 251, 446	14, 790, 083	306, 122, 692
February	144, 164, 038	114, 839, 096	40, 238, 626	15, 475, 373	314, 717, 133
March	151, 379, 525	115, 672, 306	33, 681, 688	14, 424, 370	315, 157, 889
April	155, 865, 308	116, 616, 366	29, 919, 776	15, 836, 506	318, 237, 956
May	156, 304, 709	119, 927, 955	31, 251, 248	15, 752, 158	323, 236, 070
June	156, 793, 749	125, 134, 221	26, 902, 733	18, 652, 806	327, 483, 509
July	158, 933, 005	126, 330, 575	25, 731, 551	16, 375, 469	327, 370, 600
August	157, 732, 289	123, 973, 629	38, 458, 167	15, 860, 469	336, 024, 554
September	157, 917, 211	116, 533, 620	38, 623, 845	14, 803, 209	327, 877, 885
October	158, 537, 179	112, 732, 716	34, 160, 051	16, 725, 325	322, 155, 271
November	163, 930, 220	109, 291, 571	32, 070, 221	18, 861, 896	324, 153, 908
December	170, 912, 414	101, 659, 880	26, 181, 661	24, 368, 553	323, 122, 508
1887—January	168, 475, 361	106, 848, 633	28, 890, 004	19, 418, 932	323, 632, 930
February	175, 130, 262	108, 164, 660	28, 761, 763	19, 952, 406	332, 009, 091
March	181, 939, 848	104, 982, 949	23, 718, 423	20, 156, 995	330, 798, 215
April	180, 902, 431	105, 073, 830	23, 706, 127	21, 148, 281	330, 830, 669
May	186, 667, 774	106, 843, 611	25, 694, 621	23, 004, 380	342, 210, 386
June	186, 875, 669	107, 260, 882	22, 376, 382	28, 473, 594	344, 986, 527
July	186, 306, 330	106, 332, 530	22, 775, 845	24, 068, 646	339, 483, 351
August	193, 274, 194	103, 662, 218	24, 512, 265	27, 846, 449	349, 295, 126
September	192, 717, 947	95, 679, 098	20, 548, 805	32, 352, 104	341, 297, 954
October	202, 859, 832	89, 612, 742	19, 419, 047	33, 133, 118	345, 024, 739
November	211, 880, 526	82, 722, 828	19, 450, 084	43, 639, 069	357, 692, 507
December	208, 608, 130	76, 351, 511	20, 343, 859	56, 762, 221	362, 065, 721
1888—January	202, 955, 184	79, 836, 846	25, 797, 672	59, 763, 008	368, 352, 710
February	212, 869, 914	79, 155, 419	28, 622, 564	61, 747, 047	382, 394, 944
March	218, 818, 253	76, 102, 085	29, 494, 410	61, 483, 814	385, 898, 562
April	213, 239, 994	77, 417, 132	34, 433, 808	62, 218, 761	387, 309, 695
May	200, 301, 129	79, 178, 478	40, 631, 011	60, 266, 996	380, 377, 614
June	193, 866, 247	80, 163, 606	45, 037, 425	60, 276, 461	379, 343, 739
July	194, 592, 280	79, 218, 602	48, 044, 574	60, 075, 280	381, 930, 736
August	206, 383, 036	74, 920, 399	49, 460, 550	59, 312, 237	390, 076, 222
September	197, 713, 116	65, 614, 462	46, 652, 270	59, 363, 740	369, 343, 588
October	191, 074, 575	54, 844, 171	40, 981, 274	56, 541, 669	343, 441, 689
November	199, 339, 134	49, 095, 975	38, 584, 412	52, 532, 150	339, 551, 671
December	203, 885, 219	42, 707, 565	34, 943, 906	52, 755, 501	334, 292, 191
1889—January	194, 655, 264	49, 530, 165	34, 885, 727	50, 939, 429	330, 010, 585
February	196, 245, 980	52, 363, 612	32, 734, 083	49, 563, 211	330, 906, 886
March	197, 874, 422	51, 745, 170	28, 105, 498	48, 142, 819	325, 867, 909
April	191, 589, 112	52, 118, 189	27, 457, 027	49, 178, 348	320, 342, 676
May	192, 252, 715	55, 363, 569	32, 493, 474	48, 329, 353	328, 439, 111
June	186, 711, 560	57, 715, 663	33, 759, 416	48, 356, 846	326, 543, 485
July	182, 218, 164	57, 698, 430	33, 996, 901	49, 437, 271	323, 350, 766
August	180, 654, 670	50, 112, 833	36, 916, 596	49, 607, 731	317, 291, 830
September	189, 196, 423	41, 515, 504	25, 053, 979	48, 930, 052	304, 695, 958

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No. 29.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY IN EXCESS OF CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Other.	Total.
1889—October	$187,572,386	$39,875,648	$22,514,916	$47,920,373	$297,883,323
November	187,496,672	41,763,278	19,070,995	48,077,045	296,407,990
December	190,833,052	38,243,433	11,174,280	41,586,234	281,836,999
1890—January	177,386,285	45,961,857	13,778,984	38,509,953	275,637,079
February	187,988,948	47,314,841	13,933,179	34,033,710	283,270,678
March	185,287,715	44,955,052	10,856,853	32,312,879	273,412,499
April	186,235,572	45,928,042	11,151,947	32,776,502	276,092,063
May	190,544,854	47,189,821	14,182,094	31,468,070	283,384,839
June	190,232,405	49,504,543	16,155,957	31,916,024	287,808,929
July	184,092,074	49,988,781	16,929,771	32,798,090	283,808,716
August	185,837,581	43,682,333	17,870,038	35,137,010	282,526,962
September	147,981,732	33,154,328	11,358,301	34,772,735	227,267,096
October	156,315,624	29,670,450	11,497,550	33,309,599	230,793,223
November	162,439,381	27,210,815	10,291,808	29,937,697	229,879,701
December	148,972,935	27,341,663	8,738,935	30,239,753	215,293,286
1891—January	141,728,097	35,350,160	17,017,953	29,812,404	223,908,614
February	149,712,824	37,091,690	15,656,224	30,520,820	232,981,558
March	148,118,150	34,315,059	8,092,282	30,271,993	220,797,484
April	141,742,241	32,092,709	9,263,104	29,974,191	213,072,245
May	133,207,164	36,021,716	14,366,827	29,906,843	213,502,550
June	117,667,723	41,769,409	17,022,170	28,700,419	205,159,721
July	121,113,024	42,137,506	16,758,356	27,137,109	207,145,995
August	132,471,409	30,569,667	21,289,517	23,193,152	207,523,745
September	132,523,222	22,893,709	14,845,797	21,598,734	191,861,462
October	127,674,422	20,249,056	11,352,608	20,874,762	180,150,848
November	129,193,224	19,065,079	10,369,827	20,506,912	179,135,042
December	130,740,631	18,831,672	10,330,862	20,254,009	180,157,174
1892—January	119,574,905	22,397,291	11,367,273	20,027,992	173,367,461
February	122,122,113	18,732,111	9,509,414	18,934,905	169,298,543
March	125,815,040	19,245,653	8,817,338	18,786,732	172,664,763
April	119,909,757	18,495,401	7,821,561	21,476,057	167,702,776
May	114,231,883	18,747,357	9,892,412	18,347,226	161,218,878
June	114,342,367	19,490,242	14,073,483	17,336,589	165,242,681
July	110,444,391	19,114,537	17,850,385	16,894,155	164,303,468
August	114,156,316	16,731,391	18,814,458	16,357,286	166,059,451
September	119,395,509	15,391,622	19,971,995	16,275,838	171,034,964
October	124,006,120	14,448,348	13,302,601	16,436,536	168,193,605
November	124,409,657	14,234,593	12,425,779	16,035,118	167,105,147
December	121,266,663	15,588,884	17,396,502	16,061,920	170,313,969
1893—January	108,181,713	16,900,932	24,324,191	15,975,811	165,382,647
February	103,284,219	19,273,557	24,254,642	15,681,504	162,493,922
March	106,892,224	18,915,291	23,578,180	15,954,641	165,340,336
April	97,011,330	21,011,187	26,409,873	16,095,105	160,527,495
May	95,048,641	21,657,100	26,631,839	16,254,388	159,591,968
June	95,485,414	18,653,079	24,381,599	21,930,590	160,450,682
July	99,202,933	16,468,207	22,563,972	17,044,003	155,279,115
August	96,009,123	16,491,115	17,057,292	17,685,476	147,243,006
September	93,582,172	21,964,911	16,562,432	17,213,277	149,322,792
October	84,384,863	21,083,060	15,947,360	20,421,870	141,837,153
November	82,959,049	17,711,977	17,699,114	17,220,993	135,591,133
December	80,891,600	17,604,728	18,646,714	16,154,235	133,297,277
1894—January	65,650,175	23,512,859	19,209,583	16,688,354	125,060,971
February	106,527,068	24,449,645	29,868,385	16,320,829	177,165,927
March	106,149,136	27,753,628	25,711,931	16,538,984	176,153,679
April	100,202,009	28,289,413	25,504,725	16,840,719	170,836,866
May	78,693,267	29,555,253	36,966,977	16,939,322	162,154,819
June	64,873,025	33,619,911	43,294,946	17,395,264	159,183,146
July	54,975,607	36,941,818	47,845,855	17,466,156	157,229,436
August	55,216,900	35,797,984	58,007,004	17,330,897	166,352,785
September	58,875,317	27,684,367	58,774,176	16,365,597	161,699,457
October	61,361,827	23,734,845	45,556,671	16,406,248	147,059,591
November	105,424,569	21,506,304	43,208,974	16,729,474	186,869,321
December	86,244,445	22,133,941	68,044,080	16,197,719	192,620,185
1895—January	44,705,967	29,868,571	91,961,164	16,156,715	182,692,417
February	87,085,511	32,338,336	89,377,508	16,534,018	225,335,373
March	90,643,307	36,183,035	86,242,639	16,224,165	229,293,146
April	91,247,145	38,013,832	74,695,707	16,797,028	220,753,712
May	99,151,409	41,985,200	66,486,683	16,483,721	224,107,013
June	107,512,363	46,518,599	60,919,741	16,903,120	231,853,823
July	107,236,487	46,900,752	55,540,076	15,920,824	225,598,139
August	100,329,837	43,179,804	65,248,472	15,817,540	224,575,653
September	92,911,974	33,576,408	85,126,229	16,047,106	227,661,717
October	92,943,180	28,534,623	84,043,949	15,513,186	221,034,938
November	79,333,966	26,725,569	96,548,223	15,525,261	218,133,019
December	63,262,268	27,612,627	113,327,791	15,352,088	219,554,774
1896—January	49,845,508	36,483,200	109,522,921	16,159,325	212,010,954
February	123,962,980	38,000,237	112,672,711	25,624,630	300,260,558
March	128,646,461	35,817,038	119,395,846	28,200,349	312,059,694
April	125,393,900	38,682,424	116,137,048	27,991,933	308,205,305
May	108,345,234	44,501,477	130,995,420	22,277,866	306,119,997
June	101,699,605	52,455,925	134,524,197	18,114,936	306,794,663
July	110,718,746	54,610,196	114,058,648	17,263,185	296,650,775
August	100,957,561	41,166,527	125,615,408	17,992,277	285,731,773

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No. 29.—Assets of the Treasury in Excess of Certificates and Treasury Notes at the end of each Month, from June, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Other.	Total.
1896—September	$124,034,672	$31,209,091	$111,703,443	$18,171,245	$285,118,451
October	117,126,524	28,052,340	109,517,074	17,639,362	272,335,300
November	131,510,353	31,691,049	88,098,383	17,137,873	268,437,658
December	137,316,544	33,143,505	84,907,287	17,286,645	272,653,981
1897—January	144,800,493	34,001,536	65,838,067	17,938,241	262,578,337
February	148,661,209	34,399,485	56,431,043	17,868,857	257,360,594
March	151,786,464	35,890,779	61,968,804	17,891,239	267,537,286
April	153,340,890	38,045,891	62,156,583	18,095,819	271,639,183
May	144,319,562	41,213,870	68,297,885	18,129,556	271,960,873
June	140,790,738	47,590,275	72,960,440	19,168,953	280,510,406
July	140,817,699	49,881,210	69,995,248	18,753,823	279,447,980
August	144,216,376	38,832,869	63,018,517	18,115,652	264,183,414
September	147,663,105	27,527,168	67,393,524	18,713,882	261,297,679
October	153,573,148	27,199,745	51,950,355	18,489,756	251,213,004
November	157,363,851	26,564,136	43,652,905	38,907,251	266,488,143
December	160,911,547	24,247,812	48,976,319	50,298,759	284,434,437
1898—January	164,236,793	31,628,940	34,780,143	41,338,200	271,984,076
February	167,623,182	26,902,128	43,709,522	33,084,003	271,318,835
March	174,584,135	21,046,357	48,120,768	32,644,274	276,395,534
April	181,238,137	17,516,429	37,548,969	30,507,396	266,810,931
May	171,818,055	20,865,495	34,779,188	29,807,698	257,270,436
June	167,004,410	23,163,547	41,375,861	40,133,818	271,677,636
July	189,444,714	25,547,250	55,822,979	59,757,087	330,572,030
August	217,904,485	21,150,242	62,760,785	67,282,202	369,097,714
September	243,297,543	17,333,559	42,920,113	82,526,725	386,077,940
October	239,885,163	16,918,920	26,247,068	96,566,313	379,617,464
November	241,663,443	14,279,293	20,842,512	95,434,101	372,219,349
December	246,529,175	14,357,579	20,860,958	95,235,856	376,983,568
1899—January	228,652,341	18,192,589	22,604,592	89,665,721	359,115,243
February	231,124,638	15,619,902	20,286,798	85,791,121	352,822,459
March	245,413,706	12,548,696	17,578,940	89,017,132	364,558,474
April	246,140,225	12,749,263	18,237,351	85,682,065	362,808,904
May	228,415,239	12,786,250	19,198,281	82,149,681	342,549,451
June	240,737,211	12,840,603	19,709,432	79,447,289	352,734,535
July	245,254,534	11,410,998	19,892,859	78,040,118	354,598,509
August	248,757,972	8,911,189	21,878,651	81,388,868	360,936,680
September	254,328,821	8,307,288	20,706,963	83,932,113	367,275,185
October	252,223,797	11,694,760	20,615,167	83,957,222	368,490,946
November	239,744,905	13,409,792	20,854,922	90,857,766	364,867,385
December	236,909,230	13,839,643	22,093,160	88,184,606	361,026,639
1900—January	218,613,617	17,652,992	22,638,226	108,475,124	367,379,959
February	232,225,336	14,470,680	18,099,070	112,457,672	377,252,758
March	248,358,064	14,163,965	14,145,027	111,211,947	387,879,003
April	229,461,962	14,448,943	18,735,535	111,367,910	374,014,350
May	218,857,545	17,515,012	26,458,497	111,846,593	374,677,647
June	220,557,184	22,438,100	36,620,297	102,336,729	381,952,310
July	223,567,376	24,208,433	35,779,851	97,087,346	380,643,006
August	218,263,969	20,493,182	36,338,196	96,610,934	371,706,281
September	230,131,162	13,767,922	29,548,312	97,486,621	370,934,017

No. 30.—United States Notes of each Denomination Issued, Redeemed, and Outstanding at the Close of each Fiscal Year.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1862.					
Five dollars	$17,140,000	$17,140,000	.....	.....	$17,140,000.00
Ten dollars	15,440,000	15,440,000	.....	.....	15,440,000.00
Twenty dollars	15,040,000	15,040,000	.....	.....	15,040,000.00
Fifty dollars	13,000,000	13,000,000	.....	.....	13,000,000.00
One hundred dollars	13,000,000	13,000,000	.....	.....	13,000,000.00
Five hundred dollars	13,000,000	13,000,000	.....	.....	13,000,000.00
One thousand dollars	12,000,000	12,000,000	$2,000,000.00	$2,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Total	98,620,000	98,620,000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	96,620,000.00
1863.					
One dollar	16,000,000	16,000,000	13,032.00	13,032.00	15,986,968.00
Two dollars	17,000,000	17,000,000	5,044.00	5,044.00	16,994,956.00
Five dollars	62,860,000	80,000,000	59,735.00	59,735.00	79,940,265.00
Ten dollars	74,560,000	90,000,000	46,140.00	46,140.00	89,953,860.00
Twenty dollars	59,960,000	75,000,000	62,160.00	62,160.00	74,937,840.00
Fifty dollars	10,080,000	23,080,000	44,000.00	44,000.00	23,036,000.00
One hundred dollars	17,800,000	30,800,000	1,300.00	1,300.00	30,798,700.00
Five hundred dollars	13,500,000	26,500,000	1,000.00	1,000.00	26,499,000.00
One thousand dollars	19,500,000	31,500,000	1,000.00	2,001,000.00	29,499,000.00
Total	291,260,000	389,880,000	233,411.00	2,233,411.00	387,646,589.00

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No. 30.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1864.					
One dollar	$946,000	$16,946,000	$96,759.35	$109,791.35	$16,836,208.65
Two dollars	768,000	17,768,000	62,648.05	67,692.05	17,700,307.95
Five dollars	15,700,000	95,700,000	175,290.50	235,025.50	95,464,974.50
Ten dollars	18,880,000	108,880,000	156,233.50	202,373.50	108,677,626.50
Twenty dollars	11,919,680	86,919,680	231,622.00	293,782.00	86,625,898.00
Fifty dollars	6,975,200	30,055,200	90,622.50	134,622.50	29,920,577.50
One hundred dollars	3,544,000	34,344,000	181,400.00	182,700.00	34,161,300.00
Five hundred dollars	7,414,000	33,914,000	8,467,500.00	8,468,500.00	25,445,500.00
One thousand dollars	17,904,000	49,404,000	10,304,000.00	12,305,000.00	37,099,000.00
Total	84,050,880	473,930,880	19,766,075.90	21,999,486.90	451,931,393.10
Unknown, in reserve		4,631,190			4,631,190.00
Net	84,050,880	469,299,690	19,766,075.90	21,999,486.90	447,300,203.10
1865.					
One dollar	1,186,000	18,132,000	260,954.40	370,745.75	17,761,254.25
Two dollars	2,128,000	19,896,000	260,574.20	328,266.25	19,567,733.75
Five dollars	963,820	96,663,820	394,275.50	629,301.00	96,034,519.00
Ten dollars	1,125,040	110,005,040	311,263.00	513,636.50	109,491,403.50
Twenty dollars		86,919,680	526,033.00	819,815.00	86,099,865.00
Fifty dollars		30,055,200	190,947.50	325,570.00	29,729,630.00
One hundred dollars		34,344,000	333,140.00	515,840.00	33,828,160.00
Five hundred dollars		33,914,000	632,475.00	9,100,975.00	24,813,025.00
One thousand dollars		49,404,000	1,344,000.00	13,649,000.00	35,755,000.00
Total	5,402,860	479,333,740	4,253,662.60	26,253,149.50	453,080,590.50
Unknown, in reserve		22,014,162			22,014,162.51
Net	5,402,860	457,319,578	4,253,662.60	26,253,149.50	431,066,427.99
1866.					
One dollar	714,000	18,846,000	1,266,495.15	1,637,240.90	17,208,759.10
Two dollars	664,000	20,560,000	1,421,898.50	1,750,164.75	18,809,835.25
Five dollars		96,663,820	588,593.50	1,217,894.50	95,445,925.50
Ten dollars		110,005,040	473,548.00	987,184.50	109,017,855.50
Twenty dollars		86,919,680	969,532.00	1,789,347.00	85,130,333.00
Fifty dollars		30,055,200	406,892.50	732,462.50	29,322,737.50
One hundred dollars		34,344,000	552,675.00	1,068,515.00	33,275,485.00
Five hundred dollars	11,000,000	44,914,000	387,425.00	9,488,400.00	35,425,600.00
One thousand dollars	22,000,000	71,404,000	672,800.00	14,321,800.00	57,082,200.00
Total	34,378,000	513,711,740	6,739,859.65	32,993,009.15	480,718,730.85
Unknown, in reserve		79,932,425			79,932,425.00
Net	34,378,000	433,779,315	6,739,859.65	32,993,009.15	400,786,305.85
1867.					
One dollar	1,500,000	20,346,000	3,220,683.25	4,857,924.15	15,488,075.85
Two dollars	2,000,000	22,560,000	3,691,717.10	5,441,881.85	17,118,118.15
Five dollars		96,663,820	30,397,678.75	31,615,573.25	65,048,246.75
Ten dollars		110,005,040	22,679,294.75	23,666,479.25	86,338,560.75
Twenty dollars		86,919,680	19,138,210.00	20,927,557.00	65,992,123.00
Fifty dollars		30,055,200	2,985,275.00	3,717,737.50	26,337,462.50
One hundred dollars		34,344,000	5,263,050.00	6,331,565.00	28,012,435.00
Five hundred dollars	2,040,000	46,954,000	5,301,325.00	14,789,725.00	32,164,275.00
One thousand dollars	56,412,000	127,816,000	64,403,900.00	78,725,700.00	49,090,300.00
Total	61,952,000	575,663,740	157,081,133.85	190,074,143.00	385,589,597.00
Unknown, in reserve		13,806,000			13,806,000.00
Net	61,952,000	561,857,740	157,081,133.85	190,074,143.00	371,783,597.00
1868.					
One dollar	2,483,348	22,829,348	4,297,683.25	9,155,607.40	13,673,740.60
Two dollars	3,510,696	26,070,696	4,667,751.70	10,109,633.55	15,961,062.45
Five dollars		96,663,820	2,210,801.25	33,826,374.50	62,837,445.50
Ten dollars		110,005,040	3,506,372.50	27,172,851.75	82,832,188.25
Twenty dollars		86,919,680	2,391,665.00	23,319,222.00	63,600,458.00
Fifty dollars		30,055,200	841,932.50	4,559,670.00	25,495,530.00
One hundred dollars		34,344,000	974,975.00	7,306,540.00	27,037,460.00
Five hundred dollars	2,032,000	48,986,000	1,504,975.00	16,294,700.00	32,691,300.00
One thousand dollars	8,112,000	135,928,000	5,459,000.00	84,184,700.00	51,743,300.00
Total	16,138,044	591,801,784	25,855,156.20	215,929,299.20	375,872,484.80
Unknown, in reserve		19,872,484			19,872,484.80
Net	16,138,044	571,929,300	25,855,156.20	215,929,299.20	356,000,000.00

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No. 30.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1869.					
One dollar	$5,522,000	$28,351,348	$4,929,028.40	$14,084,635.80	$14,266,712.20
Two dollars	8,000,432	34,071,128	5,287,765.90	15,397,399.45	18,673,728.55
Five dollars	4,336,180	101,000,000	6,641,495.50	40,467,870.00	60,532,130.00
Ten dollars	8,004,960	118,010,000	6,833,888.00	34,006,739.75	84,003,260.25
Twenty dollars	16,000,320	102,920,000	5,816,229.00	29,135,451.00	73,784,549.00
Fifty dollars		30,055,200	7,211,355.00	11,771,025.00	18,284,175.00
One hundred dollars	5,656,000	40,000,000	6,010,285.00	13,316,825.00	26,683,175.00
Five hundred dollars	10,000,000	58,986,000	7,548,475.00	23,843,175.00	35,142,825.00
One thousand dollars	20,000,000	155,928,000	7,669,000.00	91,853,700.00	64,074,300.00
Total	77,519,892	669,321,676	57,947,521.80	273,876,821.00	395,444,855.00
Unknown, in reserve		39,444,855			39,444,855.00
Net	77,519,892	629,876,821	57,947,521.80	273,876,821.00	356,000,000.00
1870.					
One dollar	8,220,000	36,571,348	4,422,884.45	13,507,520.25	18,063,827.75
Two dollars	14,032,000	48,103,128	5,209,611.30	20,607,010.75	27,496,117.25
Five dollars	19,580,000	120,580,000	9,493,971.25	49,961,841.25	70,618,158.75
Ten dollars	37,920,000	155,930,000	17,681,072.50	51,687,812.25	104,242,187.75
Twenty dollars	23,760,000	126,680,000	9,685,403.00	38,820,854.00	87,859,146.00
Fifty dollars	20,600,000	50,655,200	6,677,217.50	18,448,242.50	32,206,957.50
One hundred dollars	28,600,000	68,600,000	6,721,460.00	20,038,285.00	48,561,715.00
Five hundred dollars		58,986,000	11,495,475.00	35,338,650.00	23,647,350.00
One thousand dollars		155,928,000	23,968,000.00	115,821,700.00	40,106,300.00
Total	152,712,000	822,033,676	95,355,095.00	369,231,916.00	452,801,760.00
Less reserve:					
One dollar		1,060			1,060.00
Two dollars		893,000			893,000.00
Five dollars		14,000,000			14,000,000.00
Ten dollars		21,366,000			21,366,000.00
Twenty dollars		16,360,000			16,360,000.00
Fifty dollars		10,055,000			10,055,000.00
One hundred dollars		23,085,700			23,085,700.00
Five hundred dollars		2,041,000			2,041,000.00
One thousand dollars		9,000,000			9,000,000.00
Total		96,801,760			96,801,760.00
Net:					
One dollar		36,570,288	4,422,884.45	18,507,520.25	18,062,767.75
Two dollars		47,210,128	5,209,611.30	20,607,010.75	26,603,117.25
Five dollars		106,580,000	10,053,996.25	49,961,841.25	56,618,158.75
Ten dollars		134,564,000	19,001,072.50	51,687,812.25	82,876,187.75
Twenty dollars		110,320,000	21,605,403.00	38,820,854.00	71,499,146.00
Fifty dollars		40,600,200	9,223,617.50	18,448,242.50	22,151,957.50
One hundred dollars		45,514,300	11,411,460.00	20,038,285.00	25,476,015.00
Five hundred dollars		56,945,000	16,433,475.00	35,338,650.00	21,606,350.00
One thousand dollars		146,928,000	37,812,000.00	115,821,700.00	31,106,300.00
Total		725,231,916	135,173,520.00	369,231,916.00	356,000,000.00
1871.					
One dollar	7,480,611	44,050,899	5,002,208.45	23,509,728.70	20,541,170.30
Two dollars	5,985,000	53,195,128	6,821,860.80	27,428,871.55	25,766,256.45
Five dollars	5,860,000	112,440,000	14,016,532.25	63,978,373.50	48,461,626.50
Ten dollars	11,266,000	145,830,000	16,997,841.50	68,685,653.75	77,144,346.25
Twenty dollars	12,995,000	123,315,000	16,607,793.00	55,428,647.00	67,886,353.00
Fifty dollars	6,555,000	47,155,200	5,089,320.00	23,537,562.50	23,617,637.50
One hundred dollars	8,705,700	54,220,000	8,915,880.00	28,954,165.00	25,265,835.00
Five hundred dollars	25,341,000	82,286,000	16,069,875.00	51,408,525.00	30,877,475.00
One thousand dollars	36,400,000	183,328,000	31,067,000.00	146,888,700.00	36,439,300.00
Total	120,588,311	845,820,227	120,588,311.00	489,820,227.00	356,000,000.00
1872.					
One dollar	9,931,304	53,982,203	5,724,516.60	29,234,245.30	24,747,957.70
Two dollars	9,172,000	62,367,128	7,566,791.90	34,995,663.45	27,371,464.55
Five dollars	9,962,500	122,402,500	11,658,604.00	75,636,977.50	46,765,522.50
Ten dollars	12,210,000	158,040,000	13,584,505.50	82,270,159.25	75,769,840.75
Twenty dollars	13,001,000	136,316,000	13,264,976.50	68,693,623.50	67,622,376.50
Fifty dollars	4,035,000	51,190,200	2,700,294.50	26,237,857.00	24,952,343.00
One hundred dollars	5,098,000	59,318,000	4,722,665.00	33,676,830.00	25,641,170.00
Five hundred dollars	1,258,000	83,544,000	4,409,450.00	55,817,975.00	27,726,025.00
One thousand dollars	4,932,000	188,260,000	4,468,000.00	151,356,700.00	36,903,300.00
Total	69,599,804	915,420,031	68,099,804.00	557,920,031.00	357,500,000.00

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No. 30.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1873.					
One dollar	$6,981,567	$60,963,770	$6,517,793.20	$35,752,038.50	$25,211,731.50
Two dollars	7,816,000	70,183,128	7,712,608.55	42,708,272.00	27,474,856.00
Five dollars	9,537,500	131,940,000	9,903,055.00	85,540,032.50	46,399,967.50
Ten dollars	9,930,000	167,970,000	12,367,770.75	94,637,930.00	73,332,070.00
Twenty dollars	10,284,000	146,600,000	10,732,676.50	79,426,300.00	67,173,700.00
Fifty dollars	3,000,000	54,190,200	1,755,468.00	27,993,325.00	26,196,875.00
One hundred dollars	4,792,000	64,110,000	2,692,370.00	36,369,200.00	27,740,800.00
Five hundred dollars	3,067,000	86,611,000	5,529,025.00	61,347,000.00	25,264,000.00
One thousand dollars	8,111,000	196,371,000	6,808,300.00	158,165,000.00	38,206,000.00
Total	63,519,067	978,939,098	64,019,067.00	621,939,098.00	357,000,000.00
Unknown, destroyed			1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	63,519,067	978,939,098	65,019,067.00	622,939,098.00	356,000,000.00
1874.					
One dollar	8,931,669	69,895,439	8,571,888.50	44,323,927.00	25,571,512.00
Two dollars	10,177,520	80,360,648	9,534,938.00	52,243,210.00	28,117,438.00
Five dollars	12,595,760	144,535,760	8,452,272.50	93,992,305.00	50,543,455.00
Ten dollars	15,665,240	183,635,240	12,273,385.00	106,911,315.00	76,723,925.00
Twenty dollars	14,178,400	160,778,400	8,887,230.00	88,313,530.00	72,464,870.00
Fifty dollars	5,230,000	59,420,200	2,030,775.00	30,024,100.00	29,396,100.00
One hundred dollars	9,503,300	73,613,300	2,695,400.00	39,064,600.00	34,548,700.00
Five hundred dollars	17,065,000	103,676,000	34,118,000.00	95,465,000.00	8,211,000.00
One thousand dollars	27,057,000	223,428,000	7,840,000.00	166,005,000.00	57,423,000.00
Total	120,403,889	1,099,342,987	94,403,889.00	716,342,987.00	383,000,000.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	120,403,889	1,099,342,987	94,403,889.00	717,342,987.00	382,000,000.00
1875.					
One dollar	14,626,156	84,521,595	12,780,804.50	57,104,731.50	27,416,863.50
Two dollars	10,934,400	91,295,048	12,706,512.00	64,949,722.00	26,345,326.00
Five dollars	6,926,000	151,461,760	12,617,201.50	106,609,506.50	44,852,253.50
Ten dollars	13,560,000	197,195,240	17,129,380.00	124,040,695.00	73,154,545.00
Twenty dollars	10,160,000	170,938,400	15,242,828.00	103,556,358.00	67,382,042.00
Fifty dollars	8,960,700	68,380,900	7,096,850.00	37,120,950.00	31,259,950.00
One hundred dollars	3,290,700	76,904,000	6,620,800.00	45,685,400.00	31,218,600.00
Five hundred dollars	27,950,000	131,626,000	5,463,000.00	100,928,000.00	30,698,000.00
One thousand dollars	7,500,000	230,928,000	20,479,000.00	186,484,000.00	44,444,000.00
Total	103,907,956	1,203,250,943	110,136,376.00	826,479,363.00	376,771,580.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	103,907,956	1,203,250,943	110,136,376.00	827,479,363.00	375,771,580.00
1876.					
One dollar	13,444,758	97,966,353	12,854,116.60	69,958,848.10	28,007,504.90
Two dollars	12,792,000	104,087,048	11,656,846.40	76,606,568.40	27,480,479.60
Five dollars	13,080,000	164,541,760	11,614,081.00	118,223,587.50	46,318,172.50
Ten dollars	11,196,000	208,391,240	14,945,686.00	138,986,381.00	69,404,859.00
Twenty dollars	12,184,000	183,122,400	13,187,379.00	116,743,737.00	66,378,663.00
Fifty dollars	10,151,000	78,531,900	5,922,185.00	43,043,135.00	35,488,765.00
One hundred dollars	5,680,000	82,584,000	9,676,760.00	55,362,160.00	27,221,840.00
Five hundred dollars	12,450,000	144,076,000	9,379,500.00	110,307,500.00	33,768,500.00
One thousand dollars	200,000	231,128,000	7,940,500.00	194,424,500.00	36,703,500.00
Total	91,177,758	1,294,428,701	97,177,054.00	923,656,417.00	370,772,284.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	91,177,758	1,294,428,701	97,177,054.00	924,656,417.00	369,772,284.00
1877.					
One dollar	10,147,399	108,113,752	12,994,606.10	82,953,454.20	25,160,297.80
Two dollars	9,432,000	113,519,048	11,542,653.40	88,149,221.80	25,369,826.20
Five dollars	14,180,000	178,721,760	11,199,948.50	129,423,536.00	49,298,224.00
Ten dollars	7,320,000	215,711,240	12,189,152.00	151,175,533.00	64,535,707.00
Twenty dollars	8,160,000	191,282,400	11,931,466.00	128,675,203.00	62,607,197.00
Fifty dollars	5,983,300	84,515,200	5,559,155.00	48,602,290.00	35,912,910.00
One hundred dollars	6,985,200	89,569,200	4,796,870.00	60,159,030.00	29,410,170.00
Five hundred dollars	5,733,000	149,809,000	5,617,000.00	115,924,500.00	33,884,500.00
One thousand dollars	4,500,000	235,628,000	6,618,000.00	201,042,500.00	34,585,500.00
Total	72,440,899	1,366,869,600	82,448,851.00	1,006,105,268.00	360,764,332.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	72,440,899	1,366,869,600	82,448,851.00	1,007,105,268.00	359,764,332.00

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No. 30.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1878.					
One dollar	$7,562,351	$115,676,103	$11,792,774.50	$94,746,228.70	$20,929,874.30
Two dollars	6,288,000	119,207,048	10,746,878.00	98,896,099.80	20,910,948.20
Five dollars	15,820,000	194,541,760	10,448,667.50	139,872,203.50	54,669,556.50
Ten dollars	11,380,000	227,091,240	10,364,063.00	161,539,596.00	65,551,644.00
Twenty dollars	9,200,000	200,482,400	9,086,554.00	137,761,757.00	62,720,643.00
Fifty dollars	3,200,000	87,715,200	11,930,230.00	60,532,520.00	27,182,680.00
One hundred dollars	6,408,600	95,977,800	4,194,100.00	64,353,130.00	31,624,670.00
Five hundred dollars	4,817,000	154,626,000	7,823,000.00	123,747,500.00	30,878,500.00
One thousand dollars	2,600,000	238,228,000	3,973,000.00	205,015,500.00	33,212,500.00
Total	67,275,951	1,434,145,551	80,359,267.00	1,086,464,535.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	67,275,951	1,434,145,551	80,359,267.00	1,087,464,535.00	346,681,016.00
1879.					
One dollar	6,503,133	122,179,236	9,223,026.50	103,969,255.20	18,209,980.80
Two dollars	5,892,000	125,699,048	8,710,295.00	107,606,394.80	18,092,653.20
Five dollars	11,060,000	205,601,760	11,622,443.50	151,494,647.00	54,107,113.00
Ten dollars	9,280,000	236,371,240	10,193,082.00	171,732,678.00	64,638,562.00
Twenty dollars	7,400,000	207,882,400	9,649,756.00	147,411,513.00	60,470,887.00
Fifty dollars	2,400,000	90,115,200	4,059,340.00	64,591,860.00	25,523,340.00
One hundred dollars	5,007,700	100,985,500	4,593,890.00	68,947,020.00	32,038,480.00
Five hundred dollars	5,650,000	160,276,000	3,959,000.00	127,706,500.00	32,569,500.00
One thousand dollars	3,900,000	242,128,000	2,042,000.00	207,057,500.00	35,070,500.00
Five thousand dollars	4,005,000	4,005,000	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,000,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	3,010,000	3,010,000	50,000.00	50,000.00	2,960,000.00
Total	64,107,833	1,498,253,384	64,107,833.00	1,150,572,368.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	64,107,833	1,498,253,384	64,107,833.00	1,151,572,368.00	346,681,016.00
1880.					
One dollar	9,057,863	131,237,099	6,935,511.80	110,904,767.00	20,332,332.00
Two dollars	8,232,600	133,931,048	5,971,840.20	113,578,235.00	20,352,813.00
Five dollars	19,680,000	225,281,760	8,354,565.00	159,849,212.00	65,432,548.00
Ten dollars	16,520,000	252,891,240	6,241,811.00	177,974,489.00	74,916,751.00
Twenty dollars	17,360,000	225,242,400	5,687,680.00	153,099,193.00	72,143,207.00
Fifty dollars	1,400,000	91,515,200	2,114,345.00	66,706,205.00	24,808,995.00
One hundred dollars	3,052,700	104,038,200	2,293,310.00	71,240,330.00	32,797,870.00
Five hundred dollars	2,300,000	162,576,000	15,645,500.00	143,352,000.00	19,224,000.00
One thousand dollars	700,000	242,828,000	19,238,000.00	226,295,500.00	16,532,500.00
Five thousand dollars	1,000,000	5,005,000	4,320,000.00	4,325,000.00	680,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	2,000,000	5,010,000	4,500,000.00	4,550,000.00	460,000.00
Total	81,302,563	1,579,555,947	81,302,563.00	1,231,874,931.00	347,081,016.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	81,302,563	1,579,555,947	81,302,563.00	1,232,874,931.00	346,681,016.00
1881.					
One dollar	9,889,034	141,126,133	7,575,604.40	118,480,371.40	22,645,761.60
Two dollars	8,752,000	142,683,048	6,860,690.60	120,438,925.60	22,244,122.40
Five dollars	14,760,000	240,041,760	10,623,470.00	170,472,682.00	69,569,078.00
Ten dollars	9,160,000	262,051,240	7,086,364.00	185,060,853.00	76,990,387.00
Twenty dollars	6,240,000	231,482,400	6,111,610.00	159,210,803.00	72,271,597.00
Fifty dollars	1,200,000	92,715,200	2,306,085.00	69,012,290.00	23,702,910.00
One hundred dollars	2,944,300	106,982,500	2,794,510.00	74,034,840.00	32,947,660.00
Five hundred dollars	700,000	163,276,000	5,354,000.00	148,706,000.00	14,570,000.00
One thousand dollars	900,000	243,728,000	5,408,000.00	231,703,500.00	12,024,500.00
Five thousand dollars		5,005,000	225,000.00	4,550,000.00	455,000.00
Ten thousand dollars		5,010,000	200,000.00	4,750,000.00	260,000.00
Total	54,545,334	1,634,101,281	54,545,334.00	1,286,420,265.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	54,545,334	1,634,101,281	54,545,334.00	1,287,420,265.00	346,681,016.00
1882.					
One dollar	11,445,524	152,571,657	8,370,332.00	126,850,703.40	25,720,953.60
Two dollars	10,472,000	153,155,048	8,093,497.00	128,532,422.60	24,622,625.40
Five dollars	14,280,000	254,321,760	16,506,538.00	186,979,220.00	67,342,540.00
Ten dollars	6,680,000	268,731,240	10,885,621.00	195,946,474.00	72,784,766.00
Twenty dollars	5,680,000	237,162,400	9,294,126.00	168,504,929.00	68,657,471.00
Fifty dollars	3,200,000	95,915,200	2,711,140.00	71,723,430.00	24,191,770.00
One hundred dollars	4,527,900	111,510,400	3,006,170.00	77,041,010.00	34,469,390.00

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No. 30.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1882.					
Five hundred dollars	$1,750,000	$165,026,000	$1,444,000.00	$150,150,000.00	$14,876,000.00
One thousand dollars	1,500,000	245,228,000	1,189,000.00	232,892,500.00	12,335,500.00
Five thousand dollars	4,995,000	10,000,000	5,030,000.00	9,580,000.00	420,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	14,990,000	20,000,000	12,990,000.00	17,740,000.00	2,260,000.00
Total	79,520,424	1,713,621,705	79,520,424.00	1,365,940,689.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	79,520,424	1,713,621,705	79,520,424.00	1,366,940,689.00	346,681,016.00
1883.					
One dollar	11,986,114	164,557,771	9,970,610.80	136,821,314.20	27,736,456.80
Two dollars	9,672,000	162,827,048	8,770,231.20	137,302,653.80	25,524,394.20
Five dollars	22,860,000	277,181,760	19,052,455.00	206,031,675.00	71,150,085.00
Ten dollars	14,240,000	282,971,240	14,291,880.00	210,238,354.00	72,732,886.00
Twenty dollars	6,000,000	243,162,400	12,210,562.00	180,715,491.00	62,446,909.00
Fifty dollars	3,900,000	99,815,200	4,205,875.00	75,929,305.00	23,885,895.00
One hundred dollars	4,356,600	115,867,000	4,523,600.00	81,564,610.00	34,302,390.00
Five hundred dollars	2,350,000	167,376,000	2,127,500.00	152,277,500.00	15,098,500.00
One thousand dollars	4,400,000	249,628,000	2,407,000.00	235,299,500.00	14,328,500.00
Five thousand dollars	10,000,000	20,000,000	10,105,000.00	19,685,000.00	315,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	20,000,000	40,000,000	22,100,000.00	39,840,000.00	160,000.00
Total	109,764,714	1,823,386,419	109,764,714.00	1,475,705,403.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	109,764,714	1,823,386,419	109,764,714.00	1,476,705,403.00	346,681,016.00
1884.					
One dollar	8,943,236	173,501,007	10,019,508.00	146,840,822.20	26,660,184.80
Two dollars	7,808,000	170,635,048	8,434,508.00	145,737,161.80	24,897,886.20
Five dollars	23,420,000	300,601,760	19,017,170.00	225,048,845.00	75,552,915.00
Ten dollars	12,160,000	295,131,240	15,365,870.00	225,604,224.00	69,527,016.00
Twenty dollars	9,280,000	252,442,400	13,672,280.00	194,387,771.00	58,054,629.00
Fifty dollars	4,200,000	104,015,200	4,877,000.00	80,806,305.00	23,208,895.00
One hundred dollars	5,237,000	121,104,000	5,898,400.00	87,463,010.00	33,640,990.00
Five hundred dollars	4,900,000	172,276,000	3,084,500.00	155,362,000.00	16,914,000.00
One thousand dollars	10,000,000	259,628,000	5,294,000.00	240,593,500.00	19,034,500.00
Five thousand dollars		20,000,000	185,000.00	19,870,000.00	130,000.00
Ten thousand dollars		40,000,000	100,000.00	39,940,000.00	60,000.00
Total	85,948,236	1,909,334,655	85,948,236.00	1,561,653,639.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	85,948,236	1,909,334,655	85,948,236.00	1,562,653,639.00	346,681,016.00
1885.					
One dollar	10,187,153	183,688,160	11,895,276.00	158,736,098.20	24,952,061.80
Two dollars	10,856,000	181,491,048	10,458,817.00	156,195,978.80	25,295,069.20
Five dollars	19,300,000	319,901,760	18,855,110.00	243,903,955.00	75,997,805.00
Ten dollars	9,640,000	304,771,240	14,627,630.00	240,231,854.00	64,539,386.00
Twenty dollars	9,760,000	262,202,400	12,688,120.00	207,075,891.00	55,126,509.00
Fifty dollars	4,800,000	108,815,200	4,549,000.00	85,355,305.00	23,459,895.00
One hundred dollars	5,600,000	126,704,000	6,344,200.00	93,807,210.00	32,896,790.00
Five hundred dollars	2,350,000	174,626,000	2,707,000.00	158,069,000.00	16,557,000.00
One thousand dollars	12,000,000	271,628,000	2,318,000.00	242,911,500.00	28,716,500.00
Five thousand dollars		20,000,000	30,000.00	19,900,000.00	100,000.00
Ten thousand dollars		40,000,000	20,000.00	39,960,000.00	40,000.00
Total	84,493,153	1,993,827,808	84,493,153.00	1,646,146,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	84,493,153	1,993,827,808	84,493,153.00	1,647,146,792.00	346,681,016.00
1886.					
One dollar		183,688,160	7,348,139.40	166,084,237.60	17,603,922.40
Two dollars		181,491,048	7,090,699.60	163,286,678.40	18,204,369.60
Five dollars	21,320,000	341,221,760	11,688,586.00	255,592,541.00	85,629,219.00
Ten dollars	9,960,000	314,731,240	7,840,725.00	248,072,579.00	66,658,661.00
Twenty dollars	7,120,000	269,322,400	7,168,130.00	214,244,021.00	55,078,379.00
Fifty dollars	2,000,000	110,815,200	2,168,630.00	87,523,935.00	23,291,265.00
One hundred dollars	4,700,000	131,404,000	6,237,090.00	100,044,300.00	31,359,700.00
Five hundred dollars	400,000	175,026,000	4,533,000.00	162,602,000.00	12,424,000.00
One thousand dollars	17,500,000	289,128,000	8,855,000.00	251,766,500.00	37,361,500.00
Five thousand dollars		20,000,000	40,000.00	19,940,000.00	60,000.00
Ten thousand dollars		40,000,000	30,000.00	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	63,000,000	2,056,827,808	63,000,000.00	1,709,146,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	63,000,000	2,056,827,808	63,000,000.00	1,710,146,792.00	346,681,016.00

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No. 30.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1887.					
One dollar	.....	$183,688,160	$8,806,545.90	$174,890,783.50	$8,797,376.50
Two dollars	.....	181,491,048	9,195,797.60	172,482,476.00	9,008,572.00
Five dollars	$26,740,000	367,961,760	17,304,368.50	272,896,909.50	95,064,850.50
Ten dollars	22,640,000	337,371,240	8,927,190.00	256,999,769.00	80,371,471.00
Twenty dollars	16,240,000	285,562,400	7,389,018.00	221,633,039.00	63,929,361.00
Fifty dollars	2,000,000	112,815,200	3,382,280.00	90,906,215.00	21,908,985.00
One hundred dollars	2,800,000	134,204,000	4,516,300.00	104,560,600.00	29,643,400.00
Five hundred dollars	.....	175,026,000	4,719,500.00	167,321,500.00	7,704,500.00
One thousand dollars	3,648,000	292,776,000	9,812,000.00	261,578,500.00	31,197,500.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	20,000,000	15,000.00	19,955,000.00	45,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	.....	40,000,000	.....	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	74,068,000	2,130,895,808	74,068,000.00	1,783,214,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	74,068,000	2,130,895,808	74,068,000.00	1,784,214,792.00	346,681,016.00
1888.					
One dollar	.....	183,688,160	3,617,144.00	178,507,927.50	5,180,232.50
Two dollars	.....	181,491,048	4,031,636.00	176,514,112.00	4,976,936.00
Five dollars	7,300,000	375,261,760	21,309,978.00	294,206,887.50	81,054,872.50
Ten dollars	17,000,000	354,371,240	11,107,070.00	268,106,839.00	86,264,401.00
Twenty dollars	28,800,000	314,362,400	7,915,437.00	229,548,476.00	84,813,924.00
Fifty dollars	2,800,000	115,615,200	2,838,435.00	93,744,650.00	21,870,550.00
One hundred dollars	4,900,000	139,104,000	3,439,300.00	107,999,900.00	31,104,100.00
Five hundred dollars	1,500,000	176,526,000	1,136,500.00	168,458,000.00	8,068,000.00
One thousand dollars	1,352,000	294,128,000	8,246,500.00	269,825,000.00	24,303,000.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	20,000,000	10,000.00	19,965,000.00	35,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	.....	40,000,000	.....	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	63,652,000	2,194,547,808	63,652,000.00	1,846,866,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	63,652,000	2,194,547,808	63,652,000.00	1,847,866,792.00	346,681,016.00
1889.					
One dollar	.....	183,688,160	1,465,704.60	179,973,632.10	3,714,527.90
Two dollars	.....	181,491,048	1,625,642.40	178,139,754.40	3,351,293.60
Five dollars	.....	375,261,760	22,719,912.00	316,926,799.50	58,334,960.50
Ten dollars	13,720,000	368,091,240	13,400,148.00	281,506,987.00	86,584,253.00
Twenty dollars	18,880,000	333,242,400	10,280,678.00	239,829,154.00	93,413,246.00
Fifty dollars	6,000,000	121,615,200	3,628,135.00	97,372,785.00	24,242,415.00
One hundred dollars	7,600,000	146,704,000	3,895,280.00	111,895,180.00	34,808,820.00
Five hundred dollars	7,750,000	184,276,000	1,318,500.00	169,776,500.00	14,499,500.00
One thousand dollars	5,500,000	299,628,000	1,116,000.00	270,941,000.00	28,687,000.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	20,000,000	.....	19,965,000.00	35,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	.....	40,000,000	.....	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	59,450,000	2,253,997,808	59,450,000.00	1,906,316,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	59,450,000	2,253,997,808	59,450,000.00	1,907,316,792.00	346,681,016.00
1890.					
One dollar	216,000	183,904,160	638,174.70	180,611,806.80	3,292,353.20
Two dollars	216,000	181,707,048	694,414.80	178,834,169.20	2,872,878.80
Five dollars	20,020,000	395,281,760	20,624,576.50	337,551,376.00	57,730,384.00
Ten dollars	19,720,000	387,811,240	15,893,453.00	297,400,440.00	90,410,800.00
Twenty dollars	31,360,000	364,602,400	13,286,896.00	253,116,050.00	111,486,350.00
Fifty dollars	1,800,000	123,415,200	4,580,015.00	101,952,800.00	21,462,400.00
One hundred dollars	3,400,000	150,104,000	5,684,470.00	117,579,650.00	32,524,350.00
Five hundred dollars	1,400,000	185,676,000	4,571,000.00	174,347,500.00	11,328,500.00
One thousand dollars	.....	299,628,000	12,149,000.00	283,090,000.00	16,538,000.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	20,000,000	10,000.00	19,975,000.00	25,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	.....	40,000,000	.....	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	78,132,000	2,332,129,808	78,132,000.00	1,984,448,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	78,132,000	2,332,129,808	78,132,000.00	1,985,448,792.00	346,681,016.00
1891.					
One dollar	476,000	184,380,160	378,153.00	180,989,959.80	3,390,200.20
Two dollars	856,000	182,563,048	412,997.00	179,247,166.20	3,315,881.80
Five dollars	16,500,000	411,781,760	16,703,395.00	354,254,771.00	57,526,989.00
Ten dollars	19,440,000	407,251,240	18,265,425.00	315,665,865.00	91,585,375.00
Twenty dollars	25,120,000	389,722,400	17,889,980.00	271,006,030.00	118,716,370.00
Fifty dollars	1,800,000	124,815,200	4,018,850.00	105,971,650.00	18,843,550.00
One hundred dollars	2,100,000	152,204,000	5,904,700.00	123,484,350.00	28,719,650.00
Five hundred dollars	600,000	186,676,000	2,950,500.00	177,298,000.00	9,378,000.00

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No. 30.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1891.					
One thousand dollars	$3,900,000	$303,528,000	$4,258,000.00	$287,348,000.00	$16,180,000.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	20,000,000	10,000.00	19,985,000.00	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	.....	40,000,000	.....	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	70,792,000	2,402,921,808	70,792,000.00	2,055,240,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	70,792,000	2,402,921,808	70,792,000.00	2,056,240,792.00	346,681,016.00
1892.					
One dollar	1,208,000	185,588,160	536,135.00	181,526,094.80	4,062,065.20
Two dollars	336,000	182,899,048	570,420.00	179,817,586.20	3,081,461.80
Five dollars	19,480,000	431,261,760	15,412,785.00	369,667,556.00	61,594,204.00
Ten dollars	19,280,000	426,531,240	18,226,420.00	333,892,285.00	92,638,955.00
Twenty dollars	12,560,000	402,282,400	18,472,440.00	289,478,470.00	112,803,930.00
Fifty dollars	1,700,000	126,515,200	3,673,400.00	109,645,050.00	16,870,150.00
One hundred dollars	2,080,000	154,284,000	4,693,900.00	128,178,250.00	26,105,750.00
Five hundred dollars	5,520,000	192,196,000	2,378,500.00	179,676,500.00	12,519,500.00
One thousand dollars	4,100,000	307,628,000	2,300,000.00	289,648,000.00	17,980,000.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	20,000,000	.....	19,985,000.00	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	.....	40,000,000	.....	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	66,264,000	2,469,185,808	66,264,000.00	2,121,504,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	66,264,000	2,469,185,808	66,264,000.00	2,122,504,792.00	346,681,016.00
1893.					
One dollar	208,000	185,796,160	873,902.00	182,399,996.80	3,396,163.20
Two dollars	528,000	183,427,048	757,018.00	180,574,604.20	2,852,443.80
Five dollars	19,640,000	450,901,760	19,031,950.00	388,699,506.00	62,202,254.00
Ten dollars	22,320,000	448,851,240	23,905,380.00	357,797,665.00	91,053,575.00
Twenty dollars	17,040,000	419,322,400	28,366,300.00	317,844,770.00	101,477,630.00
Fifty dollars	2,300,000	128,815,200	4,730,850.00	114,375,900.00	14,439,300.00
One hundred dollars	4,520,000	158,804,000	7,220,600.00	135,398,850.00	23,405,150.00
Five hundred dollars	6,180,000	198,376,000	2,454,000.00	182,130,500.00	16,245,500.00
One thousand dollars	18,380,000	326,008,000	3,776,000.00	293,424,000.00	32,584,000.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	20,000,000	.....	19,985,000.00	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	.....	40,000,000	.....	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	91,116,000	2,560,301,808	91,116,000.00	2,212,620,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	91,116,000	2,560,301,808	91,116,000.00	2,213,620,792.00	346,681,016.00
1894.					
One dollar	416,000	186,212,160	759,719.00	183,159,715.80	3,052,444.20
Two dollars	264,000	183,691,048	646,041.00	181,220,645.20	2,470,402.80
Five dollars	11,140,000	462,041,760	20,557,470.00	409,256,976.00	52,784,784.00
Ten dollars	17,680,000	466,531,240	24,639,290.00	382,436,955.00	84,094,285.00
Twenty dollars	19,280,000	438,602,400	25,631,880.00	343,476,650.00	95,125,750.00
Fifty dollars	2,470,000	131,285,200	2,775,900.00	117,151,800.00	14,133,400.00
One hundred dollars	4,090,000	162,894,000	3,504,200.00	138,903,050.00	23,990,950.00
Five hundred dollars	.....	198,376,000	4,206,500.00	186,337,000.00	12,039,000.00
One thousand dollars	35,620,000	361,628,000	8,239,000.00	301,663,000.00	59,965,000.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	20,000,000	.....	19,985,000.00	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	.....	40,000,000	.....	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	90,960,000	2,651,261,808	90,960,000.00	2,303,580,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	90,960,000	2,651,261,808	90,960,000.00	2,304,580,792.00	346,681,016.00
1895.					
One dollar	732,000	186,944,160	599,333.00	183,759,048.80	3,185,111.20
Two dollars	608,000	184,299,048	498,302.00	181,718,947.20	2,580,100.80
Five dollars	18,000,000	480,041,760	16,463,365.00	425,720,341.00	54,321,419.00
Ten dollars	16,760,000	483,291,240	20,045,570.00	402,482,525.00	80,808,715.00
Twenty dollars	15,520,000	454,122,400	20,920,580.00	364,397,230.00	89,725,170.00
Fifty dollars	1,530,000	132,815,200	3,220,950.00	120,372,750.00	12,442,450.00
One hundred dollars	2,210,000	165,104,000	4,626,400.00	143,529,450.00	21,574,550.00
Five hundred dollars	.....	198,376,000	2,761,500.00	189,098,500.00	9,277,500.00
One thousand dollars	19,360,000	380,988,000	5,584,000.00	307,247,000.00	73,741,000.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	20,000,000	.....	19,985,000.00	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	.....	40,000,000	.....	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	74,720,000	2,725,981,808	74,720,000.00	2,378,300,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	74,720,000	2,725,981,808	74,720,000.00	2,379,300,792.00	346,681,016.00

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No. 30.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1896.					
One dollar	$656,000	$187,600,160	$715,050.00	$184,474,098.80	$3,126,061.20
Two dollars	1,488,000	185,787,048	734,310.00	182,453,257.20	3,333,790.80
Five dollars	19,440,000	499,481,760	15,864,190.00	441,584,531.00	57,897,229.00
Ten dollars	22,200,000	505,491,240	18,532,960.00	421,015,485.00	84,475,755.00
Twenty dollars	7,200,000	461,322,400	16,905,640.00	381,302,870.00	80,019,530.00
Fifty dollars	3,800,000	136,615,200	2,936,450.00	123,309,200.00	13,306,000.00
One hundred dollars	8,000,000	173,104,000	4,228,900.00	147,758,350.00	25,345,650.00
Five hundred dollars	.....	198,376,000	2,562,500.00	191,661,000.00	6,715,000.00
One thousand dollars	6,140,000	387,128,000	6,444,000.00	313,691,000.00	73,437,000.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	20,000,000	.....	19,985,000.00	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	.....	40,000,000	.....	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	68,924,000	2,794,905,808	68,924,000.00	2,447,224,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	68,924,000	2,794,905,808	68,924,000.00	2,448,224,792.00	346,681,016.00
1897.					
One dollar	700,000	188,300,160	753,248.00	185,227,346.80	3,072,813.20
Two dollars	600,000	186,387,048	1,084,833.00	183,538,090.20	2,848,957.80
Five dollars	15,400,000	514,881,760	15,822,202.00	457,406,733.00	57,475,027.00
Ten dollars	14,520,000	520,011,240	17,303,684.00	438,319,169.00	81,692,071.00
Twenty dollars	7,600,000	468,922,400	14,696,458.00	395,999,328.00	72,923,072.00
Fifty dollars	3,600,000	140,215,200	2,002,025.00	125,311,225.00	14,903,975.00
One hundred dollars	2,000,000	175,104,000	2,385,550.00	150,643,900.00	24,460,100.00
Five hundred dollars	11,100,000	209,476,000	1,712,000.00	193,373,000.00	16,103,000.00
One thousand dollars	4,100,000	391,228,000	3,360,000.00	317,051,000.00	74,177,000.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	20,000,000	.....	19,985,000.00	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	.....	40,000,000	.....	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	59,620,000	2,854,525,808	59,620,000.00	2,506,844,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	59,620,000	2,854,525,808	59,620,000.00	2,507,844,792.00	346,681,016.00
1898.					
One dollar	.....	188,300,160	584,378.00	185,811,724.80	2,488,435.20
Two dollars	.....	186,387,048	724,112.00	184,262,202.20	2,124,845.80
Five dollars	22,440,000	537,321,760	15,916,335.00	473,323,068.00	63,998,692.00
Ten dollars	14,680,000	534,691,240	15,256,240.00	453,575,409.00	81,115,831.00
Twenty dollars	7,680,000	476,602,400	11,716,560.00	407,715,888.00	68,886,512.00
Fifty dollars	1,300,000	141,515,200	1,382,375.00	126,693,600.00	14,821,600.00
One hundred dollars	3,100,000	178,204,000	2,336,500.00	152,980,400.00	25,223,600.00
Five hundred dollars	700,000	210,176,000	1,441,500.00	194,814,500.00	15,361,500.00
One thousand dollars	4,360,000	395,588,000	4,902,000.00	321,953,000.00	73,635,000.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	20,000,000	.....	19,985,000.00	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	.....	40,000,000	.....	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	54,260,000	2,908,785,808	54,260,000.00	2,561,104,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	54,260,000	2,908,785,808	54,260,000.00	2,562,104,792.00	346,681,016.00
1899.					
One dollar	44,000	188,344,160	271,782.00	186,083,506.80	2,260,653.20
Two dollars	320,000	186,707,048	333,208.00	184,595,410.20	2,111,637.80
Five dollars	28,800,000	566,121,760	19,000,910.00	492,323,978.00	73,797,782.00
Ten dollars	29,360,000	564,051,240	17,589,450.00	471,164,859.00	92,886,381.00
Twenty dollars	23,440,000	500,042,400	12,855,550.00	420,571,438.00	79,470,962.00
Fifty dollars	1,500,000	143,015,200	2,722,300.00	129,415,900.00	13,599,300.00
One hundred dollars	2,800,000	181,004,000	4,004,300.00	156,984,700.00	24,019,300.00
Five hundred dollars	2,100,000	212,276,000	5,165,500.00	199,980,000.00	12,296,000.00
One thousand dollars	40,000	395,628,000	26,461,000.00	348,414,000.00	47,214,000.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	20,000,000	.....	19,985,000.00	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	.....	40,000,000	.....	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	88,404,000	2,997,189,808	88,404,000.00	2,649,508,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	88,404,000	2,997,189,808	88,404,000.00	2,650,508,792.00	346,681,016.00
1900.					
One dollar	20,000	188,364,160	149,099.00	186,232,605.80	2,131,554.20
Two dollars	56,000	186,763,048	267,936.00	184,863,346.20	1,899,701.80
Five dollars	26,700,000	592,821,760	23,441,580.00	515,765,558.00	77,056,202.00
Ten dollars	27,880,000	591,931,240	20,844,170.00	492,009,029.00	99,922,211.00
Twenty dollars	12,320,000	512,362,400	14,759,790.00	435,331,228.00	77,031,172.00
Fifty dollars	2,000,000	145,015,200	2,035,125.00	131,451,025.00	13,564,175.00
One hundred dollars	4,200,000	185,204,000	5,128,550.00	162,113,250.00	23,090,750.00
Five hundred dollars	500,000	212,776,000	1,960,750.00	201,940,750.00	10,835,250.00
One thousand dollars	7,000,000	402,628,000	12,089,000.00	360,503,000.00	42,125,000.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	20,000,000	.....	19,985,000.00	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	.....	40,000,000	.....	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	80,676,000	3,077,865,808	80,676,000.00	2,730,184,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	80,676,000	3,077,865,808	80,676,000.00	2,731,184,792.00	346,681,016.00

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No. 31.—TREASURY NOTES OF 1890 OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1891.					
One dollar	$3,656,417	$3,656,417	$139,967	$139,967	$3,516,450
Two dollars	3,176,000	3,176,000	34,908	34,908	3,141,092
Five dollars	10,220,000	10,220,000	123,815	123,815	10,096,185
Ten dollars	17,560,000	17,560,000	512,290	512,290	17,047,710
Twenty dollars	3,440,000	3,440,000	21,320	21,320	3,418,680
One hundred dollars	6,900,000	6,900,000	186,700	186,700	6,713,300
One thousand dollars	6,900,000	6,900,000	605,000	605,000	6,295,000
Total	51,852,417	51,852,417	1,624,000	1,624,000	50,228,417
1892.					
One dollar	4,248,424	7,904,841	1,502,909	1,642,876	6,261,965
Two dollars	6,792,000	9,968,000	1,257,066	1,291,974	8,676,026
Five dollars	14,620,000	24,840,000	1,469,585	1,593,400	23,246,600
Ten dollars	15,360,000	32,920,000	1,722,330	2,234,620	30,685,380
Twenty dollars	8,320,000	11,760,000	360,880	382,200	11,377,800
One hundred dollars	4,090,000	10,990,000	771,000	957,700	10,032,300
One thousand dollars	6,700,000	13,600,000	1,563,000	2,168,000	11,432,000
Total	60,130,424	111,982,841	8,646,770	10,270,770	101,712,071
1893.					
One dollar	10,770,106	18,674,947	3,733,078	5,375,954	13,298,993
Two dollars	7,888,000	17,856,000	4,204,372	5,496,346	12,359,654
Five dollars	20,100,000	44,940,000	6,410,530	8,003,930	36,936,070
Ten dollars	19,360,000	52,280,000	6,076,710	8,311,330	43,968,670
Twenty dollars	11,040,000	22,800,000	2,080,060	2,462,260	20,337,740
Fifty dollars	800,000	800,000	6,300	6,300	793,700
One hundred dollars	1,080,000	12,070,000	3,430,900	4,388,600	7,681,400
One thousand dollars	16,200,000	29,800,000	15,818,000	17,986,000	11,814,000
Total	87,238,106	199,220,947	41,759,950	52,030,720	147,190,227
1894.					
One dollar	6,669,190	25,344,137	7,138,726	12,514,680	12,829,457
Two dollars	4,192,000	22,048,000	6,205,329	11,701,675	10,346,325
Five dollars	9,200,000	54,140,000	12,316,885	20,320,815	33,819,185
Ten dollars	8,720,000	61,000,000	11,447,780	19,759,110	41,240,890
Twenty dollars	3,840,000	26,640,000	4,067,080	6,529,340	20,110,660
Fifty dollars	370,000	1,170,000	114,800	121,100	1,048,900
One hundred dollars	5,500,000	17,570,000	1,554,400	5,943,000	11,627,000
One thousand dollars	13,300,000	43,100,000	3,552,000	21,538,000	21,562,000
Total	51,791,190	251,012,137	46,397,000	98,427,720	152,584,417
1895.					
One dollar	6,284,983	31,629,120	8,063,606	20,578,286	11,050,834
Two dollars	4,336,000	26,384,000	5,970,499	17,672,174	8,711,826
Five dollars	20,240,000	74,380,000	13,637,675	33,958,490	40,421,510
Ten dollars	10,720,000	71,720,000	12,140,110	31,899,220	39,820,780
Twenty dollars	1,120,000	27,760,000	5,276,360	11,805,700	15,954,300
Fifty dollars	5,000	1,175,000	302,850	423,950	751,050
One hundred dollars	30,000	17,600,000	1,724,900	7,667,900	9,932,100
One thousand dollars	1,480,000	44,580,000	3,596,000	25,134,000	19,446,000
Total	44,215,983	295,228,120	50,712,000	149,139,720	146,088,400
1896.					
One dollar	7,530,880	39,160,000	6,964,279	27,542,565	11,617,435
Two dollars	6,168,000	32,552,000	5,089,496	22,761,670	9,790,330
Five dollars	17,820,000	92,200,000	15,611,655	49,570,145	42,629,855
Ten dollars	12,760,000	84,480,000	12,617,210	44,516,430	39,963,570
Twenty dollars	880,000	28,640,000	5,298,360	17,104,060	11,535,940
Fifty dollars	.....	1,175,000	300,800	724,750	450,250
One hundred dollars	.....	17,600,000	4,043,200	11,711,100	5,888,900
One thousand dollars	.....	44,580,000	11,639,000	36,773,000	7,807,000
Total	45,158,880	340,387,000	61,564,000	210,703,720	129,683,280
1897.					
One dollar	7,144,000	46,304,000	6,975,560	34,518,125	11,785,875
Two dollars	4,352,000	36,904,000	5,211,960	27,973,630	8,930,370
Five dollars	6,420,000	98,620,000	12,874,790	62,444,935	36,175,065
Ten dollars	3,520,000	88,000,000	10,794,280	55,310,710	32,689,290
Twenty dollars	1,680,000	30,320,000	3,558,060	20,662,120	9,657,880
Fifty dollars	.....	1,175,000	129,550	854,300	320,700
One hundred dollars	250,000	17,850,000	2,801,800	14,512,900	3,337,100
One thousand dollars	7,320,000	51,900,000	3,156,000	39,929,000	11,971,000
Total	30,686,000	371,073,000	45,502,000	256,205,720	114,867,280

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No. 31.—TREASURY NOTES OF 1890 OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1898.					
One dollar	$11,956,000	$58,260,000	$7,841,027	$42,359,152	$15,900,848
Two dollars	7,128,000	44,032,000	5,276,258	33,249,888	10,782,112
Five dollars	4,500,000	103,120,000	9,798,615	72,243,550	30,876,450
Ten dollars	3,600,000	91,600,000	7,146,500	62,457,210	29,142,790
Twenty dollars	1,680,000	32,000,000	2,266,850	22,928,970	9,071,030
Fifty dollars	.....	1,175,000	59,050	913,350	261,650
One hundred dollars	150,000	18,000,000	1,285,700	15,798,600	2,201,400
One thousand dollars	628,000	52,528,000	9,628,000	49,557,000	2,971,000
Total	29,642,000	400,715,000	43,302,000	299,507,720	101,207,280
1899.					
One dollar	6,416,000	64,676,000	9,804,646	52,163,798	12,512,202
Two dollars	4,336,000	48,368,000	6,276,024	39,525,912	8,842,088
Five dollars	12,400,000	115,520,000	10,612,440	82,855,990	32,664,010
Ten dollars	5,720,000	97,320,000	7,635,110	70,092,320	27,227,680
Twenty dollars	1,840,000	33,840,000	2,225,680	25,154,650	8,685,350
Fifty dollars	.....	1,175,000	110,500	1,023,850	151,150
One hundred dollars	.....	18,000,000	634,600	16,433,200	1,566,800
One thousand dollars	.....	52,528,000	1,102,000	50,659,000	1,869,000
Total	30,712,000	431,427,000	38,401,000	337,908,720	93,518,280
1900.					
One dollar	28,000	64,704,000	7,081,540	59,245,338	5,458,662
Two dollars	1,440,000	49,808,000	5,311,330	44,837,242	4,970,758
Five dollars	5,220,000	120,740,000	10,730,750	93,586,740	27,153,260
Ten dollars	7,360,000	104,680,000	7,333,990	77,426,310	27,253,690
Twenty dollars	1,920,000	35,760,000	2,082,520	27,237,170	8,522,830
Fifty dollars	.....	1,175,000	31,850	1,055,700	119,300
One hundred dollars	.....	18,000,000	342,300	16,775,500	1,224,500
One thousand dollars	40,000	52,568,000	585,000	51,244,000	1,324,000
Total	16,008,000	447,435,000	33,499,280	371,408,000	76,027,000

No. 32.—GOLD CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, EXCLUSIVE OF $33,000,580.46 IN IRREGULAR AMOUNTS ISSUED AND REDEEMED ON ACCOUNT OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1866.					
Twenty dollars	$156,360	$156,360	$102,400	$102,400	$53,960
One hundred dollars	2,791,300	2,791,300	1,960,400	1,960,400	830,900
One thousand dollars	12,546,000	12,546,000	10,683,000	10,683,000	1,863,000
Five thousand dollars	82,000,000	82,000,000	73,800,000	73,800,000	8,200,000
Ten thousand dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Total	98,493,660	98,493,660	87,545,800	87,545,800	10,947,860
1867.					
Twenty dollars	203,920	360,280	133,620	236,020	124,260
One hundred dollars	2,738,200	5,529,500	2,313,700	4,274,100	1,255,400
Five hundred dollars	1,453,000	1,453,000	678,500	678,500	774,500
One thousand dollars	15,227,000	27,773,000	12,966,000	23,649,000	4,124,000
Five thousand dollars	85,520,000	167,520,000	75,050,000	148,850,000	18,670,000
Ten thousand dollars	4,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	.....
Total	109,142,120	207,635,780	95,141,820	182,687,620	24,948,160
1868.					
Twenty dollars	205,400	565,680	202,620	438,640	127,040
One hundred dollars	2,204,000	7,733,500	2,198,900	6,473,000	1,260,500
Five hundred dollars	2,147,500	3,600,500	1,953,500	2,632,000	968,500
One thousand dollars	11,758,000	39,531,000	11,521,000	35,170,000	4,361,000
Five thousand dollars	61,625,000	229,145,000	63,170,000	212,020,000	17,125,000
Ten thousand dollars	.....	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000	.....
Total	77,939,900	285,575,680	79,046,020	261,733,640	23,842,040
1869.					
Twenty dollars	227,260	792,940	225,160	663,800	129,140
One hundred dollars	2,609,400	10,342,900	2,590,400	9,063,400	1,279,500
Five hundred dollars	2,498,500	6,099,000	2,229,500	4,861,500	1,237,500

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No. 32.—Gold Certificates of each Denomination Issued, Redeemed, and Outstanding at the Close of each Fiscal Year, etc.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1869.					
One thousand dollars	$12,961,000	$52,492,000	$12,160,000	$47,330,000	$5,162,000
Five thousand dollars	62,290,000	291,435,000	50,365,000	262,385,000	29,050,000
Ten thousand dollars	.....	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000	.....
Total	80,586,160	366,161,840	67,570,060	329,303,700	36,858,140
1870.					
Twenty dollars	167,060	960,000	186,500	850,300	109,700
One hundred dollars	1,302,000	11,644,900	1,587,200	10,650,600	994,300
Five hundred dollars	3,501,000	9,600,000	3,012,500	7,874,000	1,726,000
One thousand dollars	10,053,000	62,545,000	10,310,000	57,640,000	4,905,000
Five thousand dollars	36,255,000	327,690,000	46,865,000	309,250,000	18,440,000
Ten thousand dollars	25,530,000	30,530,000	14,400,000	19,400,000	11,130,000
Total	76,808,060	442,969,900	76,361,200	405,664,900	37,305,000
1871.					
Twenty dollars	.....	960,000	30,000	880,300	79,700
One hundred dollars	80,000	11,724,900	359,000	11,009,600	715,300
Five hundred dollars	2,144,000	11,744,000	2,456,000	10,330,000	1,414,000
One thousand dollars	8,483,000	71,028,000	9,758,000	67,398,000	3,630,000
Five thousand dollars	16,650,000	344,340,000	29,870,000	339,120,000	5,220,000
Ten thousand dollars	29,220,000	59,750,000	29,310,000	48,710,000	11,040,000
Total	56,577,000	499,546,900	71,783,000	477,447,900	22,099,000
1872.					
Twenty dollars	.....	960,000	25,200	905,500	54,500
One hundred dollars	900,000	12,624,900	662,300	11,671,900	953,000
Five hundred dollars	3,041,500	14,785,500	2,618,500	12,948,500	1,837,000
One thousand dollars	8,728,000	79,756,000	7,918,000	75,316,000	4,440,000
Five thousand dollars	15,940,000	360,280,000	12,765,000	351,885,000	8,395,000
Ten thousand dollars	34,620,000	94,370,000	28,190,000	76,900,000	17,470,000
Total	63,229,500	562,776,400	52,179,000	529,626,900	33,149,500
1873.					
Twenty dollars	.....	960,000	10,900	916,400	43,600
One hundred dollars	1,163,500	13,788,400	902,600	12,574,500	1,213,900
Five hundred dollars	3,449,000	18,234,500	2,257,500	15,206,000	3,028,500
One thousand dollars	7,103,000	86,859,000	5,901,000	81,217,000	5,642,000
Five thousand dollars	10,775,000	371,055,000	11,710,000	363,595,000	7,460,000
Ten thousand dollars	33,080,000	127,450,000	24,100,000	101,000,000	26,450,000
Total	55,570,500	618,346,900	44,882,000	574,508,900	43,838,000
1874.					
Twenty dollars	.....	960,000	17,000	933,400	26,600
One hundred dollars	1,126,200	14,914,600	1,098,600	13,673,100	1,241,500
Five hundred dollars	3,184,000	21,418,500	3,057,500	18,263,500	3,155,000
One thousand dollars	5,682,000	92,541,000	6,607,000	87,824,000	4,717,000
Five thousand dollars	8,155,000	379,210,000	11,880,000	375,475,000	3,735,000
Ten thousand dollars	29,970,000	157,420,000	46,470,000	147,470,000	9,950,000
Total	48,117,200	666,464,100	69,130,100	643,639,000	22,825,100
1875.					
Twenty dollars	.....	960,000	21,100	954,500	5,500
One hundred dollars	1,196,600	16,111,200	1,409,800	15,082,900	1,028,300
Five hundred dollars	3,590,500	25,009,000	4,097,000	22,360,500	2,648,500
One thousand dollars	8,873,000	101,414,000	8,836,000	96,660,000	4,754,000
Five thousand dollars	12,790,000	392,000,000	12,895,000	388,370,000	3,630,000
Ten thousand dollars	43,800,000	201,220,000	44,020,000	191,490,000	9,730,000
Total	70,250,100	736,714,200	71,278,900	714,917,900	21,796,300
1876.					
Twenty dollars	.....	960,000	2,300	956,800	3,200
One hundred dollars	1,077,600	17,188,800	975,700	16,058,600	1,130,200
Five hundred dollars	2,805,500	27,814,500	2,536,000	24,896,500	2,918,000
One thousand dollars	8,001,000	109,415,000	7,645,000	104,305,000	5,110,000
Five thousand dollars	44,885,000	436,885,000	35,085,000	423,455,000	13,430,000
Ten thousand dollars	33,850,000	235,070,000	37,490,000	228,980,000	6,090,000
Total	90,619,100	827,333,300	83,734,000	798,651,900	28,681,400

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No. 32.—GOLD CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1877.					
Twenty dollars		$960,000	$1,200	$958,000	$2,000
One hundred dollars	$1,273,700	18,462,500	1,199,300	17,257,900	1,204,600
Five hundred dollars	2,698,500	30,513,000	2,598,500	27,495,000	3,018,000
One thousand dollars	6,194,000	115,609,000	5,211,000	109,516,000	6,093,000
Five thousand dollars	8,495,000	445,380,000	15,930,000	439,385,000	5,995,000
Ten thousand dollars	39,480,000	274,550,000	20,310,000	249,290,000	25,260,000
Total	58,141,200	885,474,500	45,250,000	843,901,900	41,572,600
1878.					
Twenty dollars		960,000		958,000	2,000
One hundred dollars	1,448,400	19,910,900	1,315,000	18,572,900	1,338,000
Five hundred dollars	1,795,000	32,308,000	1,791,000	29,286,000	3,022,000
One thousand dollars	4,534,000	120,143,000	4,422,000	113,938,000	6,205,000
Five thousand dollars	8,275,000	453,655,000	8,870,000	448,255,000	5,400,000
Ten thousand dollars	34,290,000	308,840,000	31,150,000	280,440,000	28,400,000
Total	50,342,400	935,816,900	47,548,000	891,449,900	44,367,000
1879.					
Twenty dollars		960,000	500	958,500	1,500
One hundred dollars	323,400	20,234,300	962,200	19,535,100	699,200
Five hundred dollars	536,000	32,844,000	2,348,000	31,634,000	1,210,000
One thousand dollars	1,738,000	121,881,000	4,945,000	118,883,000	2,998,000
Five thousand dollars	4,230,000	457,885,000	7,175,000	455,430,000	2,455,000
Ten thousand dollars	5,490,000	314,330,000	25,840,000	306,280,000	8,050,000
Total	12,317,400	948,134,300	41,270,700	932,720,600	15,413,700
1880.					
Twenty dollars		960,000	400	958,900	1,100
One hundred dollars		20,234,300	291,200	19,826,300	408,000
Five hundred dollars		32,844,000	744,500	32,378,500	465,500
One thousand dollars		121,881,000	1,788,000	120,671,000	1,210,000
Five thousand dollars		457,885,000	1,385,000	456,815,000	1,070,000
Ten thousand dollars		314,330,000	3,200,000	309,480,000	4,850,000
Total		948,134,300	7,409,100	940,129,700	8,004,600
1881.					
Twenty dollars		960,000	380	959,280	720
One hundred dollars		20,234,300	139,300	19,965,600	268,700
Five hundred dollars		32,844,000	207,000	32,585,500	258,500
One thousand dollars		121,881,000	485,000	121,156,000	725,000
Five thousand dollars		457,885,000	270,000	457,085,000	800,000
Ten thousand dollars		314,330,000	1,120,000	310,600,000	3,730,000
Total		948,134,300	2,221,680	942,351,380	5,782,920
1882.					
Twenty dollars		960,000		959,280	720
One hundred dollars		20,234,300	44,800	20,010,400	223,900
Five hundred dollars		32,844,000	50,000	32,635,500	208,500
One thousand dollars		121,881,000	151,000	121,307,000	574,000
Five thousand dollars		457,885,000	210,000	457,295,000	590,000
Ten thousand dollars		314,330,000	290,000	310,890,000	3,440,000
Total		948,134,300	745,800	943,097,180	5,037,120
1883.					
Twenty dollars	9,360,000	10,320,000	197,180	1,156,460	9,163,540
Fifty dollars	9,200,000	9,200,000	149,200	149,200	9,050,800
One hundred dollars	8,900,000	29,134,300	251,100	20,261,500	8,872,800
Five hundred dollars	8,250,000	41,094,000	331,000	32,966,500	8,127,500
One thousand dollars	13,000,000	134,881,000	640,000	121,947,000	12,934,000
Five thousand dollars	8,000,000	465,885,000	1,160,000	458,455,000	7,430,000
Ten thousand dollars	30,000,000	344,330,000	6,640,000	317,530,000	26,800,000
Total	86,710,000	1,034,844,300	9,368,480	952,465,660	82,378,640

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No. 32.—GOLD CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1884.					
Twenty dollars	$5,520,000	$15,840,000	$1,328,180	$2,484,640	$13,355,360
Fifty dollars	1,300,000	10,500,000	1,231,800	1,381,000	9,119,000
One hundred dollars	1,400,000	30,534,300	1,083,000	21,344,500	9,189,800
Five hundred dollars	2,250,000	43,344,000	1,596,000	34,562,500	8,781,500
One thousand dollars	4,000,000	138,881,000	2,132,000	124,079,000	14,802,000
Five thousand dollars	7,000,000	472,885,000	3,435,000	461,890,000	10,995,000
Ten thousand dollars	20,000,000	364,330,000	14,650,000	332,180,000	32,150,000
Total	41,470,000	1,076,314,300	25,455,980	977,921,640	98,392,660
1885.					
Twenty dollars	400,000	16,240,000	1,411,020	3,895,660	12,344,340
Fifty dollars	2,700,000	13,200,000	1,375,200	2,756,200	10,443,800
One hundred dollars	1,800,000	32,334,300	1,386,300	22,730,800	9,603,500
Five hundred dollars	6,600,000	49,944,000	1,189,000	35,751,500	14,192,500
One thousand dollars	9,000,000	147,881,000	1,443,000	125,522,000	22,359,000
Five thousand dollars	7,500,000	480,385,000	3,995,000	465,885,000	14,500,000
Ten thousand dollars	35,000,000	399,330,000	10,270,000	342,450,000	56,880,000
Total	63,000,000	1,139,314,300	21,069,520	998,991,160	140,323,140
1886.					
Twenty dollars	640,000	16,880,000	1,007,450	4,903,110	11,976,890
Fifty dollars	100,000	13,300,000	825,845	3,582,045	9,717,955
One hundred dollars	100,000	32,434,300	690,100	23,420,900	9,013,400
Five hundred dollars	200,000	50,144,000	952,500	36,704,000	13,440,000
One thousand dollars	.....	147,881,000	3,863,000	129,385,000	18,496,000
Five thousand dollars	.....	480,385,000	680,000	466,565,000	13,820,000
Ten thousand dollars	.....	399,330,000	2,170,000	344,620,000	54,710,000
Total	1,040,000	1,140,354,300	10,188,895	1,009,180,055	131,174,245
1887.					
Twenty dollars	.....	16,880,000	1,104,828	6,007,938	10,872,062
Fifty dollars	.....	13,300,000	1,492,600	5,074,645	8,225,355
One hundred dollars	.....	32,434,300	1,056,000	24,476,900	7,957,400
Five hundred dollars	.....	50,144,000	1,409,000	38,113,000	12,031,000
One thousand dollars	.....	147,881,000	1,120,000	130,505,000	17,376,000
Five thousand dollars	.....	480,385,000	625,000	467,190,000	13,195,000
Ten thousand dollars	.....	399,330,000	2,880,000	347,500,000	51,830,000
Total	.....	1,140,354,300	9,687,428	1,018,867,483	121,486,817
1888.					
Twenty dollars	4,160,000	21,040,000	2,070,062	8,078,000	12,962,000
Fifty dollars	4,500,000	17,800,000	2,480,205	7,554,850	10,245,150
One hundred dollars	7,800,000	40,234,300	2,088,400	26,565,300	13,669,000
Five hundred dollars	4,700,000	54,844,000	4,420,000	42,533,000	12,311,000
One thousand dollars	14,000,000	161,881,000	5,875,000	136,380,000	25,501,000
Five thousand dollars	20,000,000	500,385,000	9,330,000	476,520,000	23,865,000
Ten thousand dollars	30,000,000	429,330,000	38,360,000	385,860,000	43,470,000
Total	85,160,000	1,225,514,300	64,623,667	1,083,491,150	142,023,150
1889.					
Twenty dollars	.....	21,040,000	1,982,898	10,060,898	10,979,102
Fifty dollars	.....	17,800,000	1,801,800	9,356,650	8,443,350
One hundred dollars	.....	40,234,300	2,021,900	28,587,200	11,647,100
Five hundred dollars	2,000,000	56,844,000	3,235,500	45,768,500	11,075,500
One thousand dollars	6,000,000	167,881,000	10,287,500	146,667,500	21,213,500
Five thousand dollars	30,155,000	530,540,000	17,020,000	493,540,000	37,000,000
Ten thousand dollars	41,120,000	470,450,000	30,900,000	416,760,000	53,690,000
Total	79,275,000	1,304,789,300	67,249,598	1,150,740,748	154,048,552
1890.					
Twenty dollars	2,880,000	23,920,000	1,905,628	11,966,526	11,953,474
Fifty dollars	2,200,000	20,000,000	1,600,145	10,956,795	9,043,205
One hundred dollars	2,000,000	42,234,300	1,533,800	30,121,000	12,113,300
Five hundred dollars	2,000,000	58,844,000	1,734,000	47,502,500	11,341,500
One thousand dollars	4,000,000	171,881,000	2,152,000	148,819,500	23,061,500
Five thousand dollars	11,350,000	541,890,000	13,950,000	507,490,000	34,400,000
Ten thousand dollars	24,620,000	495,070,000	22,680,000	439,440,000	55,630,000
Total	49,050,000	1,353,839,300	45,555,573	1,196,296,321	157,542,979

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No. 32.—GOLD CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1891.					
Twenty dollars	$4,240,000	$28,160,000	$1,971,700	$13,938,226	$14,221,774
Fifty dollars	1,000,000	21,000,000	1,587,350	12,544,145	8,455,855
One hundred dollars	2,400,000	44,634,300	1,698,500	31,819,500	12,814,800
Five hundred dollars	2,200,000	61,044,000	2,170,000	49,672,500	11,371,500
One thousand dollars	3,300,000	175,181,000	5,314,000	154,133,500	21,047,500
Five thousand dollars	6,680,000	548,570,000	14,380,000	521,870,000	26,700,000
Ten thousand dollars	43,700,000	538,770,000	41,480,000	480,920,000	57,850,000
Total	63,520,000	1,417,359,300	68,601,550	1,264,897,871	152,461,429
1892.					
Twenty dollars	160,000	28,320,000	2,260,800	16,199,026	12,120,974
Fifty dollars	400,000	21,400,000	1,748,900	14,293,045	7,106,955
One hundred dollars	400,000	45,034,300	2,379,800	34,199,300	10,835,000
Five hundred dollars	1,000,000	62,044,000	2,512,000	52,184,500	9,859,500
One thousand dollars	7,000,000	182,181,000	7,871,000	162,004,500	20,176,500
Five thousand dollars	18,725,000	567,295,000	14,615,000	536,485,000	30,810,000
Ten thousand dollars	42,840,000	581,610,000	35,000,000	515,920,000	65,690,000
Total	70,525,000	1,487,884,300	66,387,500	1,331,285,371	156,598,929
1893.					
Twenty dollars		28,320,000	2,843,340	19,042,366	9,277,634
Fifty dollars		21,400,000	1,982,600	16,275,645	5,124,355
One hundred dollars	20,000	45,054,300	3,456,300	37,655,600	7,398,700
Five hundred dollars	50,000	62,094,000	4,027,500	56,212,000	5,882,000
One thousand dollars		182,181,000	7,893,000	169,897,500	12,283,500
Five thousand dollars	4,660,000	571,955,000	17,500,000	553,985,000	17,970,000
Ten thousand dollars	8,340,000	589,950,000	39,120,000	555,040,000	34,910,000
Total	13,070,000	1,500,954,300	76,822,740	1,408,108,111	92,846,189
1894.					
Twenty dollars		28,320,000	1,813,040	20,855,406	7,464,594
Fifty dollars		21,400,000	1,006,350	17,281,995	4,118,005
One hundred dollars		45,054,300	1,726,400	39,382,000	5,672,300
Five hundred dollars		62,094,000	1,335,500	57,547,500	4,546,500
One thousand dollars		182,181,000	3,422,000	173,319,500	8,861,500
Five thousand dollars	100,000	572,055,000	5,885,000	559,870,000	12,185,000
Ten thousand dollars		589,950,000	11,370,000	566,410,000	23,540,000
Total	100,000	1,501,054,300	26,558,290	1,434,666,401	66,387,899
1895.					
Twenty dollars		28,320,000	1,265,640	22,121,046	6,198,954
Fifty dollars		21,400,000	460,600	17,742,595	3,657,405
One hundred dollars	20,000	45,074,300	688,200	40,070,200	5,004,100
Five hundred dollars		62,094,000	302,500	57,850,000	4,244,000
One thousand dollars		182,181,000	981,000	174,300,500	7,880,500
Five thousand dollars	50,000	572,105,000	4,810,000	564,680,000	7,425,000
Ten thousand dollars	50,000	590,000,000	9,530,000	575,940,000	14,060,000
Total	120,000	1,501,174,300	18,037,940	1,452,704,341	48,469,959
1896.					
Twenty dollars		28,320,000	893,220	23,014,266	5,305,734
Fifty dollars		21,400,000	559,650	18,302,245	3,097,755
One hundred dollars		45,074,300	790,400	40,860,600	4,213,700
Five hundred dollars		62,094,000	446,500	58,296,500	3,797,500
One thousand dollars		182,181,000	1,487,000	175,787,500	6,393,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	572,120,000	1,420,000	566,100,000	6,020,000
Ten thousand dollars	4,840,000	594,840,000	4,910,000	580,850,000	13,990,000
Total	4,855,000	1,506,029,300	10,506,770	1,463,211,111	42,818,189
1897.					
Twenty dollars	10,000	28,330,000	385,120	23,399,386	4,930,614
Fifty dollars		21,400,000	239,200	18,591,445	2,808,555
One hundred dollars		45,074,300	396,700	41,257,300	3,817,000
Five hundred dollars		62,094,000	293,000	58,589,500	3,504,500
One thousand dollars		182,181,000	702,000	176,489,500	5,691,500
Five thousand dollars		572,120,000	460,000	566,560,000	5,560,000
Ten thousand dollars		594,840,000	1,520,000	582,370,000	12,470,000
Total	10,000	1,506,039,300	4,046,020	1,467,257,131	38,782,169

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No. 32.—GOLD CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1898.					
Twenty dollars		$28,330,000	$255,920	$23,655,306	$4,674,694
Fifty dollars		21,400,000	152,200	18,743,645	2,656,355
One hundred dollars		45,074,300	184,400	41,441,700	3,632,600
Five hundred dollars		62,094,000	103,500	58,693,000	3,401,000
One thousand dollars		182,181,000	161,000	176,650,500	5,530,500
Five thousand dollars		572,120,000	355,000	566,915,000	5,205,000
Ten thousand dollars		594,840,000	150,000	582,520,000	12,320,000
Total		1,506,039,300	1,362,020	1,468,619,151	37,420,149
1899.					
Twenty dollars		28,330,000	183,730	23,839,036	4,490,964
Fifty dollars		21,400,000	118,000	18,861,645	2,538,355
One hundred dollars		45,074,300	149,100	41,590,800	3,483,500
Five hundred dollars		62,094,000	116,500	58,809,500	3,284,500
One thousand dollars		182,181,000	160,000	176,810,500	5,370,500
Five thousand dollars		572,120,000	435,000	567,310,000	4,810,000
Ten thousand dollars		594,840,000	1,960,000	584,520,000	10,320,000
Total		1,506,039,300	3,122,330	1,471,741,481	34,297,819
1900.					
Twenty dollars	$53,590,000	81,920,000	2,584,640	26,423,676	55,496,324
Fifty dollars	19,100,000	40,500,000	1,248,800	20,110,445	20,389,555
One hundred dollars	19,160,000	64,234,300	1,488,200	43,079,000	21,155,300
Five hundred dollars	7,750,000	69,844,000	1,109,000	59,918,500	9,925,500
One thousand dollars	27,700,000	209,881,000	1,630,000	178,440,500	31,440,500
Five thousand dollars	23,915,000	596,035,000	3,265,000	570,575,000	25,460,000
Ten thousand dollars	66,110,000	660,950,000	12,500,000	597,020,000	63,930,000
Total	217,325,000	1,723,364,300	23,825,640	1,495,567,121	227,797,179

No. 33.—SILVER CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1878.					
Ten dollars	$123,220	$123,220			$123,220.00
Twenty dollars	10,240	10,240			10,240.00
Fifty dollars	13,250	13,250			13,250.00
One hundred dollars	179,700	179,700			179,700.00
Five hundred dollars	268,000	268,000			268,000.00
One thousand dollars	1,256,000	1,256,000			1,256,000.00
Total	1,850,410	1,850,410			1,850,410.00
1879.					
Ten dollars	43,780	167,000	$3,170.00	$3,170.00	163,830.00
Twenty dollars	85,760	96,000	580.00	580.00	95,420.00
Fifty dollars	131,750	145,000			145,000.00
One hundred dollars	301,300	481,000	5,300.00	5,300.00	475,700.00
Five hundred dollars	2,000,000	2,268,000	1,768,000.00	1,768,000.00	500,000.00
One thousand dollars	6,587,000	7,843,000	6,683,000.00	6,683,000.00	1,160,000.00
Total	9,149,590	11,000,030	8,460,050.00	8,460,050.00	2,539,950.00
1880.					
Ten dollars	2,007,000	2,174,000	23,490.00	26,660.00	2,147,340.00
Twenty dollars	1,890,000	1,986,000	10,540.00	11,120.00	1,974,880.00
Fifty dollars	1,195,000	1,340,000	11,050.00	11,050.00	1,328,950.00
One hundred dollars	1,449,000	1,930,000	20,100.00	25,400.00	1,904,600.00
Five hundred dollars	750,000	3,018,000	20,500.00	1,788,500.00	1,229,500.00
One thousand dollars	2,727,000	10,570,000	98,000.00	6,781,000.00	3,789,000.00
Total	10,018,000	21,018,000	183,680.00	8,643,730.00	12,374,270.00
1881.					
Ten dollars	18,700,000	20,874,000	480,310.00	506,970.00	20,367,030.00
Twenty dollars	16,560,000	18,546,000	372,780.00	383,900.00	18,162,100.00
Fifty dollars	2,310,000	3,650,000	157,350.00	168,400.00	3,481,600.00
One hundred dollars	2,410,000	4,340,000	285,300.00	310,700.00	4,029,300.00
Five hundred dollars	632,000	3,650,000	215,000.00	2,003,500.00	1,646,500.00
One thousand dollars	300,000	10,870,000	609,000.00	7,390,000.00	3,480,000.00
Total	40,912,000	61,930,000	2,119,740.00	10,763,470.00	51,166,530.00

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No. 33.—SILVER CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1882.					
Ten dollars	$12,240,000	$33,114,000	$3,361,310.00	$3,868,280.00	$29,245,720.00
Twenty dollars	9,040,000	27,586,000	2,241,860.00	2,625,760.00	24,960,240.00
Fifty dollars	400,000	4,050,000	598,050.00	766,450.00	3,283,550.00
One hundred dollars	800,000	5,140,000	808,600.00	1,119,300.00	4,020,700.00
Five hundred dollars	700,000	4,350,000	612,000.00	2,615,500.00	1,734,500.00
One thousand dollars	1,120,000	11,990,000	1,748,000.00	9,138,000.00	2,852,000.00
Total	24,300,000	86,230,000	9,369,820.00	20,133,290.00	66,096,710.00
1883.					
Ten dollars	11,880,000	44,994,000	4,237,828.00	8,106,108.00	36,887,892.00
Twenty dollars	13,360,000	40,946,000	3,167,456.00	5,793,216.00	35,152,784.00
Fifty dollars	1,600,000	5,650,000	886,615.00	1,653,065.00	3,996,935.00
One hundred dollars	2,400,000	7,540,000	1,173,480.00	2,292,780.00	5,247,220.00
Five hundred dollars	1,800,000	6,150,000	1,008,500.00	3,624,000.00	2,526,000.00
One thousand dollars	4,000,000	15,990,000	2,046,000.00	11,184,000.00	4,806,000.00
Total	35,040,000	121,270,000	12,519,879.00	32,653,169.00	88,616,831.00
1884.					
Ten dollars	19,000,000	63,994,000	8,397,180.00	16,503,288.00	47,490,712.00
Twenty dollars	20,080,000	61,026,000	7,368,260.00	13,161,476.00	47,864,524.00
Fifty dollars	3,200,000	8,850,000	903,300.00	2,556,365.00	6,293,635.00
One hundred dollars	4,000,000	11,540,000	1,107,900.00	3,400,680.00	8,139,320.00
Five hundred dollars	2,500,000	8,650,000	648,500.00	4,272,500.00	4,377,500.00
One thousand dollars	3,500,000	19,490,000	1,580,000.00	12,764,000.00	6,726,000.00
Total	52,280,000	173,550,000	20,005,140.00	52,658,309.00	120,891,691.00
1885.					
Ten dollars	14,040,000	78,034,000	9,783,585.00	26,286,873.00	51,747,127.00
Twenty dollars	12,160,000	73,186,000	8,013,560.00	21,175,036.00	52,010,964.00
Fifty dollars	2,200,000	11,050,000	839,600.00	3,395,965.00	7,654,035.00
One hundred dollars	2,600,000	14,140,000	860,800.00	4,261,480.00	9,878,520.00
Five hundred dollars	5,000,000	13,650,000	467,500.00	4,740,000.00	8,910,000.00
One thousand dollars	4,000,000	23,490,000	1,025,000.00	13,789,000.00	9,701,000.00
Total	40,000,000	213,550,000	20,990,045.00	73,648,354.00	139,901,646.00
1886.					
Ten dollars	3,800,000	81,834,000	5,277,740.00	31,564,613.00	50,269,387.00
Twenty dollars	800,000	73,986,000	7,853,336.00	29,028,372.00	44,957,628.00
Fifty dollars		11,050,000	269,195.00	3,665,160.00	7,384,840.00
One hundred dollars		14,140,000	267,700.00	4,529,180.00	9,610,820.00
Five hundred dollars		13,650,000	7,075,000.00	11,815,000.00	1,835,000.00
One thousand dollars		23,490,000	7,781,000.00	21,570,000.00	1,920,000.00
Total	4,600,000	218,150,000	28,523,971.00	102,172,325.00	115,977,675.00
1887.					
One dollar	14,156,000	14,156,000	176,503.90	176,503.90	13,979,496.10
Two dollars	8,976,000	8,976,000	70,003.60	70,003.60	8,905,996.40
Five dollars	7,760,000	7,760,000	31,758.50	31,758.50	7,728,241.50
Ten dollars	10,440,000	92,274,000	6,508,517.00	38,073,130.00	54,200,870.00
Twenty dollars	9,520,000	83,506,000	3,848,612.00	32,876,984.00	50,629,016.00
Fifty dollars	1,000,000	12,050,000	3,188,740.00	6,853,900.00	5,196,100.00
One hundred dollars		14,140,000	5,897,390.00	10,426,570.00	3,713,430.00
Five hundred dollars		13,650,000	1,166,000.00	12,981,000.00	669,000.00
One thousand dollars		23,490,000	1,399,000.00	22,969,000.00	521,000.00
Total	51,852,000	270,002,000	22,286,525.00	124,458,850.00	145,543,150.00
1888.					
One dollar	14,172,000	28,328,000	1,419,892.10	1,596,396.00	26,731,604.00
Two dollars	10,424,000	19,400,000	732,758.40	802,762.00	18,597,238.00
Five dollars	44,700,000	52,460,000	818,381.50	850,140.00	51,609,860.00
Ten dollars	36,520,000	128,794,000	10,255,360.00	48,328,490.00	80,465,510.00
Twenty dollars	80,000	83,586,000	6,868,856.00	39,745,840.00	43,840,160.00
Fifty dollars		12,050,000	804,500.00	7,658,400.00	4,391,600.00
One hundred dollars		14,140,000	660,130.00	11,086,700.00	3,053,300.00
Five hundred dollars		13,650,000	188,500.00	13,169,500.00	480,500.00
One thousand dollars		23,490,000	199,000.00	23,168,000.00	322,000.00
Total	105,896,000	375,898,000	21,947,378.00	146,406,228.00	229,491,772.00

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No. 33.—SILVER CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1889.					
One dollar	$8,772,000	$37,100,000	$7,595,632.20	$9,192,028.20	$27,907,971.80
Two dollars	5,800,000	25,200,000	4,159,572.80	4,962,334.80	20,237,665.20
Five dollars	38,540,000	91,000,000	4,570,120.00	5,420,260.00	85,579,740.00
Ten dollars	20,480,000	149,274,000	13,508,887.00	61,837,377.00	87,436,623.00
Twenty dollars	160,000	83,746,000	8,890,544.00	48,636,384.00	35,109,616.00
Fifty dollars		12,050,000	932,790.00	8,591,190.00	3,458,810.00
One hundred dollars		14,140,000	727,480.00	11,814,180.00	2,325,820.00
Five hundred dollars		13,650,000	134,000.00	13,303,500.00	346,500.00
One thousand dollars		23,490,000	95,000.00	23,263,000.00	227,000.00
Total	73,752,000	449,650,000	40,614,026.00	187,020,254.00	262,629,746.00
1890.					
One dollar	14,700,000	51,800,000	11,473,489.70	20,665,517.90	31,134,482.10
Two dollars	9,280,000	34,480,000	6,959,904.80	11,922,239.60	22,557,760.40
Five dollars	28,100,000	119,100,000	11,552,583.50	16,972,843.50	102,127,156.50
Ten dollars	39,000,000	188,274,000	14,965,607.00	76,802,984.00	111,471,016.00
Twenty dollars		83,746,000	8,828,760.00	57,465,144.00	26,280,856.00
Fifty dollars	800,000	12,850,000	1,003,950.00	9,595,140.00	3,254,860.00
One hundred dollars	2,800,000	16,740,000	636,700.00	12,450,880.00	4,289,120.00
Five hundred dollars		13,650,000	93,000.00	13,396,500.00	253,500.00
One thousand dollars		23,490,000	56,000.00	23,319,000.00	171,000.00
Total	94,480,000	544,130,000	55,569,995.00	242,590,249.00	301,539,751.00
1891.					
One dollar	9,320,000	61,120,000	11,389,274.00	32,054,791.90	29,065,208.10
Two dollars	4,544,000	39,024,000	7,868,255.00	19,790,494.60	19,233,505.40
Five dollars	29,540,000	148,640,000	21,597,432.00	38,570,275.50	110,069,724.50
Ten dollars	18,880,000	207,154,000	19,766,485.00	96,569,469.00	110,584,531.00
Twenty dollars	10,320,000	94,066,000	8,199,620.00	65,664,764.00	28,401,236.00
Fifty dollars	3,400,000	16,250,000	792,100.00	10,387,240.00	5,862,760.00
One hundred dollars	3,000,000	19,740,000	885,400.00	13,336,280.00	6,403,720.00
Five hundred dollars	2,700,000	16,350,000	497,000.00	13,893,500.00	2,456,500.00
One thousand dollars	3,200,000	26,690,000	733,000.00	24,052,000.00	2,638,000.00
Total	84,904,000	629,034,000	71,728,566.00	314,318,815.00	314,715,185.00
1892.					
One dollar	12,872,000	73,992,000	14,625,433.00	46,680,224.90	27,311,775.10
Two dollars	7,424,000	46,448,000	9,527,668.00	29,318,162.60	17,129,837.40
Five dollars	23,060,000	172,300,000	31,298,010.00	69,868,285.50	102,431,714.50
Ten dollars	25,160,000	232,314,000	25,153,780.00	121,723,249.00	110,590,751.00
Twenty dollars	23,040,000	117,106,000	7,378,440.00	73,043,204.00	44,062,796.00
Fifty dollars	6,900,000	23,150,000	1,046,950.00	11,434,190.00	11,715,810.00
One hundred dollars	10,700,000	30,440,000	1,306,100.00	14,642,380.00	15,797,620.00
Five hundred dollars		16,350,000	1,275,500.00	15,169,000.00	1,181,000.00
One thousand dollars	100,000	26,790,000	1,345,000.00	25,397,000.00	1,393,000.00
Total	109,856,000	738,890,000	92,956,881.00	407,275,696.00	331,614,304.00
1893.					
One dollar	10,696,000	84,688,000	15,152,942.00	61,833,166.90	22,854,833.10
Two dollars	7,696,000	54,144,000	8,803,138.00	38,121,300.60	16,022,699.40
Five dollars	27,000,000	199,300,000	35,429,910.00	105,298,195.50	94,001,804.50
Ten dollars	27,280,000	259,594,000	30,657,010.00	152,380,259.00	107,213,741.00
Twenty dollars	22,800,000	139,906,000	10,539,600.00	83,582,804.00	56,323,196.00
Fifty dollars	5,700,000	28,850,000	3,224,800.00	14,658,990.00	14,191,010.00
One hundred dollars	8,600,000	39,040,000	5,634,400.00	20,276,780.00	18,763,220.00
Five hundred dollars	100,000	16,450,000	522,000.00	15,691,000.00	759,000.00
One thousand dollars	100,000	26,890,000	665,000.00	26,062,000.00	828,000.00
Total	109,972,000	848,862,000	110,628,800.00	517,904,496.00	330,957,504.00
1894.					
One dollar	12,828,000	97,516,000	13,401,604.00	75,234,770.90	22,281,229.10
Two dollars	8,040,000	62,184,000	8,696,326.00	46,817,626.60	15,366,373.40
Five dollars	32,540,000	231,840,000	38,889,920.00	144,188,115.50	87,651,884.50
Ten dollars	34,760,000	294,354,000	37,362,030.00	189,742,289.00	104,611,711.00
Twenty dollars	28,960,000	168,866,000	16,433,620.00	100,016,424.00	68,849,576.00
Fifty dollars	2,620,000	31,470,000	3,654,500.00	18,313,490.00	13,156,510.00
One hundred dollars	10,570,000	49,610,000	5,107,000.00	25,383,780.00	24,226,220.00
Five hundred dollars		16,450,000	276,000.00	15,967,000.00	483,000.00
One thousand dollars		26,890,000	306,000.00	26,368,000.00	522,000.00
Total	130,318,000	979,180,000	124,127,000.00	642,031,496.00	337,148,504.00

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No. 33.—SILVER CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1895.					
One dollar	$18,856,000	$116,372,000	$13,895,523.00	$89,130,293.90	$27,241,706.10
Two dollars	10,304,000	72,488,000	9,003,322.00	55,820,948.60	16,667,051.40
Five dollars	36,680,000	268,520,000	36,069,175.00	180,257,290.50	88,262,709.50
Ten dollars	28,040,000	322,394,000	34,228,110.00	223,970,399.00	98,423,601.00
Twenty dollars	19,120,000	187,986,000	20,844,720.00	120,861,144.00	67,124,856.00
Fifty dollars	1,320,000	32,790,000	3,574,250.00	21,887,740.00	10,902,260.00
One hundred dollars	850,000	50,460,000	5,511,900.00	30,895,680.00	19,564,320.00
Five hundred dollars	.....	16,450,000	140,000.00	16,107,000.00	343,000.00
One thousand dollars	.....	26,890,000	157,000.00	26,525,000.00	365,000.00
Total	115,170,000	1,094,350,000	123,424,000.00	765,455,496.00	328,894,504.00
1896.					
One dollar	19,248,000	135,620,000	17,049,336.00	106,179,629.90	29,440,370.10
Two dollars	8,880,000	81,368,000	9,758,844.00	65,579,792.60	15,788,207.40
Five dollars	45,880,000	314,400,000	40,167,740.00	220,425,030.50	93,974,969.50
Ten dollars	45,320,000	367,714,000	37,715,320.00	261,685,719.00	106,028,281.00
Twenty dollars	18,640,000	206,626,000	23,505,360.00	144,366,504.00	62,259,496.00
Fifty dollars	5,560,000	38,350,000	4,347,600.00	26,235,340.00	12,114,660.00
One hundred dollars	16,480,000	60,940,000	7,514,300.00	38,409,980.00	22,530,020.00
Five hundred dollars	.....	16,450,000	102,500.00	16,209,500.00	240,500.00
One thousand dollars	.....	26,890,000	122,000.00	26,647,000.00	243,000.00
Total	154,008,000	1,248,358,000	140,283,000.00	905,738,496.00	342,619,504.00
1897.					
One dollar	21,436,000	157,056,000	19,812,166.00	125,991,795.90	31,064,204.10
Two dollars	12,416,000	93,784,000	10,081,533.00	75,661,325.60	18,122,674.40
Five dollars	51,620,000	366,020,000	43,858,735.00	264,283,765.50	101,736,234.50
Ten dollars	46,640,000	414,354,000	39,295,755.00	300,981,474.00	113,372,526.00
Twenty dollars	25,920,000	232,546,000	21,031,486.00	165,397,990.00	67,148,010.00
Fifty dollars	7,200,000	45,550,000	4,300,675.00	30,536,015.00	15,013,985.00
One hundred dollars	13,200,000	74,140,000	7,070,650.00	45,480,630.00	28,659,370.00
Five hundred dollars	.....	16,450,000	63,000.00	16,272,500.00	177,500.00
One thousand dollars	.....	26,890,000	58,000.00	26,705,000.00	185,000.00
Total	178,432,000	1,426,790,000	145,572,000.00	1,051,310,496.00	375,479,504.00
1898.					
One dollar	19,980,000	177,036,000	20,142,265.00	146,134,060.90	30,901,939.10
Two dollars	11,320,000	105,104,000	10,666,860.00	86,328,185.60	18,775,814.40
Five dollars	48,760,000	414,780,000	41,118,885.00	305,402,650.50	109,377,349.50
Ten dollars	48,280,000	462,634,000	35,999,060.00	336,980,534.00	125,653,466.00
Twenty dollars	32,080,000	264,626,000	18,165,180.00	183,563,170.00	81,062,830.00
Fifty dollars	11,800,000	57,350,000	3,969,750.00	34,505,765.00	22,844,235.00
One hundred dollars	1,000,000	75,140,000	20,163,500.00	65,644,130.00	9,495,870.00
Five hundred dollars	100,000	16,550,000	101,500.00	16,374,000.00	176,000.00
One thousand dollars	300,000	27,190,000	216,000.00	26,921,000.00	269,000.00
Total	173,620,000	1,600,410,000	150,543,000.00	1,201,853,496.00	398,556,504.00
1899.					
One dollar	31,408,000	208,444,060	21,568,208.00	167,702,268.90	40,741,731.10
Two dollars	15,712,000	120,816,000	11,495,395.00	97,823,580.60	22,992,419.40
Five dollars	40,500,000	455,280,000	42,982,197.00	348,384,847.50	106,895,152.50
Ten dollars	37,640,000	500,274,000	37,100,595.00	374,081,129.00	126,192,871.00
Twenty dollars	19,600,000	284,226,000	20,049,880.00	203,613,050.00	80,612,950.00
Fifty dollars	6,500,000	63,850,000	6,378,125.00	40,883,890.00	22,966,110.00
One hundred dollars	.....	75,140,000	4,080,100.00	69,724,230.00	5,415,770.00
Five hundred dollars	.....	16,550,000	62,500.00	16,436,500.00	113,500.00
One thousand dollars	.....	27,190,000	114,000.00	27,035,000.00	155,000.00
Total	151,360,000	1,751,770,000	143,831,000.00	1,345,684,496.00	406,085,504.00
1900.					
One dollar	38,368,000	246,812,000	26,887,693.00	194,589,961.90	52,222,038.10
Two dollars	21,088,000	141,904,000	13,241,736.00	111,065,316.60	30,838,683.40
Five dollars	48,140,000	503,420,000	41,030,180.00	389,415,027.50	114,004,972.50
Ten dollars	43,720,000	543,994,000	36,775,520.00	410,856,649.00	133,137,351.00
Twenty dollars	5,200,000	289,426,000	20,980,800.00	224,593,850.00	64,832,150.00
Fifty dollars	3,800,000	67,650,000	10,974,525.00	51,858,415.00	15,791,585.00
One hundred dollars	6,400,000	81,540,000	8,084,550.00	77,808,780.00	3,731,220.00
Five hundred dollars	100,000	16,650,000	100,500.00	16,537,000.00	113,000.00
One thousand dollars	5,300,000	32,490,000	4,111,000.00	31,146,000.00	1,344,000.00
Total	172,116,000	1,923,886,000	162,186,504.00	1,507,871,000.00	416,015,000.00

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No. 34.—CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ACT OF JUNE 8, 1872, OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1873.					
Five thousand dollars	$11,790,000	$11,790,000	$3,310,000	$3,310,000	$8,480,000
Ten thousand dollars	45,450,000	45,450,000	22,120,000	22,120,000	23,330,000
Total	57,240,000	57,240,000	25,430,000	25,430,000	31,810,000
1874.					
Five thousand dollars	7,895,000	19,685,000	8,855,000	12,165,000	7,520,000
Ten thousand dollars	72,770,000	118,220,000	44,630,000	66,750,000	51,470,000
Total	80,665,000	137,905,000	53,485,000	78,915,000	58,990,000
1875.					
Five thousand dollars	4,525,000	24,210,000	7,550,000	19,715,000	4,495,000
Ten thousand dollars	76,570,000	194,790,000	73,490,000	140,240,000	54,550,000
Total	81,095,000	219,000,000	81,040,000	159,955,000	59,045,000
1876.					
Five thousand dollars	28,760,000	52,970,000	19,595,000	39,310,000	13,660,000
Ten thousand dollars	53,640,000	248,430,000	88,710,000	228,950,000	19,480,000
Total	82,400,000	301,400,000	108,305,000	268,260,000	33,140,000
1877.					
Five thousand dollars	7,135,000	60,105,000	11,625,000	50,935,000	9,170,000
Ten thousand dollars	69,750,000	318,180,000	44,420,000	273,370,000	44,810,000
Total	76,885,000	378,285,000	56,045,000	324,305,000	53,980,000
1878.					
Five thousand dollars	7,300,000	67,405,000	11,055,000	61,990,000	5,415,000
Ten thousand dollars	79,380,000	397,560,000	83,360,000	356,730,000	40,830,000
Total	86,680,000	464,965,000	94,415,000	418,720,000	46,245,000
1879.					
Five thousand dollars	7,435,000	74,840,000	9,500,000	71,490,000	3,350,000
Ten thousand dollars	82,330,000	479,890,000	97,180,000	453,910,000	25,980,000
Total	89,765,000	554,730,000	106,680,000	525,400,000	29,330,000
1880.					
Five thousand dollars	4,015,000	78,855,000	5,240,000	76,730,000	2,125,000
Ten thousand dollars	43,040,000	522,930,000	56,870,000	510,780,000	12,150,000
Total	47,055,000	601,785,000	62,110,000	587,510,000	14,275,000
1881.					
Five thousand dollars	2,215,000	81,070,000	2,875,000	79,605,000	1,465,000
Ten thousand dollars	15,350,000	538,280,000	17,350,000	528,130,000	10,150,000
Total	17,565,000	619,350,000	20,225,000	607,735,000	11,615,000
1882.					
Five thousand dollars	2,950,000	84,020,000	1,875,000	81,480,000	2,540,000
Ten thousand dollars	13,960,000	552,240,000	13,290,000	541,420,000	10,820,000
Total	16,910,000	636,260,000	15,165,000	622,900,000	13,360,000
1883.					
Five thousand dollars	3,470,000	87,490,000	3,520,000	85,000,000	2,490,000
Ten thousand dollars	16,560,000	568,800,000	16,690,000	558,110,000	10,690,000
Total	20,030,000	656,290,000	20,210,000	643,110,000	13,180,000
1884.					
Five thousand dollars	4,300,000	91,790,000	4,520,000	89,520,000	2,270,000
Ten thousand dollars	22,570,000	591,370,000	23,300,000	581,410,000	9,960,000
Total	26,870,000	683,160,000	27,820,000	670,930,000	12,230,000

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No. 34.—CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ACT OF JUNE 8, 1872, OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1885.					
Five thousand dollars	$5,785,000	$97,575,000	$4,390,000	$93,910,000	$3,665,000
Ten thousand dollars	50,770,000	642,140,000	35,110,000	616,520,000	25,620,000
Total	56,555,000	739,715,000	39,500,000	710,430,000	29,285,000
1886.					
Five thousand dollars	4,630,000	102,205,000	6,085,000	99,995,000	2,210,000
Ten thousand dollars	43,020,000	685,160,000	52,740,000	669,260,000	15,900,000
Total	47,650,000	787,365,000	58,825,000	769,255,000	18,110,000
1887.					
Five thousand dollars		102,205,000	1,740,000	101,735,000	470,000
Ten thousand dollars	28,400,000	713,560,000	35,750,000	705,010,000	8,550,000
Total	28,400,000	815,765,000	37,490,000	806,745,000	9,020,000
1888.					
Five thousand dollars	230,000	102,435,000	65,000	101,800,000	635,000
Ten thousand dollars	30,176,000	743,730,000	24,490,000	729,500,000	14,230,000
Total	30,400,000	846,165,000	24,555,000	831,300,000	14,865,000
1889.					
Five thousand dollars		102,435,000	90,000	101,890,000	545,000
Ten thousand dollars	32,650,000	776,380,000	30,230,000	759,730,000	16,650,000
Total	32,650,000	878,815,000	30,320,000	861,620,000	17,195,000
1890.					
Five thousand dollars		102,435,000	95,000	101,985,000	450,000
Ten thousand dollars	23,480,000	799,860,000	28,190,000	787,920,000	11,940,000
Total	23,480,000	902,295,000	28,285,000	889,905,000	12,390,000
1891.					
Five thousand dollars		102,435,000	150,000	102,135,000	300,000
Ten thousand dollars	39,440,000	839,300,000	27,900,000	815,820,000	23,480,000
Total	39,440,000	941,735,000	28,050,000	917,955,000	23,780,000
1892.					
Five thousand dollars		102,435,000	10,000	102,145,000	290,000
Ten thousand dollars	70,800,000	910,100,000	64,150,000	879,970,000	30,130,000
Total	70,800,000	1,012,535,000	64,160,000	982,115,000	30,420,000
1893.					
Five thousand dollars	5,000	102,440,000	50,000	102,195,000	245,000
Ten thousand dollars	42,630,000	952,730,000	60,600,000	940,570,000	12,160,000
Total	42,635,000	1,055,170,000	60,650,000	1,042,765,000	12,405,000
1894.					
Five thousand dollars	190,000	102,630,000	40,000	102,235,000	395,000
Ten thousand dollars	78,400,000	1,031,130,000	30,920,000	971,490,000	59,640,000
Total	78,590,000	1,133,760,000	30,960,000	1,073,725,000	60,035,000
1895.					
Five thousand dollars	20,000	102,650,000	120,000	102,355,000	295,000
Ten thousand dollars	67,560,000	1,098,690,000	71,700,000	1,043,190,000	55,500,000
Total	67,580,000	1,201,340,000	71,820,000	1,145,545,000	55,795,000
1896.					
Five thousand dollars	1,840,000	104,490,000	1,935,000	104,290,000	200,000
Ten thousand dollars	70,970,000	1,169,660,000	94,460,000	1,137,650,000	32,010,000
Total	72,810,000	1,274,150,000	96,395,000	1,241,940,000	32,210,000

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No. 34.—CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ACT OF JUNE 8, 1872, OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1897.					
Five thousand dollars	$1,390,000	$105,880,000	$390,000	$104,680,000	$1,200,000
Ten thousand dollars	104,710,000	1,274,370,000	75,580,000	1,213,230,000	61,140,000
Total	106,100,000	1,380,250,000	75,970,000	1,317,910,000	62,340,000
1898.					
Five thousand dollars	55,000	105,935,000	400,000	105,080,000	855,000
Ten thousand dollars	53,100,000	1,327,470,000	88,490,000	1,301,720,000	25,750,000
Total	53,155,000	1,433,405,000	88,890,000	1,406,800,000	26,605,000
1899.					
Five thousand dollars		105,935,000	450,000	105,530,000	405,000
Ten thousand dollars	30,800,000	1,358,270,000	35,600,000	1,337,320,000	20,950,000
Total	30,800,000	1,464,205,000	36,050,000	1,442,850,000	21,355,000
1900.					
Five thousand dollars		105,935,000	370,000	105,900,000	35,000
Ten thousand dollars	9,420,000	1,367,690,000	26,700,000	1,364,020,000	3,670,000
Total	9,420,000	1,473,625,000	27,070,000	1,469,920,000	3,705,000

No. 35.—AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND GOLD, SILVER, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1866.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1866.					
One dollar	$714,000	$18,846,000	$1,266,495.15	$1,637,240.90	$17,208,759.10
Two dollars	664,000	20,560,000	1,421,898.50	1,750,164.75	18,809,835.25
Five dollars		96,663,820	588,593.50	1,217,894.50	95,445,925.50
Ten dollars		110,005,040	473,548.00	987,184.50	109,017,855.50
Twenty dollars	156,360	87,076,040	1,071,932.00	1,891,747.00	85,184,293.00
Fifty dollars		30,055,200	406,892.50	732,462.50	29,322,737.50
One hundred dollars	2,791,300	37,135,300	2,513,075.00	3,028,915.00	34,106,385.00
Five hundred dollars	11,000,000	44,914,000	387,425.00	9,488,400.00	35,425,600.00
One thousand dollars	34,546,000	83,950,000	11,355,800.00	25,004,800.00	58,945,200.00
Five thousand dollars	82,000,000	82,000,000	73,800,000.00	73,800,000.00	8,200,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	
Total	132,871,660	612,205,400	94,285,659.65	120,538,809.15	491,666,590.85
Unknown, in reserve		79,932,425			79,932,425.00
Net	132,871,660	532,272,975	94,285,659.65	120,538,809.15	411,734,165.85
1867.					
One dollar	1,500,000	20,346,000	3,220,683.25	4,857,924.15	15,488,075.85
Two dollars	2,000,000	22,560,000	3,691,717.10	5,441,881.85	17,118,118.15
Five dollars		96,663,820	30,397,678.75	31,615,573.25	65,048,246.75
Ten dollars		110,005,040	22,679,294.75	23,666,479.25	86,338,560.75
Twenty dollars	203,920	87,279,960	19,271,830.00	21,163,577.00	66,116,383.00
Fifty dollars		30,055,200	2,985,275.00	3,717,737.50	26,337,462.50
One hundred dollars	2,738,200	39,873,500	7,576,750.00	10,605,665.00	29,267,835.00
Five hundred dollars	3,493,000	48,407,000	5,979,825.00	15,468,225.00	32,938,775.00
One thousand dollars	71,639,000	155,589,000	77,369,900.00	102,374,700.00	53,214,300.00
Five thousand dollars	85,520,000	167,520,000	75,050,000.00	148,850,000.00	18,670,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	4,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	
Total	171,094,120	783,299,520	252,222,953.85	372,761,763.00	410,537,757.00
Unknown, in reserve		13,806,000			13,806,000.00
Net	171,094,120	769,493,520	252,222,953.85	372,761,763.00	396,731,757.00
1868.					
One dollar	2,483,348	22,829,348	4,297,683.25	9,155,607.40	13,673,740.60
Two dollars	3,510,696	26,070,696	4,667,751.70	10,109,633.55	15,961,062.45
Five dollars		96,663,820	2,210,801.25	33,826,374.50	62,837,445.50
Ten dollars		110,005,040	3,506,372.50	27,172,851.75	82,832,188.25
Twenty dollars	205,400	87,485,360	2,594,285.00	23,757,862.00	63,727,498.00
Fifty dollars		30,055,200	841,932.50	4,559,670.00	25,495,530.00
One hundred dollars	2,204,000	42,077,500	3,173,875.00	13,779,540.00	28,297,960.00
Five hundred dollars	4,179,500	52,586,500	3,458,475.00	18,926,700.00	33,659,800.00
One thousand dollars	19,870,000	175,459,000	16,980,000.00	119,354,700.00	56,104,300.00
Five thousand dollars	61,625,000	229,145,000	63,170,000.00	212,020,000.00	17,125,000.00
Ten thousand dollars		5,000,000		5,000,000.00	
Total	94,077,944	877,377,464	104,901,176.20	477,662,939.20	399,714,524.80
Unknown, in reserve		19,872,484			19,872,484.80
Net	94,077,944	857,504,980	104,901,176.20	477,662,939.20	379,842,040.00

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No. 35.—Amount of United States Notes, Treasury Notes, and Gold, Silver, and Currency Certificates, etc.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1869.					
One dollar	$5,522,000	$28,351,348	$4,929,028.40	$14,084,635.80	$14,266,712.20
Two dollars	8,000,432	34,071,128	5,287,765.90	15,397,399.45	18,673,728.55
Five dollars	4,336,180	101,000,000	6,641,495.50	40,467,870.00	60,532,130.00
Ten dollars	8,004,960	118,010,000	6,833,888.00	34,006,739.75	84,003,260.25
Twenty dollars	16,227,580	103,712,940	6,041,389.00	29,799,251.00	73,913,689.00
Fifty dollars		30,055,200	7,211,355.00	11,771,025.00	18,284,175.00
One hundred dollars	8,265,400	50,342,900	8,600,685.00	22,380,225.00	27,962,675.00
Five hundred dollars	12,498,500	65,085,000	9,777,975.00	28,704,675.00	36,380,325.00
One thousand dollars	32,961,000	208,420,000	19,829,000.00	139,183,700.00	69,236,300.00
Five thousand dollars	62,290,000	291,435,000	50,365,000.00	262,385,000.00	29,050,000.00
Ten thousand dollars		5,000,000		5,000,000.00	
Total	158,106,052	1,035,483,516	125,517,581.80	603,180,521.00	432,302,995.00
Unknown, in reserve		39,444,855			39,444,855.00
Net	158,106,052	996,038,661	125,517,581.80	603,180,521.00	392,858,140.00
1870.					
One dollar	8,220,000	36,571,348	4,422,884.45	18,507,520.25	18,063,827.75
Two dollars	14,032,000	48,103,128	5,209,611.30	20,607,010.75	27,496,117.25
Five dollars	19,580,000	120,580,000	9,493,971.25	49,961,841.25	70,618,158.75
Ten dollars	37,920,000	155,930,000	17,681,072.50	51,687,812.25	104,242,187.75
Twenty dollars	23,927,060	127,640,000	9,871,903.00	39,671,154.00	87,968,846.00
Fifty dollars	20,600,000	50,655,200	6,677,217.50	18,448,242.50	32,206,957.50
One hundred dollars	29,902,000	80,244,900	8,308,660.00	30,688,885.00	49,556,015.00
Five hundred dollars	3,501,000	68,586,000	14,507,975.00	43,212,650.00	25,373,350.00
One thousand dollars	10,053,000	218,473,000	34,278,000.00	173,461,700.00	45,011,300.00
Five thousand dollars	36,255,000	327,690,000	46,865,000.00	309,250,000.00	18,440,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	25,530,000	30,530,000	14,400,000.00	19,400,000.00	11,130,000.00
Total	229,520,060	1,265,003,576	171,716,295.00	774,896,816.00	490,106,760.00
In reserve		96,801,760			96,801,760.00
Net	229,520,060	1,168,201,816	171,716,295.00	774,896,816.00	393,305,000.00
1871.					
One dollar	7,480,611	44,050,899	5,002,208.45	23,509,728.70	20,541,170.30
Two dollars	5,985,000	53,195,128	6,821,860.80	27,428,871.55	25,766,256.45
Five dollars	5,860,000	112,440,000	14,016,532.25	63,978,373.50	48,461,626.50
Ten dollars	11,266,000	145,830,000	16,997,841.50	68,685,653.75	77,144,346.25
Twenty dollars	12,995,000	124,275,000	16,637,793.00	56,308,947.00	67,966,053.00
Fifty dollars	6,555,000	47,155,200	5,089,320.00	23,537,562.50	23,617,637.50
One hundred dollars	8,785,700	65,944,900	9,274,880.00	39,963,765.00	25,981,135.00
Five hundred dollars	27,485,000	94,030,000	18,525,875.00	61,738,525.00	32,291,475.00
One thousand dollars	44,883,000	254,356,000	40,825,000.00	214,286,700.00	40,069,300.00
Five thousand dollars	16,650,000	344,340,000	29,870,000.00	339,120,000.00	5,220,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	29,220,000	59,750,000	29,310,000.00	48,710,000.00	11,040,000.00
Total	177,165,311	1,345,367,127	192,371,311.00	967,268,127.00	378,099,000.00
1872.					
One dollar	9,931,304	53,982,203	5,724,516.60	29,234,245.30	24,747,957.70
Two dollars	9,172,000	62,367,128	7,566,791.90	34,995,663.45	27,371,464.55
Five dollars	9,962,500	122,402,500	11,658,604.00	75,636,977.50	46,765,522.50
Ten dollars	12,210,000	158,040,000	13,584,505.50	82,270,159.25	75,769,840.75
Twenty dollars	13,001,000	137,276,000	13,290,176.50	69,599,123.50	67,676,876.50
Fifty dollars	4,035,000	51,190,200	2,700,294.50	26,237,857.00	24,952,343.00
One hundred dollars	5,998,000	71,942,900	5,384,965.00	45,348,730.00	26,594,170.00
Five hundred dollars	4,299,500	98,329,500	7,027,950.00	68,766,475.00	29,563,025.00
One thousand dollars	13,660,000	268,016,000	12,386,000.00	226,672,700.00	41,343,300.00
Five thousand dollars	15,940,000	360,280,000	12,765,000.00	351,885,000.00	8,395,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	34,620,000	94,370,000	28,190,000.00	76,900,000.00	17,470,000.00
Total	132,829,304	1,478,196,431	120,278,804.00	1,087,546,931.00	390,649,500.00
1873.					
One dollar	6,981,567	60,963,770	6,517,793.20	35,752,038.50	25,211,731.50
Two dollars	7,816,000	70,183,128	7,712,608.55	42,708,272.00	27,474,856.00
Five dollars	9,537,500	131,940,000	9,903,055.00	85,540,032.50	46,399,967.50
Ten dollars	9,930,000	167,970,000	12,367,770.75	94,637,930.00	73,332,070.00
Twenty dollars	10,284,060	147,560,000	10,743,576.50	80,342,700.00	67,217,300.00
Fifty dollars	3,000,000	54,190,200	1,755,468.00	27,993,325.00	26,196,875.00
One hundred dollars	5,955,500	77,898,400	3,594,970.00	48,943,700.00	28,954,700.00
Five hundred dollars	6,516,000	104,845,500	7,786,525.00	76,553,000.00	28,292,500.00
One thousand dollars	15,214,000	283,220,000	12,709,300.00	239,382,000.00	43,848,000.00
Five thousand dollars	22,565,000	382,845,000	15,020,000.00	366,905,000.00	15,940,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	78,530,000	172,900,000	46,220,000.00	123,120,000.00	49,780,000.00
Total	176,329,567	1,654,525,998	134,331,067.00	1,221,877,998.00	432,648,000.00
Unknown, destroyed			1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	176,329,567	1,654,525,998	135,331,067.00	1,222,877,998.00	431,648,000.00

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No. 35.—AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND GOLD, SILVER, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1874.					
One dollar	$8,931,669	$69,895,439	$8,571,888.50	$44,323,927.00	$25,571,512.00
Two dollars	10,177,520	80,360,648	9,534,938.00	52,243,210.00	28,117,438.00
Five dollars	12,595,760	144,535,760	8,452,272.50	93,992,305.00	50,543,455.00
Ten dollars	15,665,240	183,635,240	12,273,385.00	106,911,315.00	76,723,925.00
Twenty dollars	14,178,400	161,738,400	8,904,230.00	89,246,930.00	72,491,470.00
Fifty dollars	5,230,000	59,420,200	2,030,775.00	30,024,100.00	29,396,100.00
One hundred dollars	10,629,500	88,527,900	3,794,000.00	52,737,700.00	35,790,200.00
Five hundred dollars	20,249,000	125,094,500	37,175,500.00	113,728,500.00	11,366,000.00
One thousand dollars	32,739,000	315,969,000	14,447,000.00	253,829,000.00	62,140,000.00
Five thousand dollars	16,050,000	398,895,000	20,735,000.00	387,640,000.00	11,255,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	102,740,000	275,640,000	91,100,000.00	214,220,000.00	61,420,000.00
Total	249,186,089	1,903,712,087	217,018,989.00	1,438,896,987.00	464,815,100.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	249,186,089	1,903,712,087	217,018,989.00	1,439,896,987.00	463,815,100.00
1875.					
One dollar	14,626,156	84,521,595	12,780,804.50	57,104,731.50	27,416,863.50
Two dollars	10,934,400	91,295,048	12,706,512.00	64,949,722.00	26,345,326.00
Five dollars	6,926,000	151,461,760	12,617,201.50	106,609,506.50	44,852,253.50
Ten dollars	13,560,000	197,195,240	17,129,380.00	124,040,695.00	73,154,545.00
Twenty dollars	10,160,000	171,898,400	15,263,928.00	104,510,858.00	67,387,542.00
Fifty dollars	8,960,700	68,380,900	7,096,850.00	37,120,950.00	31,259,950.00
One hundred dollars	4,487,300	93,015,200	8,030,600.00	60,768,300.00	32,246,900.00
Five hundred dollars	31,540,500	156,635,000	9,560,000.00	123,288,500.00	33,346,500.00
One thousand dollars	16,373,000	332,342,000	29,315,000.00	283,144,000.00	49,198,000.00
Five thousand dollars	17,315,000	416,210,000	20,445,000.00	408,085,000.00	8,125,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	120,370,000	396,010,000	117,510,000.00	331,730,000.00	64,280,000.00
Total	255,253,056	2,158,965,143	262,455,276.00	1,701,352,263.00	457,612,880.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	255,253,056	2,158,965,143	262,455,276.00	1,702,352,263.00	456,612,880.00
1876.					
One dollar	13,444,758	97,966,353	12,854,116.60	69,958,848.10	28,007,504.90
Two dollars	12,792,000	104,087,048	11,656,846.40	76,606,568.40	27,480,479.60
Five dollars	13,080,000	164,541,760	11,614,081.00	118,223,587.50	46,318,172.50
Ten dollars	11,196,000	208,391,240	14,945,686.00	138,986,381.00	69,404,859.00
Twenty dollars	12,184,000	184,082,400	13,189,679.00	117,700,537.00	66,381,863.00
Fifty dollars	10,151,000	78,531,900	5,922,185.00	43,043,135.00	35,488,765.00
One hundred dollars	6,757,600	99,772,800	10,652,460.00	71,420,760.00	28,352,040.00
Five hundred dollars	15,255,500	171,890,500	11,915,500.00	135,204,000.00	36,686,500.00
One thousand dollars	8,201,000	340,543,000	15,585,500.00	298,729,500.00	41,813,500.00
Five thousand dollars	73,645,000	489,855,000	54,680,000.00	462,765,000.00	27,090,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	87,490,000	483,500,000	126,200,000.00	457,930,000.00	25,570,000.00
Total	264,196,858	2,423,162,001	289,216,054.00	1,990,568,317.00	432,593,684.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	264,196,858	2,423,162,001	289,216,054.00	1,991,568,317.00	431,593,684.00
1877.					
One dollar	10,147,399	108,113,752	12,994,606.10	82,953,454.20	25,160,297.80
Two dollars	9,432,000	113,519,048	11,542,653.40	88,149,221.80	25,369,826.20
Five dollars	14,180,000	178,721,760	11,199,948.50	129,423,536.00	49,298,224.00
Ten dollars	7,320,000	215,711,240	12,189,152.00	151,175,533.00	64,535,707.00
Twenty dollars	8,160,000	192,242,400	11,932,666.00	129,633,203.00	62,609,197.00
Fifty dollars	5,983,300	84,515,200	5,559,155.00	48,602,290.00	35,912,910.00
One hundred dollars	8,258,900	108,031,700	5,996,170.00	77,416,930.00	30,614,770.00
Five hundred dollars	8,431,500	180,322,000	8,215,500.00	143,419,500.00	36,902,500.00
One thousand dollars	10,694,000	351,237,000	11,829,000.00	310,558,500.00	40,678,500.00
Five thousand dollars	15,630,000	505,485,000	27,555,000.00	490,320,000.00	15,165,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	109,230,000	592,730,000	64,730,000.00	522,660,000.00	70,070,000.00
Total	207,467,099	2,630,629,100	183,743,851.00	2,174,312,168.00	456,316,932.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	207,467,099	2,630,629,100	183,743,851.00	2,175,312,168.00	455,316,932.00
1878.					
One dollar	7,562,351	115,676,103	11,792,774.50	94,746,228.70	20,929,874.30
Two dollars	6,288,000	119,807,048	10,746,878.00	98,896,099.80	20,910,948.20
Five dollars	15,820,000	194,541,760	10,448,667.50	139,872,203.50	54,669,556.50
Ten dollars	11,503,220	227,214,460	10,364,063.00	161,539,596.00	65,674,864.00
Twenty dollars	9,210,240	201,452,640	9,080,554.00	138,719,757.00	62,732,883.00
Fifty dollars	3,213,250	87,728,450	11,930,230.00	60,532,520.00	27,195,930.00
One hundred dollars	8,036,700	116,068,400	5,509,100.00	82,926,030.00	33,142,370.00
Five hundred dollars	6,880,000	187,202,000	9,614,000.00	153,033,500.00	34,168,500.00

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No. 35.—AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND GOLD, SILVER, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1878.					
One thousand dollars	$8,390,000	$359,627,000	$8,395,000.00	$318,953,500.00	$40,673,500.00
Five thousand dollars	15,575,000	521,060,000	19,925,000.00	510,245,000.00	10,815,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	113,670,000	706,400,000	114,510,000.00	637,170,000.00	69,230,000.00
Total	206,148,761	2,836,777,861	222,322,267.00	2,396,634,435.00	440,143,426.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	206,148,761	2,836,777,861	222,322,267.00	2,397,634,435.00	439,143,426.00
1879.					
One dollar	6,503,133	122,179,236	9,223,026.50	103,969,255.20	18,209,980.80
Two dollars	5,892,000	125,699,048	8,710,295.00	107,606,394.80	18,092,653.20
Five dollars	11,060,000	205,601,760	11,622,443.50	151,494,647.00	54,107,113.00
Ten dollars	9,323,780	236,538,240	10,196,252.00	171,735,848.00	64,802,392.00
Twenty dollars	7,485,760	208,938,400	9,650,836.00	148,370,593.00	60,567,807.00
Fifty dollars	2,531,750	90,260,200	4,059,340.00	64,591,860.00	25,668,340.00
One hundred dollars	5,632,400	121,700,800	5,561,390.00	88,487,420.00	33,213,380.00
Five hundred dollars	8,186,000	195,388,000	8,075,000.00	161,108,500.00	34,279,500.00
One thousand dollars	12,225,000	371,852,000	13,670,000.00	332,623,500.00	39,228,500.00
Five thousand dollars	15,670,000	536,730,000	16,680,000.00	526,925,000.00	9,805,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	90,830,000	797,230,000	123,070,000.00	760,240,000.00	36,990,000.00
Total	175,339,823	3,012,117,684	220,518,583.00	2,617,153,018.00	394,964,666.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	175,339,823	3,012,117,684	220,518,583.00	2,618,153,018.00	393,964,666.00
1880.					
One dollar	9,057,863	131,237,099	6,935,511.80	110,904,767.00	20,332,332.00
Two dollars	8,232,000	133,931,048	5,971,840.20	113,578,235.00	20,352,813.00
Five dollars	19,680,000	225,281,760	8,354,565.00	159,849,212.00	65,432,548.00
Ten dollars	18,527,000	255,065,240	6,265,301.00	178,001,149.00	77,064,091.00
Twenty dollars	19,250,000	228,188,400	5,698,620.00	154,069,213.00	74,119,187.00
Fifty dollars	2,595,000	92,855,200	2,125,395.00	66,717,255.00	26,137,945.00
One hundred dollars	4,501,700	126,202,500	2,604,610.00	91,092,030.00	35,110,470.00
Five hundred dollars	3,050,000	198,438,000	16,410,500.00	177,519,000.00	20,919,000.00
One thousand dollars	3,427,000	375,279,000	21,124,000.00	353,747,500.00	21,531,500.00
Five thousand dollars	5,015,000	541,745,000	10,945,000.00	537,870,000.00	3,875,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	45,040,000	842,270,000	64,570,000.00	824,810,000.00	17,460,000.00
Total	138,375,563	3,150,493,247	151,005,343.00	2,768,158,361.00	382,334,886.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	138,375,563	3,150,493,247	151,005,343.00	2,769,158,361.00	381,334,886.00
1881.					
One dollar	9,889,034	141,126,133	7,575,604.40	118,480,371.40	22,645,761.60
Two dollars	8,752,000	142,683,048	6,860,690.60	120,438,925.60	22,244,122.40
Five dollars	14,760,000	240,041,760	10,623,470.00	170,472,682.00	69,569,078.00
Ten dollars	27,860,000	282,925,240	7,566,674.00	185,567,823.00	97,357,417.00
Twenty dollars	22,800,000	250,988,400	6,484,770.00	160,553,983.00	90,434,417.00
Fifty dollars	3,510,000	96,365,200	2,463,435.00	69,180,690.00	27,184,510.00
One hundred dollars	5,354,300	131,556,800	3,219,110.00	94,311,140.00	37,245,660.00
Five hundred dollars	1,332,000	199,770,000	5,776,000.00	183,295,000.00	16,475,000.00
One thousand dollars	1,200,000	376,479,000	6,502,000.00	360,249,500.00	16,229,500.00
Five thousand dollars	2,215,000	543,960,000	3,370,000.00	541,240,000.00	2,720,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	15,350,000	857,620,000	18,670,000.00	843,480,000.00	14,140,000.00
Total	113,022,334	3,263,515,581	79,111,754.00	2,847,270,115.00	416,245,466.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	113,022,334	3,263,515,581	79,111,754.00	2,848,270,115.00	415,245,466.00
1882.					
One dollar	11,445,524	152,571,657	8,370,332.00	126,850,703.40	25,720,953.60
Two dollars	10,472,000	153,155,048	8,093,497.00	128,532,422.60	24,622,625.40
Five dollars	14,280,000	254,321,760	16,506,538.00	186,979,220.00	67,342,540.00
Ten dollars	18,920,000	301,845,240	14,246,931.00	199,814,754.00	102,030,486.00
Twenty dollars	14,720,000	265,708,400	11,535,986.00	172,089,969.00	93,618,431.00
Fifty dollars	3,600,000	99,965,200	3,309,190.00	72,489,880.00	27,475,320.00
One hundred dollars	5,327,900	136,884,700	3,859,570.00	98,170,710.00	38,713,990.00
Five hundred dollars	2,450,000	202,220,000	2,106,000.00	185,401,000.00	16,819,000.00
One thousand dollars	2,620,000	379,099,000	3,088,000.00	363,337,500.00	15,761,500.00
Five thousand dollars	7,945,000	551,905,000	7,115,000.00	548,355,000.00	3,550,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	28,950,000	886,570,000	26,570,000.00	870,050,000.00	16,520,000.00
Total	120,730,424	3,384,246,005	104,801,044.00	2,952,071,159.00	432,174,846.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	120,730,424	3,384,246,005	104,801,044.00	2,953,071,159.00	431,174,846.00

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No. 35.—AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND GOLD, SILVER, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1883.					
One dollar	$11,986,114	$164,557,771	$9,970,610.80	$136,821,314.20	$27,736,456.80
Two dollars	9,672,000	162,827,048	8,770,231.20	137,302,653.80	25,524,394.20
Five dollars	22,860,000	277,181,760	19,052,455.00	206,031,675.00	71,150,085.00
Ten dollars	26,120,000	327,965,240	18,529,708.00	218,344,462.00	109,620,778.00
Twenty dollars	28,720,000	294,428,400	15,575,198.00	187,665,167.00	106,763,233.00
Fifty dollars	14,700,000	114,665,200	5,241,690.00	77,731,570.00	36,933,630.00
One hundred dollars	15,656,600	152,541,300	5,948,180.00	104,118,890.00	48,422,410.00
Five hundred dollars	12,400,000	214,620,000	3,467,000.00	188,868,000.00	25,752,000.00
One thousand dollars	21,400,000	400,499,000	5,093,000.00	368,430,500.00	32,068,500.00
Five thousand dollars	21,470,000	573,375,000	14,785,000.00	563,140,000.00	10,235,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	66,560,000	953,130,000	45,430,000.00	915,480,000.00	37,650,000.00
Total	251,544,714	3,635,790,719	151,863,073.00	3,103,934,232.00	531,856,487.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	251,544,714	3,635,790,719	151,863,073.00	3,104,934,232.00	530,856,487.00
1884.					
One dollar	8,943,236	173,501,007	10,019,508.00	146,840,822.20	26,660,184.80
Two dollars	7,808,000	170,635,048	8,434,508.00	145,737,161.80	24,897,886.20
Five dollars	23,420,000	300,601,760	19,017,170.00	225,048,845.00	75,552,915.00
Ten dollars	31,160,000	359,125,240	23,763,050.00	242,107,512.00	117,017,728.00
Twenty dollars	34,880,000	329,308,400	22,368,720.00	210,033,887.00	119,274,513.00
Fifty dollars	8,700,000	123,365,200	7,012,100.00	84,743,670.00	38,621,530.00
One hundred dollars	10,637,000	163,178,300	8,089,300.00	112,208,190.00	50,970,110.00
Five hundred dollars	9,650,000	224,270,000	5,329,000.00	194,197,000.00	30,073,000.00
One thousand dollars	17,500,000	417,999,000	9,006,000.00	377,436,500.00	40,562,500.00
Five thousand dollars	11,300,000	584,675,000	8,140,000.00	571,280,000.00	13,395,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	42,570,000	995,700,000	38,050,000.00	953,530,000.00	42,170,000.00
Total	206,568,236	3,842,358,955	159,229,356.00	3,263,163,588.00	579,195,367.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	206,568,236	3,842,358,955	159,229,356.00	3,264,163,588.00	578,195,367.00
1885.					
One dollar	10,187,153	183,688,160	11,895,276.00	158,736,098.20	24,952,061.80
Two dollars	10,856,000	181,491,048	10,458,817.00	156,195,978.80	25,295,069.20
Five dollars	19,300,000	319,901,760	18,855,110.00	243,903,955.00	75,997,805.00
Ten dollars	23,680,000	382,805,240	24,411,215.00	266,518,727.00	116,286,513.00
Twenty dollars	22,320,000	351,628,400	22,112,700.00	232,146,587.00	119,481,813.00
Fifty dollars	9,700,000	133,065,200	6,763,800.00	91,507,470.00	41,557,730.00
One hundred dollars	10,000,000	173,178,300	8,591,300.00	120,799,490.00	52,378,810.00
Five hundred dollars	13,950,000	238,220,000	4,363,500.00	198,560,500.00	39,659,500.00
One thousand dollars	25,000,000	442,999,000	4,786,000.00	382,222,500.00	60,776,500.00
Five thousand dollars	13,285,000	597,960,000	8,415,000.00	579,695,000.00	18,265,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	85,770,000	1,081,470,000	45,400,000.00	998,930,000.00	82,540,000.00
Total	244,048,153	4,086,407,108	166,052,718.00	3,429,216,306.00	657,190,802.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	244,048,153	4,086,407,108	166,052,718.00	3,430,216,306.00	656,190,802.00
1886.					
One dollar		183,688,160	7,348,139.40	166,084,237.60	17,603,922.40
Two dollars		181,491,048	7,090,699.60	163,286,678.40	18,204,369.60
Five dollars	21,320,000	341,221,760	11,688,586.00	255,592,541.00	85,629,219.00
Ten dollars	13,760,000	396,565,240	13,118,465.00	279,637,192.00	116,928,048.00
Twenty dollars	8,560,000	360,188,400	16,028,916.00	248,175,503.00	112,012,897.00
Fifty dollars	2,100,000	135,165,200	3,263,670.00	94,771,140.00	40,394,060.00
One hundred dollars	4,800,000	177,978,300	7,194,890.00	127,994,380.00	49,983,920.00
Five hundred dollars	600,000	238,820,000	12,560,500.00	211,121,000.00	27,699,000.00
One thousand dollars	17,500,000	460,499,000	20,499,000.00	402,721,500.00	57,777,500.00
Five thousand dollars	4,630,000	602,590,000	6,805,000.00	586,500,000.00	16,090,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	43,020,000	1,124,490,000	54,940,000.00	1,053,870,000.00	70,620,000.00
Total	116,290,000	4,202,697,108	160,537,866.00	3,589,754,172.00	612,942,936.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	116,290,000	4,202,697,108	160,537,866.00	3,590,754,172.00	611,942,936.00
1887.					
One dollar	14,156,000	197,844,160	8,983,049.80	175,067,287.40	22,776,872.60
Two dollars	8,976,000	190,467,048	9,265,801.20	172,552,479.60	17,914,568.40
Five dollars	34,500,000	375,721,760	17,336,127.00	272,928,668.00	102,793,092.00
Ten dollars	33,080,000	429,645,240	15,435,707.00	295,072,899.00	134,572,341.00
Twenty dollars	25,760,000	385,948,400	12,342,458.00	260,517,961.00	125,430,439.00
Fifty dollars	3,000,000	138,165,200	8,063,620.00	102,834,760.00	35,330,440.00

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No. 35.—AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND GOLD, SILVER, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1887.					
One hundred dollars	$2,800,000	$180,778,300	$11,469,690.00	$139,464,070.00	$41,314,230.00
Five hundred dollars	.....	238,820,000	7,294,500.00	218,415,500.00	20,404,500.00
One thousand dollars	3,648,000	464,147,000	12,331,000.00	415,052,500.00	49,094,500.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	602,590,000	2,380,000.00	588,880,000.00	13,710,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	28,400,000	1,152,890,000	38,630,000.00	1,092,500,000.00	60,390,000.00
Total	154,320,000	4,357,017,108	143,531,953.00	3,733,286,125.00	623,730,983.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	154,320,000	4,357,017,108	143,531,953.00	3,734,286,125.00	622,730,983.00
1888.					
One dollar	14,172,000	212,016,160	5,037,036.10	180,104,323.50	31,911,836.50
Two dollars	10,424,000	200,891,048	4,764,394.40	177,316,874.00	23,574,174.00
Five dollars	52,000,000	427,721,760	22,128,359.50	295,057,027.50	132,664,732.50
Ten dollars	53,520,000	483,165,240	21,362,430.00	316,435,329.00	166,729,911.00
Twenty dollars	33,040,000	418,988,400	16,854,355.00	277,372,316.00	141,616,084.00
Fifty dollars	7,300,000	145,465,200	6,123,140.00	108,957,900.00	36,507,300.00
One hundred dollars	12,700,000	193,478,300	6,187,830.00	145,651,900.00	47,826,400.00
Five hundred dollars	6,200,000	245,020,000	5,745,000.00	224,160,500.00	20,859,500.00
One thousand dollars	15,352,000	479,499,000	14,320,500.00	429,373,000.00	50,126,000.00
Five thousand dollars	20,230,000	622,820,000	9,405,000.00	598,285,000.00	24,535,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	60,170,000	1,213,060,000	62,850,000.00	1,155,350,000.00	57,710,000.00
Total	285,108,000	4,642,125,108	174,778,045.00	3,908,064,170.00	734,060,938.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	285,108,000	4,642,125,108	174,778,045.00	3,909,064,170.00	733,060,938.00
1889.					
One dollar	8,772,000	220,788,160	9,061,336.80	189,165,660.30	31,622,499.70
Two dollars	5,800,000	206,691,048	5,785,215.20	183,102,089.20	23,588,958.80
Five dollars	38,540,000	466,261,760	27,290,032.00	322,347,059.50	143,914,700.50
Ten dollars	34,200,000	517,365,240	26,909,035.00	343,344,364.00	174,020,876.00
Twenty dollars	19,040,000	438,028,400	21,154,120.00	298,526,436.00	139,501,964.00
Fifty dollars	6,000,000	151,465,200	6,362,725.00	115,320,625.00	36,144,575.00
One hundred dollars	7,600,000	201,078,300	6,644,660.00	152,296,560.00	48,781,740.00
Five hundred dollars	9,750,000	254,770,000	4,688,000.00	228,848,500.00	25,921,500.00
One thousand dollars	11,500,000	490,999,000	11,498,500.00	440,871,500.00	50,127,500.00
Five thousand dollars	30,155,000	652,975,000	17,110,000.00	615,395,000.00	37,580,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	73,770,000	1,286,830,000	61,130,000.00	1,216,480,000.00	70,350,000.00
Total	245,127,000	4,887,252,108	197,633,624.00	4,105,697,794.00	781,554,314.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	245,127,000	4,887,252,108	197,633,624.00	4,106,697,794.00	780,554,314.00
1890.					
One dollar	14,916,000	235,704,160	12,111,664.40	201,277,324.70	34,426,835.30
Two dollars	9,496,000	216,187,048	7,654,319.60	190,756,408.80	25,430,639.20
Five dollars	48,120,000	514,381,760	32,177,160.00	354,524,219.50	159,857,540.50
Ten dollars	58,720,000	576,085,240	30,859,060.00	374,203,424.00	201,881,816.00
Twenty dollars	34,240,000	472,268,400	24,021,284.00	322,547,720.00	149,720,680.00
Fifty dollars	4,800,000	156,265,200	7,184,110.00	122,504,735.00	33,760,465.00
One hundred dollars	8,000,000	209,078,300	7,854,970.00	160,151,530.00	48,926,770.00
Five hundred dollars	3,400,000	258,170,000	6,398,000.00	235,246,500.00	22,923,500.00
One thousand dollars	4,000,000	494,999,000	14,357,000.00	455,228,500.00	39,770,500.00
Five thousand dollars	11,350,000	664,325,000	14,055,000.00	629,450,000.00	34,875,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	48,100,000	1,334,930,000	50,870,000.00	1,267,350,000.00	67,580,000.00
Total	245,142,000	5,132,394,108	207,542,568.00	4,313,240,362.00	819,153,746.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	245,142,000	5,132,394,108	207,542,568.00	4,314,240,362.00	818,153,746.00
1891.					
One dollar	13,452,417	249,156,577	11,907,394.00	213,184,718.70	35,971,858.30
Two dollars	8,576,000	224,763,048	8,310,160.00	199,072,568.80	25,690,479.20
Five dollars	56,260,000	570,641,760	38,424,642.00	392,948,861.50	177,692,898.50
Ten dollars	55,880,000	631,965,240	38,544,200.00	412,747,624.00	219,217,616.00
Twenty dollars	43,120,000	515,388,400	28,082,620.00	350,630,340.00	164,758,060.00
Fifty dollars	6,200,000	162,065,200	6,398,300.00	128,903,035.00	33,162,165.00
One hundred dollars	14,400,000	223,478,300	8,675,300.00	168,826,830.00	54,651,470.00
Five hundred dollars	5,500,000	264,070,000	5,617,500.00	240,864,000.00	23,206,000.00
One thousand dollars	17,300,000	512,299,000	10,910,000.00	466,138,500.00	46,160,500.00

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No. 35.—AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND GOLD, SILVER, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1891.					
Five thousand dollars	$6,680,000	$671,005,000	$14,540,000.00	$643,990,000.00	$27,015,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	83,140,000	1,418,070,000	69,380,000.00	1,336,730,000.00	81,340,000.00
Total	310,508,417	5,442,902,525	240,796,116.00	4,554,036,478.00	888,866,047.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	310,508,417	5,442,902,525	240,796,116.00	4,555,036,478.00	887,866,047.00
1892.					
One dollar	18,328,424	267,485,001	16,664,477.00	229,849,195.70	37,635,805.30
Two dollars	14,552,000	239,315,048	11,355,154.00	210,427,722.80	28,887,325.20
Five dollars	57,760,000	628,401,760	48,180,380.00	441,129,241.50	187,272,518.50
Ten dollars	59,800,000	691,765,240	45,102,530.00	457,850,154.00	233,915,086.00
Twenty dollars	44,080,000	559,468,400	28,472,560.00	379,102,900.00	180,365,500.00
Fifty dollars	9,000,000	171,065,200	6,469,250.00	135,372,285.00	35,692,915.00
One hundred dollars	17,270,000	240,748,300	9,150,800.00	177,977,630.00	62,770,670.00
Five hundred dollars	6,520,000	270,590,000	6,166,000.00	247,030,000.00	23,560,000.00
One thousand dollars	17,900,000	530,199,000	13,079,000.00	479,217,500.00	50,981,500.00
Five thousand dollars	18,725,000	689,730,000	14,625,000.00	658,615,000.00	31,115,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	113,640,000	1,531,710,000	99,150,000.00	1,435,880,000.00	95,830,000.00
Total	377,575,424	5,820,477,949	298,415,151.00	4,852,451,629.00	968,026,320.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	377,575,424	5,820,477,949	298,415,151.00	4,853,451,629.00	967,026,320.00
1893.					
One dollar	21,674,106	289,159,107	19,759,922.00	249,609,117.70	39,549,989.30
Two dollars	16,112,000	255,427,048	13,764,528.00	224,192,250.80	31,234,797.20
Five dollars	66,740,000	695,141,760	60,872,390.00	502,001,631.50	193,140,128.50
Ten dollars	68,960,000	760,725,240	60,639,100.00	518,489,254.00	242,235,986.00
Twenty dollars	50,880,000	610,348,400	43,829,300.00	422,932,200.00	187,416,200.00
Fifty dollars	8,800,000	179,865,200	9,944,550.00	145,316,835.00	34,548,365.00
One hundred dollars	14,220,000	254,968,300	19,742,200.00	197,719,830.00	57,248,470.00
Five hundred dollars	6,330,000	276,920,000	7,003,500.00	254,033,500.00	22,886,500.00
One thousand dollars	34,680,000	564,879,000	28,152,000.00	507,369,500.00	57,509,500.00
Five thousand dollars	4,665,000	694,395,000	17,550,000.00	676,165,000.00	18,230,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	50,970,000	1,582,680,000	99,720,000.00	1,535,600,000.00	47,080,000.00
Total	344,031,106	6,164,509,055	380,977,490.00	5,233,429,119.00	931,079,936.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	344,031,106	6,164,509,055	380,977,490.00	5,234,429,119.00	930,079,936.00
1894.					
One dollar	19,913,190	309,072,297	21,300,049.00	270,909,166.70	38,163,130.30
Two dollars	12,496,000	267,923,048	15,547,696.00	239,739,946.80	28,183,101.20
Five dollars	52,880,000	748,021,760	71,764,275.00	573,765,906.50	174,255,853.50
Ten dollars	61,160,000	821,885,240	73,449,100.00	591,938,354.00	229,946,886.00
Twenty dollars	52,080,000	662,428,400	47,945,620.00	470,877,820.00	191,550,580.00
Fifty dollars	5,460,000	185,325,200	7,551,550.00	152,868,385.00	32,456,815.00
One hundred dollars	20,160,000	275,128,300	11,892,000.00	209,611,830.00	65,516,470.00
Five hundred dollars	.....	276,920,000	5,818,000.00	259,851,500.00	17,068,500.00
One thousand dollars	48,920,000	613,799,000	15,519,000.00	522,888,500.00	90,910,500.00
Five thousand dollars	290,000	694,685,000	5,925,000.00	682,090,000.00	12,595,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	78,400,000	1,661,080,000	42,290,000.00	1,577,890,000.00	83,190,000.00
Total	351,759,190	6,516,268,245	319,002,290.00	5,552,431,409.00	963,836,836.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	351,759,190	6,516,268,245	319,002,290.00	5,553,431,409.00	962,836,836.00
1895.					
One dollar	25,872,983	334,945,280	22,558,462.00	293,467,628.70	41,477,651.30
Two dollars	15,248,000	283,171,048	15,472,123.00	255,212,069.80	27,958,978.20
Five dollars	74,920,000	822,941,760	66,170,215.00	639,936,121.50	183,005,638.50
Ten dollars	55,520,000	877,405,240	66,413,790.00	658,352,144.00	219,053,096.00
Twenty dollars	35,760,000	698,188,400	48,307,300.00	519,185,120.00	179,003,280.00
Fifty dollars	2,855,000	188,180,200	7,558,650.00	160,427,035.00	27,753,165.00
One hundred dollars	3,110,000	278,238,300	12,551,400.00	222,163,230.00	56,075,070.00
Five hundred dollars	.....	276,920,000	3,204,000.00	263,055,500.00	13,864,500.00
One thousand dollars	20,840,000	634,639,000	10,318,000.00	533,206,500.00	101,432,500.00
Five thousand dollars	70,000	694,755,000	4,930,000.00	687,020,000.00	7,735,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	67,610,000	1,728,690,000	81,230,000.00	1,659,120,000.00	69,570,000.00
Total	301,805,983	6,818,074,228	338,713,940.00	5,891,145,349.00	926,928,879.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	301,805,983	6,818,074,228	338,713,940.00	5,892,145,349.00	925,928,879.00

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No. 35.—AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND GOLD, SILVER, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1896.					
One dollar	$27,434,880	$362,380,160	$24,728,665.00	$318,196,293.70	$44,183,866.30
Two dollars	16,536,000	299,707,048	15,582,650.00	270,794,719.80	28,912,328.20
Five dollars	83,140,000	906,081,760	71,643,585.00	711,579,706.50	194,502,053.50
Ten dollars	80,280,000	957,685,240	68,865,490.00	727,217,634.00	230,467,606.00
Twenty dollars	26,720,000	724,908,400	46,602,580.00	565,787,700.00	159,120,700.00
Fifty dollars	9,360,000	197,540,200	8,144,500.00	168,571,535.00	28,968,665.00
One hundred dollars	18,480,000	296,718,300	16,576,800.00	238,740,030.00	57,978,270.00
Five hundred dollars	.....	276,920,000	14,750,500.00	266,167,000.00	10,753,000.00
One thousand dollars	6,140,000	640,779,000	8,053,000.00	552,898,500.00	87,880,500.00
Five thousand dollars	1,855,000	696,610,000	3,355,000.00	690,375,000.00	6,235,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	75,810,000	1,804,500,000	99,370,000.00	1,758,490,000.00	46,010,000.00
Total	345,755,880	7,163,830,108	377,672,770.00	6,268,818,119.00	895,011,989.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	345,755,880	7,163,830,108	377,672,770.00	6,269,818,119.00	894,011,989.00
1897.					
One dollar	29,280,000	391,660,160	27,540,974.00	345,737,267.70	45,922,892.30
Two dollars	17,368,000	317,075,048	16,378,326.00	287,173,045.80	29,902,002.20
Five dollars	72,440,000	978,521,760	72,555,727.00	784,135,433.50	194,386,326.50
Ten dollars	64,680,000	1,022,365,240	67,393,719.00	794,611,353.00	227,753,887.00
Twenty dollars	35,210,000	760,118,400	39,671,124.00	605,458,824.00	154,659,576.00
Fifty dollars	10,800,000	208,340,200	6,721,450.00	175,292,985.00	33,047,215.00
One hundred dollars	15,450,000	312,168,300	13,154,700.00	251,894,730.00	60,273,570.00
Five hundred dollars	11,100,000	288,020,000	2,068,000.00	268,235,000.00	19,785,000.00
One thousand dollars	12,420,000	653,199,000	7,276,000.00	560,174,500.00	93,024,500.00
Five thousand dollars	1,390,000	698,000,000	850,000.00	691,225,000.00	6,775,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	104,710,000	1,909,210,000	77,100,000.00	1,835,590,000.00	73,620,000.00
Total	374,848,000	7,538,678,108	330,710,020.00	6,599,528,139.00	939,149,969.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	374,848,000	7,538,678,108	330,710,020.00	6,600,528,139.00	938,149,969.00
1898.					
One dollar	31,936,000	423,596,160	28,567,670.00	374,304,937.70	49,291,222.30
Two dollars	18,448,000	335,523,048	16,607,230.00	303,840,275.80	31,682,772.20
Five dollars	76,700,000	1,055,221,760	66,833,835.00	850,969,268.50	204,252,491.50
Ten dollars	66,560,000	1,088,925,240	58,401,800.00	853,013,153.00	235,912,087.00
Twenty dollars	41,440,000	801,558,400	32,404,510.00	637,863,334.00	163,695,066.00
Fifty dollars	13,100,000	221,440,200	5,563,375.00	180,856,360.00	40,583,840.00
One hundred dollars	4,250,000	316,418,300	23,970,100.00	275,864,830.00	40,553,470.00
Five hundred dollars	800,000	288,820,000	1,646,500.00	269,881,500.00	18,938,500.00
One thousand dollars	6,288,000	659,487,000	16,907,000.00	577,081,500.00	82,405,500.00
Five thousand dollars	55,000	698,055,000	755,000.00	691,980,000.00	6,075,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	53,100,000	1,962,310,000	88,640,000.00	1,924,230,000.00	38,080,000.00
Total	312,677,000	7,851,355,108	340,357,020.00	6,939,885,159.00	911,469,949.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	312,677,000	7,851,355,108	340,357,020.00	6,940,885,159.00	910,469,949.00
1899.					
One dollar	37,868,000	461,464,160	31,644,636.00	405,949,573.70	55,514,586.30
Two dollars	20,368,000	355,891,048	18,104,627.00	321,944,902.80	33,946,145.20
Five dollars	81,700,000	1,136,921,760	72,595,547.00	923,564,815.50	213,356,944.50
Ten dollars	72,720,000	1,161,645,240	62,325,155.00	915,338,308.00	246,306,932.00
Twenty dollars	44,880,000	846,438,400	35,314,840.00	673,178,174.00	173,260,226.00
Fifty dollars	8,000,000	229,440,200	9,328,925.00	190,185,285.00	39,254,915.00
One hundred dollars	2,800,000	319,218,300	8,868,100.00	284,732,930.00	34,485,370.00
Five hundred dollars	2,100,000	290,920,000	5,344,500.00	275,226,000.00	15,694,000.00
One thousand dollars	40,000	659,527,000	27,837,000.00	604,918,500.00	54,608,500.00
Five thousand dollars	.....	698,055,000	845,000.00	692,825,000.00	5,230,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	30,800,000	1,993,110,000	37,600,000.00	1,961,830,000.00	31,280,000.00
Total	301,276,000	8,152,631,108	309,808,330.00	7,249,693,489.00	902,937,619.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	301,276,000	8,152,631,108	309,808,330.00	7,250,693,489.00	901,937,619.00
1900.					
One dollar	38,416,000	499,880,160	34,118,332.00	440,067,905.70	59,812,254.30
Two dollars	22,584,000	378,475,048	18,821,002.00	340,765,904.80	37,709,143.20
Five dollars	80,060,000	1,216,981,760	75,202,510.00	998,767,325.50	218,214,434.50
Ten dollars	78,960,000	1,240,605,240	64,953,680.00	980,291,988.00	260,313,252.00
Twenty dollars	73,030,000	919,468,400	40,407,750.00	713,585,924.00	205,882,476.00
Fifty dollars	24,900,000	254,340,200	14,290,300.00	204,475,585.00	49,864,615.00
One hundred dollars	29,760,000	348,978,300	15,043,600.00	299,776,530.00	49,201,770.00
Five hundred dollars	8,350,000	299,270,000	3,170,250.00	278,396,250.00	20,873,750.00
One thousand dollars	40,040,000	699,567,000	18,415,000.00	623,333,500.00	76,233,500.00
Five thousand dollars	23,915,000	721,970,000	3,635,000.00	696,460,000.00	25,510,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	75,530,000	2,068,640,000	39,200,000.00	2,001,030,000.00	67,610,000.00
Total	495,545,000	8,648,176,108	327,257,424.00	7,576,950,913.00	1,071,225,195.00
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	495,545,000	8,648,176,108	327,257,424.00	7,577,950,913.00	1,070,225,195.00

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No. 36.—AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1878.

Denomination.	Legal-tender notes.	Certificates.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1878.				
One dollar	$20,929,874	.....	$4,059,836	$24,989,710
Two dollars	20,910,948	.....	2,820,132	23,731,080
Five dollars	54,669,557	.....	93,908,525	148,578,082
Ten dollars	65,551,644	$123,220	104,097,270	169,772,134
Twenty dollars	62,720,643	12,240	68,632,220	131,365,103
Fifty dollars	27,182,680	13,250	21,704,900	48,900,830
One hundred dollars	31,624,670	1,517,700	28,300,600	61,442,970
Five hundred dollars	30,878,500	3,290,000	1,097,000	35,265,500
One thousand dollars	33,212,500	7,461,000	305,000	40,978,500
Five thousand dollars	.....	10,815,000	.....	10,815,000
Ten thousand dollars	.....	69,230,000	.....	69,230,000
Total	347,681,016	92,462,410	324,925,483	765,068,909
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	346,681,016	92,462,410	324,925,483	764,068,909
1879.				
One dollar	18,209,981	.....	4,016,879	22,226,860
Two dollars	18,092,653	.....	2,800,006	20,892,659
Five dollars	54,107,113	.....	95,977,475	150,084,588
Ten dollars	64,638,562	163,830	106,420,340	171,222,732
Twenty dollars	60,470,887	96,920	70,571,580	131,139,387
Fifty dollars	25,523,340	145,000	21,134,350	46,802,690
One hundred dollars	32,038,480	1,174,900	27,044,900	60,258,280
Five hundred dollars	32,569,500	1,710,000	684,500	34,964,000
One thousand dollars	35,070,500	4,158,000	316,000	39,544,500
Five thousand dollars	4,000,000	5,805,000	.....	9,805,000
Ten thousand dollars	2,960,000	34,030,000	.....	36,990,000
Total	347,681,016	47,283,650	328,966,030	723,930,696
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	346,681,016	47,283,650	328,966,030	722,930,696
1880.				
One dollar	20,332,332	.....	2,687,022	23,019,354
Two dollars	20,352,813	.....	1,885,960	22,238,773
Five dollars	65,432,548	.....	100,578,275	166,010,823
Ten dollars	74,916,751	2,147,340	113,581,040	190,645,131
Twenty dollars	72,143,207	1,975,980	74,988,440	149,107,627
Fifty dollars	24,808,995	1,328,950	21,679,300	47,817,245
One hundred dollars	32,797,870	2,312,600	27,521,500	62,631,970
Five hundred dollars	19,224,000	1,695,000	702,000	21,621,000
One thousand dollars	16,532,500	4,999,000	270,000	21,801,500
Five thousand dollars	680,000	3,195,000	.....	3,875,000
Ten thousand dollars	460,000	17,000,000	.....	17,460,000
Total	347,681,016	34,653,870	343,893,537	726,228,423
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	346,681,016	34,653,870	343,893,537	725,228,423
1881.				
One dollar	22,645,762	.....	1,564,390	24,210,152
Two dollars	22,244,122	.....	1,093,334	23,337,456
Five dollars	69,569,078	.....	99,962,365	169,531,443
Ten dollars	76,990,387	20,367,030	119,214,320	216,571,737
Twenty dollars	72,271,597	18,162,820	79,255,640	169,690,057
Fifty dollars	23,702,910	3,481,600	23,051,750	50,236,260
One hundred dollars	32,947,660	4,298,000	29,518,100	66,763,760
Five hundred dollars	14,570,000	1,905,000	723,500	17,198,500
One thousand dollars	12,024,500	4,205,000	235,000	16,464,500
Five thousand dollars	455,000	2,265,000	.....	2,720,000
Ten thousand dollars	260,000	13,880,000	.....	14,140,000
Total	347,681,016	68,564,450	354,618,399	770,863,865
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	346,681,016	68,564,450	354,618,399	769,863,865
1882.				
One dollar	25,720,954	.....	912,546	26,633,500
Two dollars	24,622,625	.....	608,080	25,230,705
Five dollars	67,342,540	.....	97,490,980	164,833,520
Ten dollars	72,784,766	29,245,720	121,436,400	223,466,886
Twenty dollars	68,657,471	24,960,960	82,186,560	175,804,991
Fifty dollars	24,191,770	3,283,550	23,395,400	50,870,720
One hundred dollars	34,469,390	4,244,600	30,453,300	69,167,290
Five hundred dollars	14,876,000	1,943,000	880,000	17,699,000

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No. 36.—AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1878—Continued.

Denomination.	Legal-tender notes.	Certificates.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1882.				
One thousand dollars	$12,335,500	$3,426,000	$192,000	$15,953,500
Five thousand dollars	420,000	3,130,000		3,550,000
Ten thousand dollars	2,260,000	14,260,000		16,520,000
Total	347,681,016	84,493,830	357,555,266	789,730,112
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000			1,000,000
Net	346,681,016	84,493,830	357,555,266	788,730,112
1883.				
One dollar	27,736,457		628,203	28,364,660
Two dollars	25,524,394		393,080	25,917,474
Five dollars	71,150,085		93,593,555	164,743,640
Ten dollars	72,732,886	36,887,892	120,013,440	229,634,218
Twenty dollars	62,446,909	44,316,324	83,700,980	190,464,213
Fifty dollars	23,885,895	13,047,735	23,831,250	60,764,880
One hundred dollars	34,302,390	14,120,020	32,726,900	81,149,310
Five hundred dollars	15,098,500	10,653,500	965,000	26,717,000
One thousand dollars	14,328,500	17,740,000	217,000	32,285,500
Five thousand dollars	315,000	9,920,000		10,235,000
Ten thousand dollars	160,000	37,490,000		37,650,000
Total	347,681,016	184,175,471	356,069,408	887,925,895
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000			1,000,000
Net	346,681,016	184,175,471	356,069,408	886,925,895
1884.				
One dollar	26,660,185		511,564	27,171,749
Two dollars	24,897,886		298,642	25,196,528
Five dollars	75,552,915		87,249,585	162,802,500
Ten dollars	69,527,016	47,490,712	113,311,490	230,329,218
Twenty dollars	58,054,629	61,219,884	80,515,720	199,790,233
Fifty dollars	23,208,895	15,412,635	22,752,100	61,373,630
One hundred dollars	33,640,990	17,329,120	32,983,700	83,953,810
Five hundred dollars	16,914,000	13,159,000	845,500	30,918,500
One thousand dollars	19,034,500	21,528,000	221,000	40,783,500
Five thousand dollars	130,000	13,265,000		13,395,000
Ten thousand dollars	60,000	42,110,000		42,170,000
Total	347,681,016	231,514,351	338,689,301	917,884,668
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000			1,000,000
Net	346,681,016	231,514,351	338,689,301	916,884,668
1885.				
One dollar	24,952,062		455,357	25,407,419
Two dollars	25,295,069		250,976	25,546,045
Five dollars	75,997,805		81,172,315	157,170,120
Ten dollars	64,539,386	51,747,127	104,951,890	221,238,403
Twenty dollars	55,126,509	64,355,304	75,721,280	195,203,093
Fifty dollars	23,459,895	18,097,835	21,261,200	62,818,930
One hundred dollars	32,896,790	19,482,020	32,155,600	84,534,410
Five hundred dollars	16,557,000	23,102,500	712,000	40,371,500
One thousand dollars	28,716,500	32,060,000	172,000	60,948,500
Five thousand dollars	100,000	18,165,000		18,265,000
Ten thousand dollars	40,000	82,500,000		82,540,000
Total	347,681,016	309,509,786	316,852,618	974,043,420
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000			1,000,000
Net	346,681,016	309,509,786	316,852,618	973,043,420
1886.				
One dollar	17,603,922		418,482	18,022,404
Two dollars	18,204,370		220,796	18,425,166
Five dollars	85,629,219		83,283,180	168,912,399
Ten dollars	66,658,661	50,269,387	101,490,180	218,418,228
Twenty dollars	55,078,379	56,934,518	72,966,420	184,979,317
Fifty dollars	23,291,265	17,102,795	19,266,100	59,660,160
One hundred dollars	31,359,700	18,624,220	30,293,600	80,277,520
Five hundred dollars	12,424,000	15,275,000	445,500	28,144,500
One thousand dollars	37,361,500	20,416,000	104,000	57,881,500
Five thousand dollars	60,000	16,030,000		16,090,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	70,610,000		70,620,000
Total	347,681,016	265,261,920	308,488,258	921,431,194
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000			1,000,000
Net	346,681,016	265,261,920	308,488,258	920,431,194

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No. 36.—AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1878—Continued.

Denomination.	Legal-tender notes.	Certificates.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1887.				
One dollar	$8,797,377	$13,979,496	$397,856	$23,174,729
Two dollars	9,008,572	8,905,996	205,062	18,119,630
Five dollars	95,064,850	7,728,242	78,116,275	180,909,367
Ten dollars	80,371,471	54,200,870	91,616,850	226,189,191
Twenty dollars	63,929,361	61,501,078	65,781,220	191,211,659
Fifty dollars	21,908,985	13,421,455	16,378,450	51,708,890
One hundred dollars	29,643,400	11,670,830	25,990,800	67,305,030
Five hundred dollars	7,704,500	12,700,000	328,000	20,732,500
One thousand dollars	31,197,500	17,897,000	79,000	49,173,500
Five thousand dollars	45,000	13,665,000	.....	13,710,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	60,380,000	.....	60,390,000
Total	347,681,016	276,049,967	278,893,513	902,624,496
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	346,681,016	276,049,967	278,893,513	901,624,496
1888.				
One dollar	5,180,233	26,731,604	391,042	32,302,879
Two dollars	4,976,936	18,597,238	199,784	23,773,958
Five dollars	81,054,872	51,609,860	72,426,835	205,091,567
Ten dollars	86,264,401	80,465,510	81,453,460	248,183,371
Twenty dollars	84,813,924	56,802,160	59,272,120	200,888,204
Fifty dollars	21,870,550	14,636,750	14,501,500	51,008,800
One hundred dollars	31,104,100	16,722,300	23,613,900	71,440,300
Five hundred dollars	8,068,000	12,791,500	259,000	21,118,500
One thousand dollars	24,303,000	25,823,000	62,000	50,188,000
Five thousand dollars	35,000	24,500,000	.....	24,535,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	57,700,000	.....	57,710,000
Total	347,681,016	386,379,922	252,179,641	986,240,579
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	346,681,016	386,379,922	252,179,641	985,240,579
1889.				
One dollar	3,714,528	27,907,972	377,319	31,999,819
Two dollars	3,351,294	20,237,665	189,562	23,778,521
Five dollars	58,334,960	85,579,740	59,166,305	203,081,005
Ten dollars	86,584,253	87,436,623	68,091,770	242,112,646
Twenty dollars	93,413,246	46,088,718	51,233,920	190,735,884
Fifty dollars	24,242,415	11,902,160	11,986,650	48,131,225
One hundred dollars	34,808,820	13,972,920	19,851,200	68,632,940
Five hundred dollars	14,499,500	11,422,000	220,000	26,141,500
One thousand dollars	28,687,000	21,440,500	56,000	50,183,500
Five thousand dollars	35,000	37,555,000	.....	37,590,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	70,340,000	.....	70,350,000
Total	347,681,016	433,883,298	211,172,726	992,737,040
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	346,681,016	433,883,298	211,172,726	991,737,040
1890.				
One dollar	3,292,353	31,134,482	371,488	34,798,323
Two dollars	2,872,879	22,557,760	185,310	25,615,949
Five dollars	57,730,384	102,127,157	52,014,270	211,871,811
Ten dollars	90,410,800	111,471,016	59,544,070	261,425,886
Twenty dollars	111,486,350	38,234,330	45,516,840	195,237,520
Fifty dollars	21,462,400	12,298,065	10,276,900	44,037,365
One hundred dollars	32,524,350	16,402,420	17,571,600	66,498,370
Five hundred dollars	11,328,500	11,595,000	192,500	23,116,000
One thousand dollars	16,538,000	23,232,500	50,000	39,820,500
Five thousand dollars	25,000	34,850,000	.....	34,875,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	67,580,000	.....	67,590,000
Total	347,681,016	471,482,730	185,722,978	1,004,886,724
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	346,681,016	471,482,730	185,722,978	1,003,886,724
1891.				
One dollar	6,906,650	29,065,208	367,071	36,338,929
Two dollars	6,456,974	19,233,505	181,750	25,872,229
Five dollars	67,623,174	110,069,725	47,567,685	225,260,584
Ten dollars	108,633,085	110,584,531	53,113,900	272,331,516
Twenty dollars	122,135,050	42,623,010	40,914,000	205,672,060
Fifty dollars	18,843,550	14,318,615	9,167,800	42,329,965
One hundred dollars	35,432,950	19,218,520	16,020,200	70,671,670
Five hundred dollars	9,378,000	13,828,000	176,500	23,382,500

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No. 36.—AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1878—Continued.

Denomination.	Legal-tender notes.	Certificates.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1891.				
One thousand dollars	$22,475,000	$23,685,500	$42,000	$46,202,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	27,000,000	.....	27,015,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	81,330,000	.....	81,340,000
Total	397,909,433	490,956,614	167,550,906	1,056,416,953
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	396,909,433	490,956,614	167,550,906	1,055,416,953
1892.				
One dollar	10,324,030	27,311,775	363,387	37,999,192
Two dollars	11,757,488	17,129,837	178,978	29,066,303
Five dollars	84,840,804	102,431,715	49,690,990	236,963,509
Ten dollars	123,324,335	110,590,751	54,547,000	288,462,086
Twenty dollars	124,181,730	56,183,770	41,314,900	221,680,400
Fifty dollars	16,870,150	18,822,765	9,256,300	44,949,215
One hundred dollars	36,138,050	26,632,620	16,850,300	79,620,970
Five hundred dollars	12,519,500	11,040,500	161,000	23,721,000
One thousand dollars	29,412,000	21,569,500	37,000	51,018,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	31,100,000	.....	31,115,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	95,820,000	.....	95,830,000
Total	449,393,087	518,633,233	172,399,855	1,140,426,175
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	448,393,087	518,633,233	172,399,855	1,139,426,175
1893.				
One dollar	16,695,156	22,854,833	359,590	39,909,579
Two dollars	15,212,098	16,022,699	176,102	31,410,899
Five dollars	99,138,324	94,001,805	51,354,355	244,494,484
Ten dollars	135,022,245	107,213,741	56,998,170	299,234,156
Twenty dollars	121,815,370	65,600,830	42,550,380	229,966,580
Fifty dollars	15,233,000	19,315,365	9,318,700	43,867,065
One hundred dollars	31,086,550	26,161,920	17,414,100	74,662,570
Five hundred dollars	16,245,500	6,641,000	146,000	23,032,500
One thousand dollars	44,398,000	13,111,500	33,000	57,542,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	18,215,000	.....	18,230,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	47,070,000	.....	47,080,000
Total	494,871,243	436,208,693	178,350,397	1,109,430,333
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	493,871,243	436,208,693	178,350,397	1,108,430,333
1894.				
One dollar	15,881,901	22,281,229	357,050	38,520,180
Two dollars	12,816,728	15,366,373	174,282	28,357,383
Five dollars	86,603,969	87,651,885	61,510,485	235,766,339
Ten dollars	125,335,175	104,611,711	66,006,800	295,953,686
Twenty dollars	115,236,410	76,314,170	48,685,320	240,235,900
Fifty dollars	15,182,300	17,274,515	10,274,550	42,731,365
One hundred dollars	35,617,950	29,898,520	19,680,800	85,197,270
Five hundred dollars	12,039,000	5,029,500	133,500	17,202,000
One thousand dollars	81,527,000	9,383,500	32,000	90,942,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	12,580,000	.....	12,595,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	83,180,000	.....	83,190,000
Total	500,265,433	463,571,403	206,854,787	1,170,691,623
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	499,265,433	463,571,403	206,854,787	1,169,691,623
1895.				
One dollar	14,235,945	27,241,706	354,573	41,832,224
Two dollars	11,291,927	16,667,051	172,254	28,131,232
Five dollars	94,742,929	88,262,710	64,369,860	247,375,499
Ten dollars	120,629,495	98,423,601	66,408,266	285,461,362
Twenty dollars	105,679,470	73,323,810	48,960,824	227,964,104
Fifty dollars	13,193,500	14,559,665	10,527,650	38,280,815
One hundred dollars	31,506,650	24,568,420	20,437,500	76,512,570
Five hundred dollars	9,277,500	4,587,000	127,000	13,991,500
One thousand dollars	93,187,000	8,245,500	29,000	101,461,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	7,720,000	.....	7,735,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	69,560,000	.....	69,570,000
Total	493,769,416	433,159,463	$211,386,927	1,138,315,806
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	492,769,416	433,159,463	211,386,927	1,137,315,806

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No. 36.—AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1878—Continued.

Denomination.	Legal-tender notes.	Certificates.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1896.				
One dollar	$14,743,496	$29,440,370	$353,392	$44,537,258
Two dollars	13,124,121	15,788,207	171,238	29,083,566
Five dollars	100,527,084	93,974,970	70,959,130	265,461,184
Ten dollars	124,439,325	106,028,281	69,223,410	299,691,016
Twenty dollars	91,555,470	67,565,230	51,447,180	210,567,880
Fifty dollars	13,756,250	15,212,415	11,137,100	40,105,765
One hundred dollars	31,234,550	26,743,720	22,085,700	80,063,970
Five hundred dollars	6,715,000	4,038,000	122,000	10,875,000
One thousand dollars	81,244,000	6,636,500	28,000	87,908,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	6,220,000	.....	6,235,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	46,000,000	.....	46,010,000
Total	477,364,296	417,647,693	225,527,150	1,120,539,139
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	476,364,296	417,647,693	225,527,150	1,119,539,139
1897.				
One dollar	14,858,688	31,064,204	351,032	46,273,924
Two dollars	11,779,328	18,122,674	169,398	30,071,400
Five dollars	92,650,092	101,736,235	73,093,425	267,479,752
Ten dollars	114,381,361	113,372,526	71,329,940	299,083,827
Twenty dollars	82,580,952	72,078,624	52,828,640	207,488,216
Fifty dollars	15,224,675	17,822,540	10,893,900	43,941,115
One hundred dollars	27,797,200	32,476,370	21,828,200	82,101,770
Five hundred dollars	16,103,000	3,682,000	115,500	19,900,500
One thousand dollars	87,148,000	5,876,500	28,000	93,052,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	6,760,000	.....	6,775,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	73,610,000	.....	73,620,000
Total	462,548,296	476,601,673	230,638,035	1,169,788,004
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	461,548,296	476,601,673	230,638,035	1,168,788,004
1898.				
One dollar	18,389,283	30,901,939	349,640	49,640,862
Two dollars	12,906,958	18,775,814	168,508	31,851,280
Five dollars	94,875,142	109,377,350	71,416,125	275,668,617
Ten dollars	110,258,621	125,653,466	70,538,310	306,450,397
Twenty dollars	77,957,542	85,737,524	52,745,120	216,440,186
Fifty dollars	15,083,250	25,500,590	10,749,150	51,332,990
One hundred dollars	27,425,000	13,128,470	21,763,100	62,316,570
Five hundred dollars	15,361,500	3,577,000	111,500	19,050,000
One thousand dollars	76,606,000	5,799,500	28,000	82,433,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	6,060,000	.....	6,075,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	38,070,000	.....	38,080,000
Total	448,888,296	462,581,653	227,869,453	1,139,339,402
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	447,888,296	462,581,653	227,869,453	1,138,339,402
1899.				
One dollar	14,772,855	40,741,731	348,721	55,863,307
Two dollars	10,953,726	22,992,419	167,876	34,114,021
Five dollars	106,461,792	106,895,153	73,799,985	287,156,930
Ten dollars	120,114,061	126,192,871	75,403,810	321,710,742
Twenty dollars	88,156,312	85,103,914	56,379,280	229,639,506
Fifty dollars	13,750,450	25,504,465	11,543,400	50,798,315
One hundred dollars	25,586,100	8,899,270	23,540,200	58,025,570
Five hundred dollars	12,296,000	3,398,000	108,000	15,802,000
One thousand dollars	49,083,000	5,525,500	28,000	54,636,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	5,215,000	.....	5,230,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	31,280,000	.....	31,290,000
Total	441,199,296	461,748,323	241,319,272	1,144,266,891
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	440,199,296	461,748,323	241,319,272	1,143,266,891
1900.				
One dollar	7,590,217	52,222,039	347,945	60,160,201
Two dollars	6,870,459	30,838,683	167,244	37,876,386
Five dollars	104,209,462	114,004,972	74,539,555	292,753,989
Ten dollars	127,175,901	133,137,351	108,727,430	369,040,682
Twenty dollars	85,554,002	120,328,474	78,552,820	284,435,296
Fifty dollars	13,683,475	36,181,140	15,522,050	65,386,665
One hundred dollars	24,315,250	24,886,520	31,618,000	80,819,770
Five hundred dollars	10,835,250	10,038,500	105,500	20,979,250
One thousand dollars	43,449,000	32,784,500	27,000	76,260,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	25,495,000	.....	25,510,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	67,600,000	.....	67,610,000
Total	423,708,016	647,517,179	309,607,544	1,380,832,739
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Net	422,708,016	647,517,179	309,607,544	1,379,832,739

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No. 37.—OLD DEMAND NOTES ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Fiscal year.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1862	$60,030,000	$60,030,000	$8,924,765.00	$8,924,765.00	$51,105,235.00
1863		60,030,000	47,721,235.00	56,646,000.00	3,384,000.00
1864		60,030,000	2,594,962.50	59,240,962.50	789,037.50
1865		60,030,000	316,434.00	59,557,396.50	472,603.50
1866		60,030,000	200,440.75	59,757,837.25	272,162.75
1867		60,030,000	63,730.25	59,821,567.50	208,432.50
1868		60,030,000	64,520.50	59,886,088.00	143,912.00
1869		60,030,000	20,172.75	59,906,260.75	123,739.25
1870		60,030,000	17,483.25	59,923,744.00	106,256.00
1871		60,030,000	9,750.50	59,933,494.50	96,505.50
1872		60,030,000	8,209.25	59,941,703.75	88,296.25
1873		60,030,000	8,328.75	59,950,032.50	79,967.50
1874		60,030,000	3,235.00	59,953,267.50	76,732.50
1875		60,030,000	6,625.00	59,959,892.50	70,107.50
1876		60,030,000	3,190.00	59,963,082.50	66,917.50
1877		60,030,000	2,955.00	59,966,037.50	63,962.50
1878		60,030,000	1,665.00	59,967,702.50	62,297.50
1879		60,030,000	827.50	59,968,530.00	61,470.00
1880		60,030,000	495.00	59,969,025.00	60,975.00
1881		60,030,000	440.00	59,969,465.00	60,535.00
1882		60,030,000	840.00	59,970,305.00	59,695.00
1883		60,030,000	710.00	59,971,015.00	58,985.00
1884		60,030,000	545.00	59,971,560.00	58,440.00
1885		60,030,000	490.00	59,972,050.00	57,950.00
1886		60,030,000	505.00	59,972,555.00	57,445.00
1887		60,030,000	315.00	59,972,870.00	57,130.00
1888		60,030,000	322.50	59,973,192.50	56,807.50
1889		60,030,000	365.00	59,973,557.50	56,442.50
1890		60,030,000	410.00	59,973,967.50	56,032.50
1891		60,030,000	385.00	59,974,352.50	55,647.50
1892		60,030,000		59,974,352.50	55,647.50
1893		60,030,000		59,974,352.50	55,647.50
1894		60,030,000	800.00	59,975,152.50	54,847.50
1895		60,030,000		59,975,152.50	54,847.50
1896		60,030,000	500.00	59,975,652.50	54,347.50
1897		60,030,000		59,975,652.50	54,347.50
1898		60,030,000	350.00	59,976,002.50	53,997.50
1899		60,030,000	150.00	59,976,152.50	53,847.50
1900		60,030,000		59,976,152.50	53,847.50

No. 38.—FRACTIONAL CURRENCY ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Fiscal year.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1863	$20,192,456.00	$20,192,456.00			$20,192,456.00
1864	8,169,527.10	28,361,983.10	$6,037,700.00	$6,037,700.00	22,324,283.10
1865	14,618,757.30	42,980,740.40	11,909,911.64	17,947,611.64	25,033,128.76
1866	17,886,378.75	60,867,119.15	15,910,632.15	33,858,243.79	27,008,875.36
1867	19,896,268.65	80,763,387.80	18,430,520.99	52,288,764.78	28,474,623.02
1868	25,022,624.00	105,786,011.80	20,769,338.55	73,058,103.33	32,727,908.47
1869	23,709,131.65	129,495,143.45	24,322,402.76	97,380,506.09	32,114,637.36
1870	31,209,716.00	160,704,859.45	23,445,668.88	120,826,174.97	39,878,684.48
1871	31,103,904.00	191,808,763.45	30,399,713.92	151,225,888.89	40,582,874.56
1872	31,816,900.00	223,625,663.45	31,543,939.29	182,769,828.18	40,855,835.27
1873	38,674,800.00	262,300,463.45	34,731,269.83	217,501,098.01	44,799,365.44
1874	41,434,916.00	303,735,379.45	40,352,985.77	257,854,083.78	45,881,295.67
1875	36,612,800.00	340,348,179.45	40,364,671.48	298,218,755.26	42,129,424.19
1876	28,375,900.00	368,724,079.45	36,058,728.80	334,277,484.06	34,446,595.39
1877		368,724,079.45	14,043,458.05	348,320,942.11	20,403,137.34
1878		368,724,079.45	3,855,368.57	352,176,310.68	16,547,768.77
1879		368,724,079.45	705,158.66	352,881,469.34	15,842,610.11
1880		368,724,079.45	251,717.41	353,133,186.75	15,590,892.70
1881		368,724,079.45	109,001.05	353,242,187.80	15,481,891.65
1882		368,724,079.45	58,705.55	353,300,893.35	15,423,186.10
1883		368,724,079.45	46,556.96	353,347,450.31	15,376,629.14
1884		368,724,079.45	20,629.50	353,368,079.81	15,355,999.64
1885		368,724,079.45	15,885.43	353,383,965.24	15,340,114.21
1886		368,724,079.45	10,088.36	353,394,053.60	15,330,025.85
1887		368,724,079.45	7,123.15	353,401,176.75	15,322,902.70
1888		368,724,079.45	24,320.55	353,425,497.30	15,298,582.15
1889		368,724,079.45	5,953.35	353,431,450.65	15,292,628.80
1890		368,724,079.45	5,179.50	353,436,630.15	15,287,449.30
1891		368,724,079.45	3,831.37	353,440,461.52	15,283,617.93
1892		368,724,079.45	4,216.98	353,444,678.50	15,279,400.95
1893		368,724,079.45	2,958.00	353,447,636.50	15,276,442.95
1894		368,724,079.45	3,367.20	353,451,003.70	15,273,075.75
1895		368,724,079.45	3,019.93	353,454,023.63	15,270,055.82
1896		368,724,079.45	2,933.35	353,456,956.98	15,267,122.47
1897		368,724,079.45	3,482.00	353,460,438.98	15,263,640.47
1898		368,724,079.45	2,950.00	353,463,388.98	15,260,690.47
1899		368,724,079.45	3,343.48	353,466,732.46	15,257,346.99
1900		368,724,079.45	2,418.25	353,469,150.71	15,254,928.74

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No. 39.—UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Fiscal year.	Old demand notes.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	Fractional currency.	Total notes.
1862	$51,105,235.00	$96,620,000.00			$147,725,235.00
1863	3,384,000.00	387,646,589.00		$20,192,456.00	411,223,045.00
1864	789,037.50	447,300,203.10		22,224,283.10	470,413,523.70
1865	472,603.50	431,066,427.99		25,033,128.76	456,572,160.25
1866	272,162.75	400,780,305.85		27,008,875.36	428,061,343.96
1867	208,432.50	371,783,597.00		28,474,623.02	400,466,652.52
1868	143,912.00	356,000,000.00		32,727,908.47	388,871,820.47
1869	123,739.25	356,000,000.00		32,114,637.36	388,238,376.61
1870	106,256.00	356,000,000.00		39,878,684.48	395,984,940.48
1871	96,505.50	356,000,000.00		40,582,874.56	396,679,380.06
1872	88,296.25	357,500,000.00		40,855,835.27	398,444,131.52
1873	79,967.50	356,000,000.00		44,799,365.44	400,879,332.94
1874	76,732.50	382,000,000.00		45,881,295.67	427,958,028.17
1875	70,107.50	375,771,580.00		42,129,424.19	417,971,111.69
1876	66,917.50	369,772,284.00		34,446,595.39	404,285,796.89
1877	63,962.50	359,764,332.00		20,403,137.34	380,231,431.84
1878	62,297.50	346,681,016.00		16,547,768.77	363,291,082.27
1879	61,470.00	346,681,016.00		15,842,610.11	362,585,096.11
1880	60,975.00	346,681,016.00		15,590,892.70	362,332,883.70
1881	60,535.00	346,681,016.00		15,481,891.65	362,223,442.65
1882	59,695.00	346,681,016.00		15,423,186.10	362,163,897.10
1883	58,985.00	346,681,016.00		15,376,629.14	362,116,630.14
1884	58,440.00	346,681,016.00		15,355,999.64	362,095,455.64
1885	57,950.00	346,681,016.00		15,340,114.21	362,079,080.21
1886	57,445.00	346,681,016.00		15,330,025.85	362,068,486.85
1887	57,130.00	346,681,016.00		15,322,902.70	362,061,048.70
1888	56,807.50	346,681,016.00		15,298,582.15	362,036,405.65
1889	56,442.50	346,681,016.00		15,292,628.80	362,030,087.30
1890	56,032.50	346,681,016.00		15,287,449.30	362,024,497.80
1891	55,647.50	346,681,016.00	$50,228,417.00	15,283,617.93	412,248,698.43
1892	55,647.50	346,681,016.00	101,712,071.00	15,279,400.95	463,728,135.45
1893	55,647.50	346,681,016.00	147,190,227.00	15,276,442.95	509,203,333.45
1894	54,847.50	346,681,016.00	152,584,417.00	15,273,075.75	514,593,356.25
1895	54,847.50	346,681,016.00	146,088,400.00	15,270,055.82	508,094,319.32
1896	54,347.50	346,681,016.00	129,683,280.00	15,267,122.47	491,685,765.97
1897	54,347.50	346,681,016.00	114,867,280.00	15,263,640.47	476,866,283.97
1898	53,997.50	346,681,016.00	101,207,280.00	15,260,690.47	463,202,983.97
1899	53,847.50	346,681,016.00	93,518,280.00	15,257,346.99	455,510,490.49
1900	53,847.50	346,681,016.00	76,027,000.00	15,254,928.74	438,016,792.24

Fiscal year.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total certificates.	Grand total.
1862					$147,725,235.00
1863					411,223,045.00
1864					470,413,523.70
1865					456,572,160.25
1866	$10,947,860.00			$10,947,860.00	439,009,203.96
1867	18,773,580.00			18,773,580.00	419,240,232.52
1868	17,678,640.00			17,678,640.00	406,550,460.47
1869	33,086,180.00			33,086,180.00	421,324,556.61
1870	34,547,120.00			34,547,120.00	430,532,060.48
1871	19,886,300.00			19,886,300.00	416,565,680.06
1872	32,086,300.00			32,086,300.00	430,530,431.52
1873	39,460,000.00		$31,810,000.00	71,270,000.00	472,149,332.94
1874	22,825,100.00		58,990,000.00	81,815,100.00	509,773,128.17
1875	21,796,300.00		59,045,000.00	80,841,300.00	498,812,411.69
1876	28,681,400.00		33,140,000.00	61,821,400.00	466,107,196.89
1877	41,572,600.00		53,980,000.00	95,552,600.00	475,784,031.84
1878	44,367,000.00	$1,850,410.00	46,245,000.00	92,462,410.00	455,753,492.27
1879	15,413,700.00	2,539,950.00	29,330,000.00	47,283,650.00	409,868,746.11
1880	8,004,600.00	12,374,270.00	14,275,000.00	34,653,870.00	396,986,753.70
1881	5,782,920.00	51,166,530.00	11,615,000.00	68,564,450.00	430,787,892.65
1882	5,037,120.00	66,096,710.00	13,360,000.00	84,493,830.00	446,657,727.10
1883	82,378,640.00	88,616,831.00	13,180,000.00	184,175,471.00	546,292,101.14
1884	98,392,660.00	120,891,691.00	12,230,000.00	231,514,351.00	593,609,806.64
1885	140,323,140.00	139,901,646.00	29,285,000.00	309,509,786.00	671,588,866.21
1886	131,174,245.00	115,977,675.00	18,110,000.00	265,261,920.00	627,330,406.85
1887	121,486,817.00	145,543,150.00	9,020,000.00	276,049,967.00	638,111,015.70
1888	142,023,150.00	229,491,772.00	14,865,000.00	386,379,922.00	748,416,327.65
1889	154,048,552.00	262,629,746.00	17,195,000.00	433,873,298.00	795,903,385.30
1890	157,542,979.00	301,539,751.00	12,390,000.00	471,472,730.00	833,497,227.80
1891	152,461,429.00	314,715,185.00	23,780,000.00	490,956,614.00	903,205,312.43
1892	156,598,929.00	331,614,304.00	30,420,000.00	518,633,233.00	982,361,368.45
1893	92,846,189.00	330,957,504.00	12,405,000.00	436,208,693.00	945,412,026.45
1894	66,387,899.00	337,148,504.00	60,035,000.00	463,571,403.00	978,164,759.25
1895	48,469,959.00	328,894,504.00	55,795,000.00	433,159,463.00	941,253,782.32
1896	42,818,189.00	342,619,504.00	32,210,000.00	417,647,693.00	909,333,458.97
1897	38,782,169.00	375,479,504.00	62,340,000.00	476,601,673.00	953,467,956.97
1898	37,420,149.00	398,556,504.00	26,605,000.00	462,581,653.00	925,784,636.97
1899	34,297,819.00	406,085,504.00	21,355,000.00	461,738,323.00	917,248,813.49
1900	227,797,179.00	416,015,000.00	3,705,000.00	647,517,179.00	1,085,533,971.24

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No. 40.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
1878—June	$206,876,605	$6,323,372	$213,199,977
July	208,133,814	7,714,922	215,848,736
August	210,472,650	7,713,661	218,186,311
September	212,251,346	9,049,067	221,300,413
October	218,079,939	7,963,429	226,043,368
November	222,152,894	6,472,313	228,625,207
December	224,838,801	6,806,689	231,645,490
1879—January	229,235,474	4,964,004	234,199,478
February	231,445,024	5,401,704	236,846,728
March	234,649,458	4,934,162	239,583,620
April	235,802,373	6,151,208	241,953,581
May	238,572,616	5,841,564	244,414,180
June	240,425,461	5,316,376	245,741,837
July	240,560,487	7,497,952	248,058,439
August	245,663,951	11,182,137	256,846,088
September	250,859,576	35,797,151	286,656,727
October	257,606,067	50,358,465	307,964,532
November	269,813,847	57,883,520	327,697,367
December	274,540,357	61,999,892	336,540,249
1880—January	282,298,186	57,226,426	339,524,612
February	288,728,662	53,525,811	342,254,473
March	293,822,190	50,572,784	344,394,974
April	299,642,337	47,244,877	346,887,214
May	304,100,051	45,219,246	349,319,297
June	308,356,240	43,484,966	351,841,206
July	309,135,440	45,319,644	354,455,084
August	315,269,785	50,671,214	365,940,999
September	319,411,276	67,727,241	387,138,517
October	324,913,480	80,742,658	405,656,138
November	332,417,600	85,004,604	417,422,204
December	340,940,239	95,260,851	436,201,090
1881—January	349,595,310	93,746,701	443,342,011
February	357,318,742	88,760,802	446,079,544
March	367,052,765	88,467,201	455,519,966
April	376,073,889	97,140,898	473,214,787
May	383,563,804	92,783,696	476,347,500
June	389,466,822	89,017,716	478,484,538
July	389,103,988	92,226,041	481,330,029
August	401,637,036	87,148,541	488,785,577
September	403,753,977	97,751,075	501,505,052
October	414,877,149	96,953,452	511,830,601
November	424,421,418	92,578,261	516,999,679
December	433,849,165	87,977,603	521,826,768
1882—January	441,179,112	83,886,477	525,065,589
February	442,087,988	78,422,033	520,510,021
March	449,109,282	71,218,465	520,327,747
April	454,527,946	66,215,653	520,743,599
May	448,946,973	60,918,848	509,865,821
June	450,215,829	56,541,886	506,757,715
July	447,368,627	57,283,625	504,652,252
August	452,204,515	53,722,160	505,926,675
September	457,878,962	51,440,420	509,319,382
October	464,620,153	50,916,780	515,536,933
November	469,309,447	50,903,305	520,212,752
December	472,689,330	51,981,432	524,670,762
1883—January	476,983,775	51,449,383	528,433,158
February	478,249,651	52,215,560	530,465,211
March	481,437,335	54,475,312	535,912,647
April	483,008,483	55,652,057	538,660,540
May	483,268,279	57,175,927	540,444,206
June	486,477,991	56,254,072	542,732,063
July	486,054,872	58,757,690	544,812,562
August	488,533,129	59,876,078	548,409,207
September	490,513,933	61,683,816	552,197,749
October	495,685,416	62,392,847	558,078,263
November	497,197,757	66,592,571	563,790,328
December	499,701,839	66,406,346	566,108,185
1884—January	501,300,220	66,931,227	568,231,447
February	499,976,551	67,017,657	566,994,208
March	496,700,556	60,724,333	557,424,889
April	495,452,475	45,686,932	541,139,407
May	497,008,024	44,797,665	541,805,689
June	500,961,189	44,539,608	545,500,797
July	501,173,090	48,533,573	549,706,663
August	503,028,420	51,342,794	554,371,214
September	504,906,819	52,946,587	557,853,406
October	506,337,383	55,856,761	562,194,144
November	509,813,071	62,212,318	572,025,389
December	512,695,853	63,422,647	576,118,500
1885—January	514,408,336	64,420,631	578,828,967
February	516,430,362	64,732,611	581,162,973
March	519,870,792	64,297,566	584,168,358
April	520,139,947	65,734,818	585,874,765

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No. 40.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
1885—May	$520,803,530	$66,323,865	$587,127,395
June	521,621,301	67,075,735	588,697,036
July	520,696,136	69,283,598	589,979,734
August	522,296,667	70,081,513	592,378,180
September	526,184,444	71,052,140	597,236,584
October	528,027,240	72,417,890	600,445,130
November	533,184,088	73,942,796	607,126,884
December	540,423,527	72,557,429	612,980,956
1886—January	542,160,412	71,968,567	614,128,979
February	544,998,565	66,486,344	611,484,909
March	545,173,610	59,254,731	604,428,341
April	546,745,363	55,245,328	601,990,691
May	547,582,263	49,285,795	596,868,058
June	547,465,941	43,308,520	590,774,461
July	549,075,600	43,650,307	592,725,907
August	554,582,815	45,515,589	600,098,404
September	554,096,615	53,232,743	607,329,358
October	555,359,407	59,663,639	615,023,046
November	557,802,437	68,720,676	626,523,113
December	559,486,856	80,931,422	640,418,278
1887—January	560,851,488	85,018,430	645,869,918
February	563,394,917	83,485,920	646,880,837
March	565,762,514	83,431,810	649,194,324
April	566,715,195	83,863,571	650,578,766
May	570,256,490	85,166,756	655,423,246
June	568,788,145	85,732,190	654,520,335
July	569,547,334	89,099,377	658,646,711
August	570,737,736	92,852,054	663,589,790
September	573,415,740	108,377,780	681,793,520
October	574,927,873	120,202,502	695,130,375
November	578,334,011	120,777,483	699,111,494
December	581,980,107	122,723,223	704,703,330
1888—January	584,568,497	121,902,584	706,471,081
February	586,025,817	121,822,527	707,848,344
March	587,350,358	121,167,828	708,518,186
April	589,236,410	122,132,999	711,369,409
May	592,212,051	114,050,440	706,262,491
June	595,703,838	110,116,633	705,820,471
July	597,145,663	108,012,533	705,158,196
August	599,655,095	107,826,240	707,481,335
September	601,591,876	108,289,294	709,881,170
October	603,225,837	108,479,213	711,705,050
November	605,567,837	104,426,611	709,994,448
December	607,688,725	96,919,454	704,608,179
1889—January	609,167,900	96,590,321	705,758,221
February	609,283,810	96,670,798	705,954,608
March	609,978,122	94,795,197	704,773,319
April	610,998,423	94,612,786	705,611,209
May	613,018,370	85,241,865	698,260,235
June	613,973,117	65,586,684	679,559,801
July	613,540,272	62,017,736	675,558,008
August	615,807,252	64,052,146	679,859,398
September	617,484,831	64,334,656	681,819,487
October	619,640,450	64,554,236	684,194,686
November	621,106,953	64,642,327	685,749,280
December	622,107,873	67,416,990	689,524,863
1890—January	624,900,483	66,080,287	690,980,770
February	625,967,229	66,133,726	692,100,955
March	627,406,793	66,443,489	693,850,282
April	627,923,705	67,265,628	695,189,333
May	629,030,714	67,548,895	696,579,609
June	630,012,331	65,996,474	696,008,805
July	629,512,155	62,138,864	691,651,019
August	631,801,689	57,471,618	689,273,307
September	633,118,735	59,907,459	693,026,194
October	634,012,338	60,855,395	694,867,733
November	635,219,259	63,642,518	698,861,777
December	637,301,201	66,799,610	704,100,811
1891—January	639,384,021	67,624,860	707,008,881
February	642,222,173	63,362,654	705,584,827
March	641,218,653	59,685,416	700,904,069
April	629,636,405	59,859,416	689,495,821
May	600,591,691	61,401,672	661,993,363
June	584,524,184	62,067,744	646,591,928
July	581,721,468	62,736,957	644,458,425
August	582,227,566	65,262,257	647,489,823
September	586,964,320	66,343,775	653,308,095
October	596,386,272	74,158,836	670,545,108
November	599,344,091	78,430,504	677,774,595
December	604,633,241	82,212,689	686,845,930
1892—January	606,287,197	84,299,689	690,586,886
February	606,661,364	83,275,529	689,936,893
March	606,564,310	81,194,377	687,758,687

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No. 40.—Estimated Stock of Gold Coin and Bullion at the end of each Month, from June, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
1892—April	$601, 527, 222	$79, 712, 183	$681, 239, 405
May	602, 485, 237	77, 953, 512	680, 438, 749
June	589, 509, 061	74, 836, 385	664, 345, 446
July	581, 129, 982	76, 623, 598	657, 753, 580
August	577, 737, 991	75, 960, 115	653, 698, 106
September	576, 074, 815	76, 055, 422	652, 130, 237
October	577, 387, 444	78, 126, 222	655, 513, 666
November	577, 983, 121	79, 983, 208	657, 966, 329
December	569, 633, 412	81, 697, 350	651, 330, 762
1893—January	559, 063, 122	81, 452, 478	640, 515, 600
February	547, 655, 038	79, 835, 048	627, 490, 086
March	546, 673, 424	79, 503, 760	626, 177, 184
April	532, 513, 105	80, 529, 774	613, 042, 879
May	523, 592, 686	80, 871, 868	604, 464, 554
June	513, 743, 623	78, 345, 510	592, 089, 133
July	520, 273, 567	83, 450, 336	603, 723, 903
August	547, 516, 035	98, 373, 505	645, 889, 540
September	556, 479, 232	101, 026, 648	657, 505, 880
October	564, 738, 578	96, 657, 273	661, 395, 851
November	575, 269, 517	90, 910, 622	666, 180, 139
December	582, 227, 095	84, 679, 495	666, 906, 590
1894—January	592, 848, 235	77, 175, 275	670, 023, 510
February	603, 860, 188	70, 432, 992	674, 293, 180
March	612, 325, 385	60, 232, 616	672, 558, 001
April	614, 370, 723	53, 716, 468	668, 087, 191
May	596, 799, 262	48, 067, 706	644, 866, 968
June	584, 479. 113	44, 612, 311	629, 091, 424
July	572, 975, 589	47, 050, 824	620, 026, 413
August	574, 352, 118	43, 941, 337	618, 293, 455
September	579, 728, 587	44, 063, 417	623, 792, 004
October	581, 597, 841	44, 197, 435	625, 795, 276
November	583, 834, 589	46, 305, 066	630, 139, 655
December	577, 380, 396	47, 727. 334	625, 107, 730
1895—January	557, 532, 641	46, 010, 546	603, 543, 187
February	562, 633, 658	44, 527, 722	607, 161, 380
March	567, 592, 416	51, 387, 979	618, 980, 395
April	573, 065, 665	50, 044, 014	623, 109, 679
May	578. 036, 041	53, 425, 367	631, 461, 408
June	579, 422, 971	56, 746, 018	636, 168, 989
July	580, 481, 167	60, 651, 509	641, 132, 676
August	568, 990, 037	60, 208, 542	629, 198, 579
September	556, 100, 818	57, 340, 757	613, 441, 575
October	564, 132, 920	54, 409, 512	618, 542, 432
November	564, 229, 183	45, 590, 866	609, 820, 049
December	568, 106, 939	29, 820, 315	597, 927, 254
1896—January	583, 488, 105	15, 467, 938	598, 956, 043
February	586, 168, 106	26, 821, 484	612, 989, 590
March	588, 743, 303	29, 054, 663	617, 797, 966
April	589, 820, 494	32, 851, 621	622, 672, 115
May	574, 520, 722	32, 662, 860	607, 183, 582
June	567, 931, 823	32, 217, 024	600, 148, 847
July	564, 665, 228	30, 640, 941	595, 306, 169
August	570, 557, 083	33, 264, 086	603, 821, 169
September	600, 544, 227	40, 998, 574	641, 542, 801
October	624, 047, 484	47, 617, 328	671, 664, 812
November	634, 287, 157	51, 969, 827	686, 256, 984
December	638, 381, 827	54, 565, 385	692, 947, 212
1897—January	645, 568, 492	52. 286, 759	697, 855, 251
February	655, 672, 099	46, 849, 625	702, 521, 724
March	669, 114, 266	37, 254, 294	706, 368, 560
April	675, 298, 428	32, 786, 057	708, 084, 485
May	675, 389, 655	26, 539, 659	701, 929, 314
June	671, 676, 250	25, 547, 082	697, 223, 332
July	668, 189, 128	28, 929, 752	697, 118, 880
August	671, 852, 373	31, 230, 355	703, 082, 728
September	682, 437, 123	30, 223, 294	712, 660, 417
October	692, 691, 685	36, 969, 525	729, 661, 210
November	696, 460, 640	42, 123, 368	738, 584, 008
December	699, 478, 536	45, 559, 060	745, 037, 596
1898—January	702, 851, 399	49, 465, 077	752, 316, 476
February	705, 494, 037	52, 454, 816	757, 948, 853
March	729, 385, 818	63, 647, 258	793, 033, 076
April	750, 557, 111	83, 671, 535	834, 228, 645
May	760, 274, 281	96, 998, 864	857, 273, 145
June	765, 735, 164	98, 049, 765	863, 784, 929
July	771, 089, 526	99, 294, 921	870, 384, 447
August	778, 894, 663	105, 175, 997	884, 070, 660
September	785, 041, 686	116, 299, 578	901, 341, 264
October	791, 647, 225	133, 423, 574	925, 070, 799
November	797, 428, 060	138, 502, 545	935, 930, 605
December	807, 451, 124	142, 074, 889	949, 526, 013
1899—January	824, 493, 146	134, 186, 534	958, 679, 680

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No. 40.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
1899—February	$839,011,679	$127,385,067	$966,396,746
March	851,601,448	121,560,849	973,162,297
April	859,232,751	120,829,945	980,062,696
May	863,741,252	121,742,353	985,483,605
June	855,583,055	119,870,884	975,453,939
July	852,445,921	125,658,786	978,104,707
August	862,919,952	127,460,201	990,380,153
September	867,833,173	131,730,392	999,563,565
October	875,450,989	139,017,060	1,014,468,049
November	876,323,402	141,809,806	1,018,133,208
December	871,532,924	144,476,933	1,016,009,857
1900—January	881,696,901	141,246,781	1,022,943,682
February	894,193,153	131,632,009	1,025,825,162
March	906,576,296	127,627,317	1,034,203,613
April	918,606,025	124,919,092	1,043,525,117
May	924,565,661	116,965,713	1,041,531,374
June	923,653,462	112,378,183	1,036,031,645
July	929,775,508	123,743,385	1,053,518,893
August	932,926,989	116,421,005	1,049,347,994
September	934,515,124	124,773,696	1,059,288,820

No. 41.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF SILVER COIN AND BULLION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.
1878—June	$8,573,500	$7,341,471	$71,778,828	$87,693,799
July	10,420,500	7,665,760	72,151,424	90,237,684
August	13,448,500	8,982,239	72,524,020	94,954,759
September	16,212,500	9,634,034	72,896,616	98,743,150
October	18,282,500	8,352,042	73,269,213	99,903,755
November	20,438,550	10,159,491	73,641,809	104,239,850
December	22,495,550	9,439,461	74,014,406	105,949,417
1879—January	24,555,750	10,347,890	74,387,002	109,290,642
February	26,687,750	9,837,403	74,759,599	111,284,752
March	28,774,950	8,688,261	75,132,195	112,595,406
April	31,155,950	6,949,046	75,504,792	113,609,788
May	33,485,950	5,672,656	75,877,388	115,035,994
June	35,801,000	5,092,566	76,249,985	117,143,551
July	37,451,000	5,112,224	76,467,675	119,030,899
August	40,238,050	4,904,612	76,685,365	121,828,027
September	42,634,100	4,557,504	76,903,055	124,094,659
October	45,206,200	3,537,224	77,120,746	125,864,170
November	47,705,200	4,323,098	77,338,436	129,366,734
December	50,055,650	4,492,421	77,556,127	132,104,198
1880—January	52,505,650	4,888,036	77,773,817	135,167,503
February	54,806,050	4,525,306	77,991,508	137,322,864
March	57,156,250	4,086,840	78,209,198	139,452,288
April	59,456,250	5,007,331	78,426,889	142,890,470
May	61,723,250	4,853,588	78,644,580	145,221,418
June	63,734,750	5,124,536	78,862,270	147,721,556
July	66,014,750	6,081,648	78,964,336	151,060,734
August	68,267,750	6,380,258	79,066,401	153,714,409
September	70,568,750	5,557,760	79,168,467	155,294,977
October	72,847,750	6,043,367	79,270,533	158,161,650
November	75,147,750	6,255,390	79,372,599	160,775,739
December	77,453,005	6,183,224	79,474,665	163,110,894
1881—January	79,753,005	6,704,197	79,576,731	166,033,933
February	82,060,005	5,356,308	79,678,797	167,095,110
March	84,359,505	4,017,770	79,780,863	168,158,138
April	86,659,505	3,863,583	79,882,929	170,406,017
May	88,959,505	3,457,193	79,984,995	172,401,693
June	91,372,705	3,309,949	80,087,061	174,769,715
July	93,622,705	2,962,278	80,115,520	176,700,503
August	95,922,705	2,732,863	80,143,980	178,799,548
September	98,322,705	2,632,185	80,172,440	181,127,330
October	100,672,705	3,424,575	80,200,900	184,298,180
November	102,972,705	3,088,710	80,229,360	186,290,775
December	105,380,980	3,607,830	80,257,820	189,246,630
1882—January	107,680,980	3,258,926	80,286,280	191,226,186
February	109,981,180	2,806,143	80,314,740	193,102,063
March	112,281,680	4,440,662	80,343,200	197,065,542
April	114,581,680	3,239,033	80,371,660	198,192,373
May	116,843,680	3,793,664	80,400,120	201,037,464
June	119,144,780	3,230,908	80,428,580	202,804,268
July	121,304,780	2,816,270	80,472,890	204,593,940
August	123,729,780	2,730,716	80,517,200	206,977,696
September	126,029,880	3,343,565	80,561,510	209,934,955
October	128,329,880	4,012,503	80,605,820	212,948,203
November	130,629,880	3,769,220	80,650,130	215,049,230
December	132,955,080	4,468,193	80,694,440	218,117,713

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No. 41.—Estimated Stock of Silver Coin and Bullion at the end of each Month, from June, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.
1883—January	$135, 405, 080	$3, 761, 958	$80, 738, 750	$219, 905, 788
February	137, 805, 080	3, 974, 114	80, 783, 060	222, 562, 254
March	140, 205, 099	3, 943, 467	80, 827, 370	224, 976, 536
April	142, 555, 699	3, 478, 750	80, 871, 680	226, 906, 129
May	144, 905, 699	4, 157, 218	80, 915, 990	229, 978, 907
June	147, 255, 899	4, 482, 216	80, 960, 300	232, 698, 415
July	149, 680, 899	4, 486, 638	80, 485, 402	234, 652, 939
August	152, 020, 899	4, 694, 559	80, 010, 504	236, 725, 962
September	154, 370, 899	5, 107, 911	79, 535, 607	239, 014, 417
October	156, 720, 949	4, 936, 365	79, 060, 709	240, 718, 023
November	159, 070, 949	4, 624, 279	78, 585, 811	242, 281, 039
December	161, 425, 119	4, 534, 373	78, 110, 914	244, 070, 406
1884—January	163, 775, 119	4, 674, 433	77, 636, 016	246, 085, 568
February	166, 125, 119	4, 919, 913	77, 161, 118	248, 206, 150
March	168, 425, 629	5, 043, 825	76, 686, 221	250, 155, 675
April	170, 725, 629	5, 150, 843	76, 211, 323	252, 087, 795
May	173, 035, 629	4, 623, 158	75, 736, 425	253, 395, 212
June	175, 355, 829	4, 055, 498	75, 261, 528	254, 672, 855
July	177, 680, 829	4, 603, 610	75, 234, 719	257, 519, 158
August	180, 030, 829	4, 723, 420	75, 207, 910	259, 962, 159
September	182, 380, 829	4, 934, 405	75, 181, 101	262, 496, 335
October	184, 730, 829	4, 646, 497	75, 154, 292	264, 531, 618
November	187, 180, 829	4, 778, 849	75, 127, 483	267, 087, 161
December	189, 561, 994	4, 716, 055	75, 100, 674	269, 378, 723
1885—January	191, 947, 194	4, 613, 582	75, 073, 865	271, 634, 641
February	194, 247, 194	3, 991, 130	75, 047, 056	273, 285, 380
March	196, 697, 394	3, 887, 494	75, 020, 247	275, 605, 135
April	199, 107, 394	4, 042, 187	74 993, 438	278, 143, 019
May	201, 509, 231	4, 098, 144	74, 966, 629	280, 574, 004
June	203, 884, 381	4, 038, 886	74, 939, 820	282, 863, 087
July	205, 784, 381	3, 944, 837	74, 949, 914	284, 679, 132
August	208, 259, 381	3, 766, 196	74, 960, 007	286, 985, 584
September	210, 759, 431	3, 916, 123	74, 970, 100	289, 645, 654
October	213, 259, 431	3, 840, 536	74, 980, 193	292, 080, 160
November	215, 759, 431	3, 583, 956	74, 990, 286	294, 333, 673
December	218, 259, 761	3, 797, 041	75, 000, 379	297, 057, 181
1886—January	220, 553, 761	3, 658, 783	75, 010, 472	299, 223, 016
February	223, 145, 761	2, 612, 968	75, 020, 565	300, 779, 294
March	225, 959, 761	2, 271, 104	75, 030, 658	303, 261, 523
April	228, 434, 121	2, 556, 522	75, 040, 751	306, 031, 394
May	231, 160, 121	1, 947, 762	75, 050, 844	308, 158, 727
June	233, 723, 286	3, 092, 198	75, 060, 937	311, 876, 421
July	235, 643, 286	3, 786, 070	75, 068, 424	314, 497, 780
August	238, 573, 286	3, 268, 940	75, 075, 912	316, 918, 138
September	241, 281, 286	3, 758, 394	75, 083, 399	320, 123, 079
October	244, 079, 386	3, 807, 949	75, 090, 887	322, 978, 222
November	246, 903, 386	4, 091, 383	75, 098, 374	326, 093, 143
December	249, 623, 647	4, 739, 377	75, 105, 862	329, 468, 886
1887—January	252, 503, 647	4, 877, 039	75, 113, 349	332. 494, 035
February	255, 453, 647	4, 700, 183	75, 120, 837	335, 274, 667
March	258, 474, 027	8, 639, 452	75, 128, 324	342, 241, 803
April	261, 524, 027	10, 134, 361	75, 343, 251	347, 001, 639
May	264, 474, 027	9, 869, 629	75, 560, 244	349, 903, 900
June	266, 990, 117	10, 917, 435	75, 547, 799	353, 455, 351
July	267, 440, 117	12, 278, 674	75, 638, 932	355, 357, 723
August	270, 250, 117	12, 177, 624	75, 312, 773	357, 740, 514
September	273, 390, 157	12, 005, 909	75, 398, 925	360, 794, 991
October	276, 816, 157	11, 683, 032	75, 758, 186	364, 257, 375
November	280, 144, 157	10, 831, 655	75, 909, 136	366, 884, 948
December	283, 140, 357	9, 961, 866	76, 295, 886	369, 398, 109
1888—January	285, 845, 357	10, 219, 546	76, 545, 966	372, 410, 869
February	288, 545, 357	10, 305, 153	76, 527, 799	375, 178, 309
March	291, 355, 789	10, 024, 976	76, 333, 888	377, 714, 653
April	294, 039, 790	9, 937, 442	76, 299, 882	380, 277, 114
May	297, 037, 790	9, 357, 041	76, 349, 137	382, 743, 968
June	299, 424, 790	10, 619, 754	76, 406, 376	386, 450, 920
July	300, 708, 790	11, 066, 054	76, 510, 842	388, 285, 686
August	303, 320, 790	10, 973, 204	76, 582, 235	390, 876, 229
September	306, 542, 890	10, 645, 833	76, 759, 671	393, 948, 394
October	309, 670, 890	10, 559, 114	76, 660, 481	396, 890, 485
November	312, 450, 890	10, 734, 583	76, 715, 873	399, 901, 346
December	315, 186, 190	10, 865, 237	76, 889, 983	402, 941, 410
1889—January	318, 186, 190	10, 606, 677	76, 889, 716	405, 682, 583
February	320, 946, 490	10, 762, 958	76, 659, 772	408, 369, 220
March	323, 776, 515	10, 801, 669	76, 628, 116	411, 206, 300
April	326, 974, 515	10, 755, 082	76, 597, 677	414, 327, 274
May	330, 188, 540	10, 291, 861	76, 585, 840	417, 066, 241
June	333, 502, 650	10, 603, 692	76, 606, 567	420, 712, 909
July	334, 602, 650	11, 860, 283	76, 534, 026	422, 996, 959
August	337, 502, 650	11, 343. 140	76, 626, 764	425, 472, 554
September	340, 357, 650	11, 286, 828	76, 796, 193	428, 440, 671
October	343, 428, 001	10, 918, 171	76, 628, 781	430, 974, 953
November	346, 798, 001	10, 322, 870	76, 527, 216	433, 648, 087
December	349, 802, 001	10, 729, 078	76, 697, 331	437, 228, 410

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No. 41.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF SILVER COIN AND BULLION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.
1890—January	$352,536,001	$11,557,760	$76,708,644	$440,802,405
February	355,948,001	11,156,952	76,708,892	443,813,845
March	359,884,266	10,709,439	76,799,537	447,393,242
April	363,424,266	9,432,627	76,793,513	449,650,406
May	366,336,266	8,955,254	76,818,427	452,109,947
June	369,426,266	10,649,450	76,874,969	456,950,685
July	371,726,266	11,658,805	76,618,254	460,003,325
August	374,578,266	12,832,692	76,807,145	464,218,103
September	377,628,266	14,485,014	76,875,555	468,988,835
October	380,988,466	16,995,315	77,193,068	475,176,849
November	384,431,839	18,796,046	77,339,553	480,567,438
December	387,981,005	20,299,954	77,638,844	485,919,803
1891—January	391,566,005	21,277,979	77,696,840	490,540,824
February	394,601,005	22,671,532	77,698,303	494,970,840
March	397,605,327	25,870,383	77,740,096	501,215,806
April	400,281,327	27,600,434	77,936,913	505,818,674
May	402,873,158	29,172,111	77,917,108	509,962,377
June	405,659,268	31,729,052	77,947,619	515,335,939
July	406,635,268	36,583,124	77,131,606	520,349,998
August	407,815,268	40,146,730	76,995,390	524,957,388
September	408,535,368	43,973,513	76,511,066	529,019,947
October	409,475,368	47,580,682	77,301,515	534,357,565
November	410,889,124	50,316,836	77,235,022	538,440,982
December	411,543,740	53,969,468	76,566,155	542,079,363
1892—January	411,869,740	57,940,646	76,910,813	546,721,199
February	412,184,740	61,401,457	77,096,549	550,682,746
March	412,535,360	65,720,466	77,294,571	555,550,397
April	413,055,360	68,912,657	77,433,950	559,401,967
May	413,565,360	72,501,576	77,195,831	563,262,767
June	413,988,735	76,669,151	76,611,232	567,269,118
July	414,416,735	80,479,594	77,500,000	572,396,329
August	414,966,735	83,483,551	77,472,912	575,923,198
September	415,742,835	86,000,554	77,467,707	579,211,096
October	416,412,835	89,372,154	77,484,987	583,269,976
November	417,122,835	92,999,927	77,475,318	587,598,080
December	417,876,985	96,743,988	77,898,748	592,519,721
1893—January	418,606,985	99,282,961	77,887,460	595,777,406
February	418,906,985	102,973,771	74,993,714	596,874,470
March	419,047,305	106,709,122	77,197,330	602,953,757
April	419,195,305	110,315,196	77,370,715	606,881,216
May	419,332,305	114,289,140	77,558,212	611,179,657
June	419,332,450	118,173,820	77,256,212	614,762,482
July	419,332,450	119,277,735	76,563,878	615,174,063
August	419,332,450	122,200,760	77,036,067	618,569,277
September	419,332,550	124,242,787	77,596,621	621,171,958
October	419,332,550	126,261,553	76,977,002	622,571,105
November	419,332,550	127,262,267	76,960,353	623,555,170
December	419,332,777	127,207,874	77,494,207	624,034,858
1894—January	419,332,777	127,215,171	77,041,547	623,589,495
February	419,332,777	127,216,957	76,516,800	623,066,534
March	419,333,029	127,220,207	76,661,555	623,214,791
April	419,333,029	127,228,437	76,627,432	623,188,898
May	419,333,029	127,231,643	75,527,223	622,091,895
June	419,333,208	127,267,347	76,122,875	622,723,430
July	419,756,208	127,113,753	76,221,063	623,091,024
August	420,504,208	126,454,771	76,167,704	623,126,683
September	421,176,408	126,104,475	75,054,481	622,335,364
October	421,776,408	125,261,863	75,667,112	622,705,383
November	422,176,408	125,351,523	76,331,359	623,859,290
December	422,426,749	125,014,161	77,155,722	624,596,632
1895—January	422,626,749	124,852,679	77,192,015	624,671,443
February	422,826,749	124,551,374	77,071,742	624,449,865
March	422,927,039	124,673,187	76,450,557	624,050,783
April	423,127,039	124,583,685	76,169,569	623,880,293
May	423,277,219	124,528,559	76,375,930	624,181,708
June	423,289,219	124,479,849	76,772,563	624,541,631
July	423,289,219	124,670,701	77,065,444	625,025,364
August	423,289,219	124,687,226	76,145,901	624,122,346
September	423,289,309	124,652,406	76,291,880	624,233,595
October	423,289,309	124,721,501	77,259,180	625,269,990
November	423,289,309	124,603,759	78,448,506	626,341,574
December	423,289,629	124,612,532	77,182,006	625,084,167
1896—January	423,289,629	124,575,129	78,573,872	626,438,630
February	424,789,629	123,171,286	78,564,547	626,525,462
March	426,289,916	122,187,206	78,216,677	626,693,799
April	427,789,916	120,939,560	77,948,510	626,677,986
May	429,289,916	119,989,914	76,994,051	626,273,881
June	430,790,041	119,053,695	75,730,781	625,574,517
July	431,852,041	118,753,758	75,667,706	626,273,505
August	434,502,041	116,681,740	75,609,268	626,793,049
September	437,202,141	114,829,399	75,354,781	627,386,321
October	439,552,141	113,064,557	75,804,582	628,421,280

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No. 41.—Estimated Stock of Silver Coin and Bullion at the end of each Month, from June, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.
1896—November	$441,466,141	$112,137,954	$75,803,546	$629,407,641
December	443,166,391	110,815,247	76,317,752	630,299,390
1897—January	444,978,391	109,704,519	76,303,945	630,986,855
February	446,318,391	108,914,614	76,514,618	631,747,623
March	447,718,641	107,862,462	76,220,921	631,802,024
April	449,118,641	106,990,150	76,341,471	632,450,262
May	450,518,641	106,042,492	76,517,908	633,079,041
June	451,993,742	104,593,039	75,438,884	632,023,665
July	451,993,742	105,109,460	75,417,942	632,521,144
August	451,993,742	105,125,123	74,271,577	631,390,442
September	452,093,792	105,078,550	74,631,590	631,803,932
October	452,713,792	104,853,852	75,414,007	632,981,651
November	454,213,792	103,531,722	76,020,675	633,766,189
December	455,818,122	102,284,736	76,400,207	634,503,065
1898—January	457,068,122	101,379,158	76,663,116	635,110,396
February	458,100,347	100,819,300	76,230,903	635,150,550
March	459,200,422	99,829,432	76,584,080	635,613,934
April	459,884,422	99,551,902	76,605,240	636,041,564
May	461,180,422	98,443,952	76,086,089	635,710,463
June	461,996,522	98,195,494	76,421,429	636,613,445
July	462,306,522	97,871,697	75,989,540	636,167,759
August	464,004,522	96,141,237	75,752,972	635,898,731
September	464,834,597	96,066,097	75,784,648	636,685,342
October	466,836,597	94,675,773	76,733,612	638,245,982
November	468,238,597	93,359,250	76,670,481	638,268,328
December	470,244,857	92,192,207	76,587,161	639,024,225
1899—January	471,780,857	91,228,953	76,015,347	639,025,157
February	473,292,857	90,189,188	76,329,061	639,811,106
March	475,193,158	88,825,937	76,390,984	640,410,079
April	476,827,158	87,916,328	76,710,825	641,454,311
May	479,041,158	85,909,876	76,638,335	641,589,369
June	480,251,231	85,288,249	76,746,179	642,285,659
July	480,422,231	84,933,898	75,909,690	641,265,819
August	481,252,231	84,564,627	76,647,029	642,463,887
September	482,122,376	83,783,745	76,523,333	642,429,454
October	483,122,376	82,359,030	78,552,777	644,034,183
November	482,622,376	81,749,336	79,510,349	643,882,061
December	476,201,341	80,885,683	79,643,721	636,730,745
1900—January	477,046,563	79,721,632	80,346,414	637,114,609
February	478,305,308	78,370,617	80,101,151	636,777,076
March	480,820,698	74,974,311	79,715,204	635,510,213
April	484,335,483	72,838,333	80,512,991	637,686,807
May	487,497,976	71,253,620	81,672,075	640,423,671
June	490,618,052	70,015,735	82,901,023	643,534,810
July	493,129,901	69,425,982	83,777,071	646,332,954
August	495,286,994	67,076,004	85,567,835	647,930,833
September	498,349,343	65,054,052	86,000,748	649,404,143

No. 42.—United States Notes, Treasury Notes, and National-Bank Notes Outstanding at the end of each Month, from June, 1878.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1878—June	$346,681,016	.....	$322,919,810	$669,600,826
July	346,681,016	.....	321,945,415	668,626,431
August	346,681,016	.....	321,641,533	668,322,549
September	346,681,016	.....	320,761,650	667,442,666
October	346,681,016	.....	321,121,041	667,802,057
November	346,681,016	.....	322,032,362	668,713,378
December	346,681,016	.....	322,808,560	669,489,576
1879—January	346,681,016	.....	323,409,195	670,090,211
February	346,681,016	.....	325,036,476	671,717,492
March	346,681,016	.....	326,093,402	672,774,418
April	346,681,016	.....	328,442,966	675,123,982
May	346,681,016	.....	328,676,747	675,357,763
June	346,681,016	.....	328,962,073	675,643,089
July	346,681,016	.....	329,244,893	675,925,909
August	346,681,016	.....	330,062,713	676,743,729
September	346,681,016	.....	333,649,736	680,330,752
October	346,681,016	.....	336,581,624	683,262,640
November	346,681,016	.....	339,494,074	686,175,090
December	346,681,016	.....	341,852,242	688,533,258
1880—January	346,681,016	.....	343,187,430	689,868,446
February	346,681,016	.....	343,241,251	689,922,267
March	346,681,016	.....	343,949,401	690,630,417
April	346,681,016	.....	344,538,584	691,219,600
May	346,681,016	.....	344,678,227	691,359,243

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No. 42.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1880—June	$346,681,016		$343,890,901	$690,571,917
July	346,681,016		343,781,711	690,462,727
August	346,681,016		343,657,947	690,338,963
September	346,681,016		343,447,742	690,128,758
October	346,681,016		343,379,396	690,060,412
November	346,681,016		343,297,160	689,978,176
December	346,681,016		343,792,832	690,473,848
1881—January	346,681,016		343,851,123	690,532,139
February	346,681,016		343,242,478	689,923,494
March	346,681,016		347,054,162	693,735,178
April	346,681,016		352,047,097	698,728,113
May	346,681,016		353,604,893	700,285,909
June	346,681,016		354,617,115	701,298,131
July	346,681,016		356,913,233	703,594,249
August	346,681,016		357,449,906	704,130,922
September	346,681,016		358,405,640	705,086,656
October	346,681,016		359,863,000	706,544,016
November	346,681,016		361,509,650	708,190,666
December	346,681,016		361,857,468	708,538,484
1882—January	346,681,016		361,880,764	708,561,780
February	346,681,016		361,095,650	707,776,666
March	346,681,016		360,915,787	707,596,803
April	346,681,016		360,363,889	707,044,905
May	346,681,016		359,025,054	705,706,070
June	346,681,016		357,552,564	704,233,580
July	346,681,016		357,974,142	704,655,158
August	346,681,016		359,834,430	706,515,446
September	346,681,016		362,256,662	708,937,678
October	346,681,016		361,779,335	708,460,351
November	346,681,016		361,691,569	708,372,585
December	346,681,016		361,882,790	708,563,806
1883—January	346,681,016		361,310,848	707,991,864
February	346,681,016		360,424,097	707,105,113
March	346,681,016		359,192,003	705,873,019
April	346,681,016		358,546,954	705,227,970
May	346,681,016		357,457,250	704,138,266
June	346,681,016		356,072,208	702,753,224
July	346,681,016		355,113,823	701,794,839
August	346,681,016		353,906,874	700,587,890
September	346,681,016		352,728,114	699,409,130
October	346,681,016		351,528,420	698,209,436
November	346,681,016		350,300,884	696,981,900
December	346,681,016		349,949,351	696,630,367
1884—January	346,681,016		348,680,806	695,361,822
February	346,681,016		345,784,941	692,465,957
March	346,681,016		344,035,505	690,716,521
April	346,681,016		342,216,527	688,897,543
May	346,681,016		340,018,509	686,699,525
June	346,681,016		338,692,612	685,373,628
July	346,681,016		337,065,355	683,746,371
August	346,681,016		336,131,964	682,812,980
September	346,681,016		335,043,938	681,724,954
October	346,681,016		333,007,772	679,688,788
November	346,681,016		330,780,483	677,461,499
December	346,681,016		328,392,332	675,073,348
1885—January	346,681,015		326,049,907	672,730,923
February	346,681,016		323,636,120	670,317,136
March	346,681,016		320,897,395	667,578,411
April	346,681,016		319,415,804	666,096,820
May	346,681,016		316,989,246	663,670,262
June	346,681,016		316,857,081	663,538,097
July	346,681,016		315,378,841	662,059,857
August	346,681,016		315,431,707	662,112,723
September	346,681,016		316,348,122	663,029,138
October	346,681,016		315,279,087	661,960,103
November	346,681,016		316,748,847	663,429,863
December	346,681,016		316,512,303	663,193,319
1886—January	346,681,016		317,000,162	663,681,178
February	346,681,016		317,001,252	663,682,268
March	346,681,016		315,150,389	661,831,405
April	346,681,016		313,261,874	659,942,890
May	346,681,016		311,168,165	657,849,181
June	346,681,016		308,510,891	655,191,907
July	346,681,016		306,238,538	652,919,554
August	346,681,016		304,249,615	650,930,631
September	346,681,016		303,099,812	649,780,828
October	346,681,016		301,309,290	647,990,306
November	346,681,016		299,144,276	645,825,292
December	346,681,016		296,572,072	643,253,088
1887—January	346,681,016		292,782,727	639,463,743
February	346,681,016		288,864,797	635,545,813
March	346,681,016		286,950,711	633,631,727

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No. 42.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1887—April	$346,681,016		$284,793,311	$631,474,327
May	346,681,016		281,982,407	628,663,423
June	346,681,016		278,917,073	625,598,089
July	346,681,016		276,288,312	622,969,328
August	346,681,016		274,128,829	620,809,845
September	346,681,016		272,721,530	619,402,546
October	346,681,016		271,915,258	618,596,274
November	346,681,016		269,690,378	616,371,394
December	346,681,016		268,363,854	615,044,870
1888—January	346,681,016		265,702,634	612,383,650
February	346,681,016		262,452,593	609,133,609
March	346,681,016		259,997,204	606,678,220
April	346,681,016		258,426,501	605,107,517
May	346,681,016		255,581,273	602,262,289
June	346,681,016		252,203,941	598,884,957
July	346,681,016		249,453,735	596,134,751
August	346,681,016		246,347,027	593,028,043
September	346,681,016		243,529,002	590,210,018
October	346,681,016		239,258,217	585,939,233
November	346,681,016		236,326,872	583,007,888
December	346,681,016		233,554,192	580,235,208
1889—January	346,681,016		229,041,824	575,722,840
February	346,681,016		224,248,585	570,929,601
March	346,681,016		221,028,621	567,709,637
April	346,681,016		218,506,473	565,187,489
May	346,681,016		215,286,737	561,967,753
June	346,681,016		211,197,683	557,878,699
July	346,681,016		207,993,689	554,674,705
August	346,681,016		205,763,371	552,444,387
September	346,681,016		203,567,802	550,248,818
October	346,681,016		201,925,825	548,606,841
November	346,681,016		199,546,637	546,227,653
December	346,681,016		197,087,385	543,768,401
1890—January	346,681,016		194,447,219	541,128,235
February	346,681,016		192,000,453	538,681,469
March	346,681,016		190,274,602	536,955,618
April	346,681,016		189,264,900	535,945,916
May	346,681,016		187,361,523	534,042,539
June	346,681,016		185,748,590	532,429,606
July	346,681,016		184,253,868	530,934,884
August	346,681,016	$3,609,000	183,134,753	533,424,769
September	346,681,016	8,069,000	181,602,915	536,352,931
October	346,681,016	13,949,000	179,610,433	540,240,449
November	346,681,016	19,258,800	178,329,011	544,268,827
December	346,681,016	24,090,500	177,088,171	547,859,687
1891—January	346,681,016	28,804,000	175,303,549	550,788,565
February	346,681,016	33,150,700	173,423,024	553,254,740
March	346,681,016	37,093,200	171,535,064	555,309,280
April	346,681,016	41,731,200	170,227,646	558,639,862
May	346,681,016	45,677,347	168,850,839	561,209,202
June	346,681,016	50,228,417	167,577,214	564,486,647
July	346,681,016	54,994,035	168,166,939	569,841,990
August	346,681,016	59,686,035	171,134,309	577,501,360
September	346,681,016	64,251,130	171,785,146	582,717,292
October	346,681,016	68,725,270	172,184,558	587,590,844
November	346,681,016	72,959,652	172,993,607	592,634,275
December	346,681,016	77,327,102	173,078,585	597,086,703
1892—January	346,681,016	81,553,000	173,205,496	601,439,512
February	346,681,016	85,236,212	172,621,875	604,539,103
March	346,681,016	89,602,198	172,529,451	608,812,665
April	346,681,016	93,228,690	172,476,575	612,386,281
May	346,681,016	97,391,986	172,499,349	616,572,351
June	346,681,016	101,712,071	172,683,850	621,076,937
July	346,681,016	105,566,170	172,527,713	624,774,899
August	346,681,016	109,382,637	172,656,429	628,720,082
September	346,681,016	112,484,335	172,786,760	631,952,111
October	346,681,016	116,611,233	172,432,146	635,724,395
November	346,681,016	120,796,713	173,614,870	641,092,599
December	346,681,016	124,745,623	174,404,424	645,831,063
1893—January	346,681,016	127,946,489	174,391,253	649,018,758
February	346,681,016	131,867,853	175,422,388	653,971,257
March	346,681,016	135,490,148	176,094,544	658,265,708
April	346,681,016	139,069,778	176,855,614	662,606,408
May	346,681,016	143,189,874	177,164,254	667,035,144
June	346,681,016	147,190,227	178,713,872	672,585,115
July	346,681,016	148,286,348	183,755,147	678,722,511
August	346,681,016	149,881,958	198,980,368	695,543,342
September	346,681,016	151,319,040	208,690,579	706,690,635
October	346,681,016	152,735,188	209,311,993	708,728,197
November	346,681,016	153,453,629	208,948,105	709,082,750
December	346,681,016	153,160,151	208,538,844	708,380,011
1894—January	346,681,016	153,070,908	207,862,107	707,614,031

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No. 42.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1894—February	$346,681,016	$153,001,184	$207,479,520	$707,161,720
March	346,681,016	152,900,317	207,875,695	707,457,028
April	346,681,016	152,813,072	207,833,032	707,327,120
May	346,681,016	152,679,742	207,245,019	706,605,777
June	346,681,016	152,584,417	207,353,244	706,618,677
July	346,681,016	152,447,126	207,539,066	706,667,208
August	346,681,016	152,151,369	207,592,215	706,424,600
September	346,681,016	151,609,267	207,564,458	705,854,741
October	346,681,016	151,140,568	207,565,090	705,386,674
November	346,681,016	150,979,070	206,686,337	704,346,423
December	346,681,016	150,823,731	206,605,710	704,110,457
1895—January	346,681,016	150,751,541	205,297,571	702,730,128
February	346,681,016	150,705,157	205,043,651	702,429,824
March	346,681,016	150,330,089	207,541,211	704,552,316
April	346,681,016	149,584,471	209,719,850	705,985,337
May	346,681,016	148,044,280	211,478,716	706,204,012
June	346,681,016	146,088,400	211,691,035	704,460,451
July	346,681,016	145,490,280	211,372,045	703,543,341
August	346,681,016	144,495,280	212,339,200	703,515,496
September	346,681,016	143,666,280	212,851,934	703,199,230
October	346,681,016	141,092,280	213,887,630	701,660,926
November	346,681,016	139,583,280	213,960,598	700,224,894
December	346,681,016	137,771,280	213,716,973	698,169,269
1896—January	346,681,016	137,324,280	213,496,547	697,501,843
February	346,681,016	136,719,280	217,181,917	700,582,213
March	346,681,016	136,081,280	221,316,027	704,078,323
April	346,681,016	133,069,280	224,189,337	703,939,633
May	346,681,016	131,385,280	225,287,935	703,354,231
June	346,681,016	129,683,280	226,000,547	702,364,843
July	346,681,016	128,343,280	226,030,042	701,054,338
August	346,681,016	126,741,280	229,613,896	703,036,192
September	346,681,016	125,004,280	233,639,357	705,324,653
October	346,681,016	123,229,280	234,984,444	704,894,740
November	346,681,016	121,677,280	235,398,890	703,757,186
December	346,681,016	119,816,280	235,663,118	702,160,414
1897—January	346,681,016	118,398,280	235,094,662	700,173,958
February	346,681,016	117,550,280	234,236,327	698,467,623
March	346,681,016	117,131,280	233,795,141	697,607,437
April	346,681,016	116,696,280	232,887,984	696,265,280
May	346,681,016	115,782,280	231,875,841	694,339,137
June	346,681,016	114,867,280	231,441,686	692,989,982
July	346,681,016	113,914,280	230,844,256	691,439,552
August	346,681,016	112,672,280	230,593,674	689,946,970
September	346,681,016	111,334,280	230,278,970	688,294,266
October	346,681,016	109,313,280	230,132,275	686,126,571
November	346,681,016	107,793,280	229,634,217	684,108,513
December	346,681,016	106,348,280	229,014,641	682,043,937
1898—January	346,681,016	105,531,280	226,529,216	678,741,512
February	346,681,016	104,669,280	224,831,072	676,181,368
March	346,681,016	103,615,280	224,481,879	674,778,175
April	346,681,016	102,691,280	226,113,751	675,486,047
May	346,681,016	101,981,280	227,696,370	676,358,666
June	346,681,016	101,207,280	227,900,177	675,788,473
July	346,681,016	100,213,280	226,780,065	673,674,361
August	346,681,016	99,260,280	227,261,650	673,202,946
September	346,681,016	98,549,280	235,439,985	680,670,281
October	346,681,016	97,833,280	239,629,136	684,143,432
November	346,681,016	97,193,280	242,784,803	686,659,099
December	346,681,016	96,523,280	243,817,870	687,022,166
1899—January	346,681,016	95,982,280	243,324,226	685,987,522
February	346,681,016	95,511,280	242,985,082	685,177,378
March	346,681,016	94,954,280	243,134,892	684,770,188
April	346,681,016	94,518,280	242,796,708	683,996,004
May	346,681,016	94,025,280	242,146,789	682,853,085
June	346,681,016	93,518,280	241,350,871	681,550,167
July	346,681,016	93,680,280	241,624,053	681,385,349
August	346,681,016	92,516,280	242,153,897	681,351,193
September	346,681,016	91,167,280	243,372,223	681,220,519
October	346,681,016	89,828,280	243,066,624	679,575,920
November	346,681,016	89,026,280	243,842,068	679,549,364
December	346,681,016	88,320,280	246,277,223	681,278,519
1900—January	346,681,016	87,871,280	247,068,743	681,621,039
February	346,681,016	87,198,000	249,516,228	683,395,244
March	346,681,016	85,375,000	271,034,338	703,090,354
April	346,681,016	82,629,000	285,359,366	714,669,382
May	346,681,016	79,440,000	300,569,759	726,690,775
June	346,681,016	76,027,000	309,640,444	732,348,460
July	346,681,016	73,538,000	320,095,891	740,314,907
August	346,681,016	70,388,000	324,304,325	741,373,341
September	346,681,016	67,714,000	328,416,428	742,811,444

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No. 43.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1878—June	$44,367,000	$1,462,600	$46,815,000	$92,644,600
July	42,023,400	3,607,630	51,580,000	97,211,030
August	38,016,400	6,133,880	49,275,000	93,425,280
September	32,826,600	2,028,070	40,890,000	75,744,670
October	32,808,000	2,708,350	35,840,000	71,356,350
November	33,962,900	2,273,520	37,190,000	73,426,420
December	21,580,700	2,496,130	34,700,000	58,776,830
1879—January	17,626,700	2,571,180	41,200,000	61,397,880
February	16,779,500	2,308,180	46,100,000	65,187,680
March	16,304,700	2,326,530	27,725,000	46,356,230
April	15,772,600	1,977,020	32,045,000	49,794,620
May	15,413,700	2,366,960	27,035,000	44,815,660
June	15,413,700	2,466,950	30,805,000	48,685,650
July	15,240,700	2,785,850	40,840,000	58,866,550
August	15,128,700	3,281,850	35,335,000	53,745,550
September	14,910,900	4,221,850	31,215,000	50,347,750
October	14,591,000	6,135,850	22,510,000	43,236,850
November	13,379,200	7,067,910	14,270,000	34,717,110
December	12,337,100	8,712,910	10,515,000	31,565,010
1880—January	10,411,100	9,052,910	12,900,000	32,364,010
February	10,082,600	9,369,920	11,765,000	31,217,520
March	8,855,500	11,628,920	8,495,000	28,979,420
April	8,230,600	12,043,720	9,160,000	29,434,320
May	8,050,100	12,374,270	13,250,000	33,674,370
June	8,004,600	12,374,270	14,595,000	34,973,870
July	7,884,600	12,689,290	15,665,000	36,238,890
August	7,697,900	13,138,040	11,310,000	32,145,940
September	7,511,700	18,521,960	9,975,000	36,008,660
October	7,454,500	27,113,960	8,775,000	43,343,460
November	7,400,500	35,077,280	8,525,000	51,002,780
December	6,658,880	45,582,130	7,005,000	59,246,010
1881—January	6,541,480	46,800,220	8,630,000	61,971,700
February	6,541,480	47,884,260	7,965,000	62,390,740
March	6,171,800	50,178,900	6,805,000	63,155,700
April	5,962,600	50,680,140	8,295,000	64,937,740
May	5,912,600	50,773,250	10,860,000	67,545,850
June	5,782,920	51,166,530	11,925,000	68,874,450
July	5,749,820	51,983,980	10,740,000	68,473,800
August	5,400,920	57,578,310	9,625,000	72,604,230
September	5,248,920	64,149,910	8,315,000	77,713,830
October	5,207,920	66,327,670	8,310,000	79,845,590
November	5,207,920	66,663,830	9,045,000	80,916,750
December	5,188,120	68,675,230	9,590,000	83,453,350
1882—January	5,188,120	68,999,670	11,400,000	85,587,790
February	5,188,120	68,674,480	11,550,000	85,412,600
March	5,166,920	68,355,370	11,140,000	84,662,290
April	5,072,120	67,781,360	11,115,000	83,968,480
May	5,055,420	67,736,220	12,330,000	85,121,640
June	5,037,120	66,096,710	13,320,000	84,453,830
July	5,017,940	67,119,210	12,730,000	84,867,150
August	4,992,040	69,440,210	12,000,000	86,432,250
September	4,907,440	71,569,210	10,670,000	87,146,650
October	26,360,440	73,607,710	9,945,000	109,913,150
November	35,408,540	73,095,660	9,845,000	118,349,200
December	64,619,840	72,848,660	9,585,000	147,053,500
1883—January	72,776,940	72,745,470	12,490,000	158,012,410
February	74,850,740	73,295,970	11,340,000	159,486,710
March	74,969,720	77,625,331	9,715,000	162,310,051
April	81,333,620	80,771,331	10,105,000	172,209,951
May	83,460,940	80,033,331	11,805,000	175,299,271
June	82,378,640	88,616,831	13,375,000	184,370,471
July	83,452,040	89,271,411	12,910,000	185,633,451
August	82,992,740	92,651,981	12,145,000	187,789,721
September	82,495,240	94,490,241	11,945,000	188,930,481
October	83,328,940	99,579,141	12,620,000	195,528,081
November	85,932,920	101,782,811	14,465,000	202,180,731
December	91,031,920	109,898,611	14,560,000	215,490,531
1884—January	101,250,620	110,137,051	16,880,000	228,267,671
February	108,443,500	110,137,821	18,215,000	236,796,321
March	104,236,400	116,408,161	15,475,000	236,119,561
April	101,116,200	116,374,231	15,025,000	232,515,431
May	98,812,260	117,300,091	11,050,000	227,162,351
June	98,392,660	119,811,691	12,385,000	230,589,351
July	118,017,320	120,404,341	13,230,000	251,651,661
August	121,719,920	121,131,921	14,420,000	257,271,841
September	120,936,620	123,260,721	15,945,000	260,142,341
October	120,343,320	131,556,531	17,855,000	269,754,851
November	120,075,350	133,940,121	22,695,000	276,710,471
December	119,631,150	138,168,291	24,920,000	282,719,441
1885—January	134,279,530	141,196,701	30,130,000	305,606,231
February	153,110,220	141,419,831	30,580,000	325,110,051
March	153,337,530	143,361,841	27,215,000	323,914,371

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No. 43.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1885—April	$153,860,090	$141,585,086	$25,450,000	$320,895,176
May	142,924,360	140,660,776	27,240,000	310,825,136
June	140,323,140	139,901,646	29,785,000	310,009,786
July	140,611,320	139,213,086	31,680,000	311,504,406
August	140,491,720	138,792,186	31,560,000	310,843,906
September	140,387,030	125,379,706	23,880,000	289,646,736
October	140,136,610	125,053,286	18,555,000	283,744,896
November	140,047,060	124,737,106	17,765,000	282,549,166
December	139,710,080	124,343,776	14,055,000	278,108,856
1886—January	139,345,660	123,740,376	14,850,000	277,936,036
February	139,308,060	123,228,476	15,305,000	277,841,536
March	137,573,570	122,532,996	12,765,000	272,871,566
April	137,112,100	121,874,196	11,740,000	270,726,296
May	131,855,695	119,595,145	14,540,000	265,990,840
June	131,174,245	115,977,675	18,500,000	265,651,920
July	126,976,877	115,292,902	19,575,000	261,844,779
August	126,392,327	114,593,252	12,705,000	253,690,579
September	125,346,127	117,943,102	7,855,000	251,144,229
October	125,173,427	117,869,102	7,160,000	250,202,529
November	124,990,327	119,657,102	7,305,000	251,952,429
December	124,701,409	124,585,102	6,710,000	255,996,511
1887—January	124,508,739	125,053,102	8,820,000	258,381,841
February	124,214,595	126,597,102	8,430,000	259,241,697
March	123,803,625	138,143,338	7,545,000	269,491,963
April	123,339,525	142,748,130	8,510,000	274,597,655
May	123,062,335	144,432,492	9,400,000	276,894,827
June	121,486,817	145,543,150	9,080,000	276,109,967
July	113,088,647	148,375,800	8,810,000	270,274,447
August	111,773,547	153,873,128	7,550,000	273,196,675
September	127,138,971	158,274,667	6,685,000	292,098,638
October	132,542,931	164,165,451	7,385,000	304,093,382
November	130,755,591	172,562,720	7,155,000	310,473,311
December	127,744,451	183,194,993	7,115,000	318,054,444
1888—January	125,522,181	194,251,570	10,925,000	330,698,751
February	123,660,081	205,619,128	11,655,000	340,934,209
March	121,605,413	210,896,870	9,565,000	342,067,283
April	120,414,793	212,743,041	10,655,000	343,812,834
May	143,155,840	217,103,828	12,700,000	372,959,668
June	142,023,150	229,491,772	14,665,000	386,179,922
July	162,193,800	227,041,965	15,305,000	404,540,765
August	161,341,750	225,187,728	14,735,000	401,264,478
September	160,354,600	228,381,476	13,310,000	402,046,076
October	166,777,150	237,187,776	11,970,000	415,934,926
November	166,706,160	246,250,274	11,510,000	424,466,434
December	157,016,150	250,178,566	10,720,000	417,914,716
1889—January	156,030,110	250,054,551	14,010,000	420,094,661
February	155,013,530	252,346,851	16,200,000	423,560,381
March	155,412,642	256,023,915	14,960,000	426,396,557
April	157,398,222	258,391,033	14,690,000	430,479,255
May	156,394,802	261,742,899	16,420,000	434,557,701
June	154,028,552	262,629,746	16,975,000	433,633,298
July	153,211,352	265,208,396	17,605,000	436,024,748
August	162,950,752	274,722,196	17,005,000	454,677,948
September	158,749,152	280,497,767	16,045,000	455,291,919
October	155,863,052	279,648,317	12,860,000	448,371,369
November	154,151,209	279,213,560	10,750,000	444,114,769
December	154,301,989	285,202,039	9,570,000	449,074,028
1890—January	159,110,039	284,585,889	11,720,000	455,415,928
February	158,827,639	288,239,639	10,480,000	457,547,278
March	159,552,289	294,013,453	8,650,000	462,215,742
April	158,785,039	297,361,953	8,935,000	465,081,992
May	158,261,519	299,592,106	10,195,000	468,048,625
June	157,542,979	301,539,751	12,280,000	471,362,730
July	160,021,869	302,191,171	11,860,000	474,073,040
August	157,388,269	308,423,071	9,230,000	475,041,340
September	174,163,519	311,173,571	7,170,000	492,507,090
October	174,656,669	310,649,374	6,930,000	492,236,043
November	175,072,069	310,553,024	6,590,000	492,215,093
December	175,431,969	309,855,778	6,820,000	492,107,747
1891—January	175,731,499	307,062,874	11,500,000	494,294,373
February	172,274,899	307,168,474	12,530,000	491,973,373
March	168,367,529	313,389,782	11,675,000	493,432,311
April	166,199,999	316,242,857	14,270,000	496,712,856
May	158,902,149	315,551,153	18,060,000	492,513,302
June	152,456,429	314,715,185	22,790,000	489,961,614
July	149,720,209	315,489,459	27,445,000	492,654,668
August	145,994,359	324,213,209	29,185,000	499,392,568
September	140,784,059	324,936,559	19,835,000	485,555,618
October	156,890,739	323,668,401	11,095,000	491,654,140
November	161,852,139	324,274,918	10,135,000	496,262,057
December	165,578,839	324,772,318	9,465,000	499,816,157

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No. 43.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1892—January	$180,665,769	$326,354,643	$16,850,000	$523,870,412
February	178,151,419	328,421,343	29,440,000	536,012,762
March	178,002,999	329,272,852	31,220,000	538,495,851
April	175,644,879	330,499,002	30,550,000	536,693,881
May	171,765,729	330,904,002	34,020,000	536,689,731
June	156,598,929	331,614,304	30,320,000	518,533,233
July	154,600,329	331,809,304	27,700,000	514,109,633
August	152,234,589	331,068,304	22,770,000	506,072,893
September	146,555,989	329,469,304	18,260,000	494,285,293
October	143,437,339	326,850,304	11,110,000	481,397,643
November	142,821,639	326,251,304	8,500,000	477,572,943
December	141,347,889	325,783,504	7,590,000	474,721,393
1893—January	136,375,589	328,146,504	15,030,000	479,552,093
February	122,170,989	328,029,504	19,760,000	469,960,493
March	116,621,439	328,226,504	17,090,000	461,937,943
April	114,160,339	326,806,504	15,980,000	456,946,843
May	104,794,639	328,766,504	17,780,000	451,341,143
June	94,041,189	330,957,504	12,365,000	437,363,693
July	87,704,739	333,031,504	8,340,000	429,076,243
August	80,979,419	329,088,504	5,665,000	415,732,923
September	79,756,819	330,864,504	8,285,000	418,906,323
October	79,005,169	333,444,504	22,425,000	434,874,673
November	78,312,169	334,138,504	33,325,000	445,775,673
December	77,487,769	334,584,504	39,085,000	451,157,273
1894—January	77,093,709	336,919,504	44,975,000	458,988,213
February	71,042,219	338,061,504	47,805,000	456,908,723
March	70,444,219	338,202,504	53,080,000	461,726,723
April	70,093,219	339,673,504	57,410,000	467,176,723
May	69,416,199	339,662,504	59,370,000	468,448,703
June	66,387,899	337,148,504	59,235,000	462,771,403
July	66,050,699	336,519,504	61,955,000	464,525,203
August	65,703,699	338,710,504	58,785,000	463,199,203
September	64,845,699	339,676,504	56,305,000	460,827,203
October	64,308,349	337,712,504	54,325,000	456,345,853
November	59,677,269	337,629,504	57,985,000	455,291,773
December	53,420,869	336,924,504	48,965,000	439,310,373
1895—January	52,984,869	333,796,504	41,245,000	428,026,373
February	51,587,869	333,107,504	37,355,000	422,050,373
March	48,927,849	331,121,504	37,565,000	417,614,353
April	48,814,649	330,914,504	37,375,000	417,104,153
May	48,641,959	328,245,504	48,435,000	425,322,463
June	48,469,959	328,894,504	55,755,000	433,119,463
July	48,336,909	330,932,504	57,040,000	436,309,413
August	49,290,909	331,513,504	77,085,000	457,889,413
September	50,748,909	338,297,504	67,515,000	456,561,413
October	50,585,889	342,409,504	57,015,000	450,010,393
November	50,341,889	344,327,504	48,735,000	443,404,393
December	50,099,889	345,702,504	34,450,000	430,252,393
1896—January	49,978,989	345,994,504	29,245,000	425,218,493
February	44,384,489	344,377,504	33,070,000	421,831,993
March	43,822,469	348,325,504	34,680,000	426,827,973
April	43,817,469	350,412,504	33,295,000	427,524,973
May	43,649,189	346,942,504	33,670,000	424,261,693
June	42,818,189	342,619,504	31,990,000	417,427,693
July	40,687,189	344,032,504	42,150,000	426,869,693
August	40,486,189	357,204,504	39,225,000	436,915,693
September	40,328,539	364,476,504	34,715,000	439,520,043
October	39,588,139	366,463,504	35,060,000	441,111,643
November	39,433,139	367,903,504	38,510,000	445,846,643
December	39,279,789	370,883,504	50,830,000	460,993,293
1897—January	39,046,789	373,015,504	65,515,000	477,577,293
February	39,046,789	373,585,504	76,795,000	489,427,293
March	38,939,689	376,561,504	75,070,000	490,571,193
April	38,939,689	377,531,504	71,940,000	488,411,193
May	38,843,169	374,345,504	66,565,000	479,753,673
June	38,782,169	375,479,504	61,750,000	476,011,673
July	38,700,169	372,404,504	63,495,000	474,599,673
August	38,527,169	379,112,504	63,650,000	481,289,673
September	38,434,169	385,152,504	54,150,000	477,736,673
October	38,348,169	384,170,504	48,625,000	471,143,673
November	38,274,149	384,963,504	48,890,000	472,127,653
December	38,128,149	387,925,504	44,555,000	470,608,653
1898—January	38,062,149	388,475,504	49,145,000	475,682,653
February	38,015,149	391,908,504	50,660,000	480,583,653
March	37,927,149	394,630,504	41,230,000	473,787,653
April	37,555,149	396,325,504	27,735,000	461,615,653
May	37,486,149	397,732,504	26,600,000	461,818,653
June	37,420,149	398,556,504	26,605,000	462,581,653
July	37,287,149	398,922,504	23,075,000	459,284,653
August	37,119,149	401,107,504	20,560,000	458,786,653
September	36,990,799	400,062,504	18,455,000	455,508,303

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No. 43.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1898—October	$36,940,149	$398,753,504	$20,105,000	$455,798,653
November	36,901,049	399,163,504	20,640,000	456,704,553
December	36,808,999	399,430,504	20,685,000	456,924,503
1899—January	34,669,999	399,631,504	22,570,000	456,871,503
February	34,592,729	402,289,504	23,135,000	460,017,233
March	34,526,829	402,627,504	22,895,000	460,049,333
April	34,486,829	404,026,504	21,325,000	459,838,333
May	34,434,829	405,257,504	21,800,000	461,492,333
June	34,297,819	406,085,504	21,325,000	461,708,323
July	34,251,519	407,027,504	20,055,000	461,334,023
August	82,218,419	407,278,504	19,430,000	508,926,923
September	135,501,119	405,197,504	16,100,000	556,798,623
October	152,438,119	400,633,504	13,765,000	566,836,623
November	174,896,119	400,643,504	13,695,000	589,234,623
December	184,844,619	401,464,504	12,350,000	598,659,123
1900—January	208,213,819	405,363,504	14,600,000	628,177,323
February	210,260,779	407,375,504	15,370,000	633,006,283
March	210,757,779	409,723,000	14,645,000	635,125,779
April	224,399,779	413,495,000	7,470,000	645,364,779
May	229,884,179	415,475,000	4,785,000	650,144,179
June	227,797,179	416,015,000	3,705,000	647,517,179
July	229,000,179	419,153,000	2,680,000	650,833,179
August	235,975,679	424,212,000	2,560,000	662,747,679
September	239,826,679	425,153,000	1,820,000	666,799,679

No. 44.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF MONEY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Aggregate.
1878—June	$213,199,977	$87,693,799	$669,600,826	$92,644,600	$1,063,139,202
July	215,848,736	90,237,684	668,626,431	97,211,030	1,071,923,881
August	218,186,311	94,954,759	668,322,549	93,425,280	1,074,888,899
September	221,300,413	98,743,150	667,442,666	75,744,670	1,063,230,899
October	226,043,368	99,903,755	667,802,057	71,356,350	1,065,105,530
November	228,625,207	104,239,850	668,713,378	73,426,420	1,075,004,855
December	231,645,490	105,949,417	669,489,576	58,776,830	1,065,861,313
1879—January	234,199,478	109,290,642	670,090,211	61,397,880	1,074,978,211
February	236,846,728	111,284,752	671,717,492	65,187,680	1,085,036,652
March	239,583,620	112,595,406	672,774,418	46,356,230	1,071,309,674
April	241,953,581	113,609,788	675,123,982	49,794,620	1,080,481,971
May	244,414,180	115,035,994	675,357,763	44,815,660	1,079,623,597
June	245,741,837	117,143,551	675,643,089	48,685,650	1,087,214,127
July	248,058,439	119,030,899	675,925,909	58,866,550	1,101,881,797
August	256,846,088	121,828,027	676,743,729	53,745,550	1,109,163,394
September	286,656,727	124,094,659	680,330,752	50,347,750	1,141,429,888
October	307,964,532	125,864,170	683,262,640	43,236,850	1,160,328,192
November	327,697,367	129,366,734	686,175,090	34,717,110	1,177,956,301
December	336,540,249	132,104,198	688,533,258	31,565,010	1,188,742,715
1880—January	339,524,612	135,167,503	689,868,446	32,364,010	1,196,924,571
February	342,254,473	137,322,864	689,922,267	31,217,520	1,200,717,124
March	344,394,974	139,452,288	690,630,417	28,979,420	1,203,457,099
April	346,887,214	142,890,470	691,219,600	29,434,320	1,210,431,604
May	349,319,297	145,221,418	691,359,243	33,674,370	1,219,574,328
June	351,841,206	147,721,556	690,571,917	34,973,870	1,225,108,549
July	354,455,084	151,060,734	690,462,727	36,238,890	1,232,217,435
August	365,940,999	153,714,409	690,338,963	32,145,940	1,242,140,311
September	387,138,517	155,294,977	690,128,758	36,008,660	1,268,570,912
October	405,656,138	158,161,650	690,060,412	43,343,460	1,297,221,660
November	417,422,204	160,775,739	689,978,176	51,002,780	1,319,178,899
December	436,201,090	163,110,894	690,473,848	59,246,010	1,349,031,842
1881—January	443,342,011	166,033,933	690,532,139	61,971,700	1,361,879,783
February	446,079,544	167,095,110	689,923,494	62,390,740	1,365,488,888
March	455,519,966	168,158,138	693,735,178	63,155,700	1,380,568,982
April	473,214,787	170,406,017	698,728,113	64,937,740	1,407,286,657
May	476,347,500	172,401,693	700,285,909	67,545,850	1,416,580,952
June	478,484,538	174,769,715	701,298,131	68,874,450	1,423,426,834
July	481,330,029	176,700,503	703,594,249	68,473,800	1,430,098,581
August	488,785,577	178,799,548	704,130,922	72,604,230	1,444,320,277
September	501,505,052	181,127,330	705,086,656	77,713,830	1,465,432,868
October	511,830,601	184,298,180	706,544,016	79,845,590	1,482,518,387
November	516,999,679	186,290,775	708,190,666	80,916,750	1,492,397,870
December	521,826,768	189,246,630	708,538,484	83,453,350	1,503,065,232
1882—January	525,065,589	191,226,186	708,561,780	85,587,790	1,510,441,345
February	520,510,021	193,102,063	707,776,666	85,412,600	1,506,801,350
March	520,327,747	197,065,542	707,596,803	84,662,290	1,509,652,382

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No. 44.—Estimated Stock of all Kinds of Money at the end of each Month, from June, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Aggregate.
1882—April	$520,743,599	$198,192,373	$707,044,905	$83,968,480	$1,509,949,357
May	509,865,821	201,037,464	705,706,070	85,121,640	1,501,730,995
June	506,757,715	202,804,268	704,233,580	84,453,830	1,498,249,393
July	504,652,252	204,593,940	704,655,158	84,867,150	1,498,768,500
August	505,926,675	206,977,696	706,515,446	86,432,250	1,505,852,067
September	509,319,382	209,934,955	708,937,678	87,146,650	1,515,338,665
October	515,536,933	212,948,203	708,460,351	109,913,150	1,546,858,637
November	520,212,752	215,049,230	708,372,585	118,349,200	1,561,983,767
December	524,670,762	218,117,713	708,563,806	147,053,500	1,598,405,781
883—January	528,433,158	219,905,788	707,991,864	158,012,410	1,614,343,220
February	530,465,211	222,562,254	707,105,113	159,486,710	1,619,619,288
March	535,912,647	224,976,536	705,873,019	162,310,051	1,629,072,253
April	538,660,540	226,906,129	705,227,970	172,209,951	1,643,004,590
May	540,444,206	229,978,907	704,138,266	175,299,271	1,649,860,650
June	542,732,063	232,698,415	702,753,224	184,370,471	1,662,554,173
July	544,812,562	234,652,939	701,794,839	185,633,451	1,666,893,791
August	548,409,207	236,725,962	700,587,890	187,789,721	1,673,512,780
September	552,197,749	239,014,417	699,409,130	188,930,481	1,679,551,777
October	558,078,263	240,718,023	698,209,436	195,528,081	1,692,533,803
November	563,790,328	242,281,039	696,981,900	202,180,731	1,705,233,998
December	566,108,185	244,070,406	696,630,367	215,490,531	1,722,299,489
1884—January	568,231,447	246,085,568	695,361,622	228,267,671	1,737,946,508
February	566,994,208	248,206,150	692,465,957	236,796,321	1,744,462,636
March	557,424,889	250,155,675	690,716,521	236,119,561	1,734,416,646
April	541,139,407	252,087,795	688,897,543	232,515,431	1,714,640,176
May	541,805,689	253,395,212	686,699,525	227,162,351	1,709,062,777
June	545,500,797	254,672,855	685,373,628	230,589,351	1,716,136,631
July	549,706,663	257,519,158	683,746,371	251,651,661	1,742,623,853
August	554,371,214	259,962,159	682,812,980	257,271,841	1,754,418,194
September	557,853,406	262,496,335	681,724,954	260,142,341	1,762,217,036
October	562,194,144	264,531,618	679,688,788	269,754,851	1,776,169,401
November	572,025,389	267,087,161	677,461,499	276,710,471	1,793,284,520
December	576,118,500	269,378,723	675,073,348	282,719,441	1,803,290,012
1885—January	578,828,967	271,634,641	672,730,923	305,606,231	1,828,800,762
February	581,162,973	273,285,380	670,317,136	325,110,051	1,849,875,540
March	584,168,358	275,605,135	667,578,411	323,914,371	1,851,266,275
April	585,874,765	278,143,019	666,096,820	320,895,176	1,851,009,780
May	587,127,395	280,574,004	663,670,262	310,825,136	1,842,196,797
June	588,697,036	282,863,087	663,538,097	310,009,786	1,845,108,006
July	589,979,734	284,679,132	662,059,857	311,504,406	1,848,223,129
August	592,378,180	286,985,584	662,112,723	310,843,906	1,852,320,393
September	597,236,584	289,645,654	663,029,138	289,646,736	1,839,558,112
October	600,445,130	292,080,160	661,960,103	283,744,896	1,838,230,289
November	607,126,884	294,333,673	663,429,863	282,549,166	1,847,439,586
December	612,980,956	297,057,181	663,193,319	278,108,856	1,851,340,312
1886—January	614,128,979	299,223,016	663,681,178	277,936,036	1,854,969,209
February	611,484,909	300,779,294	663,682,268	277,841,536	1,853,788,007
March	604,428,341	303,261,523	661,831,405	272,871,566	1,842,392,835
April	601,990,691	306,031,394	659,942,890	270,726,296	1,838,691,271
May	596,868,058	308,158,727	657,849,181	265,990,840	1,828,866,806
June	590,774,461	311,876,421	655,191,907	265,651,920	1,823,494,709
July	592,725,907	314,497,780	652,919,554	261,844,779	1,821,988,020
August	600,098,404	316,918,138	650,930,631	253,690,579	1,821,637,752
September	607,329,358	320,123,079	649,780,828	251,144,229	1,828,377,494
October	615,023,046	322,978,222	647,990,306	250,202,529	1,836,194,103
November	626,523,113	326,093,143	645,825,292	251,952,429	1,850,393,977
December	640,418,278	329,468,886	643,253,088	255,996,511	1,869,136,763
1887—January	645,869,918	332,494,035	639,463,743	258,381,841	1,876,209,537
February	646,880,837	335,274,667	635,545,813	259,241,697	1,876,943,014
March	649,194,324	342,241,803	633,631,727	269,491,963	1,894,559,817
April	650,578,766	347,001,639	631,474,327	274,597,655	1,903,652,387
May	655,423,246	349,903,900	628,663,423	276,894,827	1,910,885,396
June	654,520,335	353,455,351	625,598,089	276,109,967	1,909,683,742
July	658,646,711	355,357,723	622,969,328	270,274,447	1,907,248,209
August	663,589,790	357,740,514	620,809,845	273,196,675	1,915,336,824
September	681,793,520	360,794,991	619,402,546	292,098,638	1,954,089,695
October	695,130,375	364,257,375	618,596,274	304,093,382	1,982,077,406
November	699,111,494	366,884,948	616,371,394	310,473,311	1,992,841,147
December	704,703,330	369,398,109	615,044,870	318,054,444	2,007,200,753
1888—January	706,471,681	372,410,869	612,383,650	330,698,751	2,021,964,351
February	707,848,344	375,178,309	609,153,609	340,934,209	2,033,094,471
March	708,518,186	377,714,653	606,678,220	342,067,283	2,034,978,342
April	711,369,409	380,277,114	605,107,517	343,812,834	2,040,566,874
May	706,262,491	382,743,968	602,262,289	372,959,668	2,064,228,416
June	705,820,471	386,450,920	598,884,957	386,179,922	2,077,336,270
July	705,158,196	388,285,686	596,134,751	404,540,765	2,094,119,398
August	707,481,335	390,876,229	593,028,043	401,264,478	2,092,650,085
September	709,881,170	393,948,394	590,210,018	402,046,076	2,096,085,658
October	711,705,050	396,890,485	585,939,233	415,934,926	2,110,469,694
November	709,994,448	399,901,346	583,007,888	424,466,434	2,117,370,116
December	704,608,179	402,941,410	580,235,208	417,914,716	2,105,699,513

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No. 44.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF MONEY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Aggregate.
1889—January	$705,758,221	$405,682,583	$575,722,840	$420,094,661	$2,107,258,305
February	705,954,608	408,369,220	570,929,601	423,560,381	2,108,813,810
March	704,773,319	411,206,300	567,709,637	426,396,557	2,110,085,813
April	705,611,209	414,327,274	565,187,489	430,479,255	2,115,605,227
May	698,260,235	417,066,241	561,967,753	434,557,701	2,111,851,930
June	679,559,801	420,712,909	557,878,699	433,633,298	2,091,784,707
July	675,558,008	422,996,959	554,674,705	436,024,748	2,089,254,420
August	679,859,398	425,472,554	552,444,387	454,677,948	2,112,454,287
September	681,819,487	428,440,671	550,248,818	455,291,919	2,115,800,895
October	684,194,686	430,974,953	548,606,841	448,371,369	2,112,147,849
November	685,749,280	433,648,087	546,227,653	444,114,769	2,109,739,789
December	689,524,863	437,228,410	543,768,401	449,074,028	2,119,595,702
1890—January	690,980,770	440,802,405	541,128,235	455,415,928	2,128,327,338
February	692,100,955	443,813,845	538,681,469	457,547,278	2,132,143,547
March	693,850,282	447,393,242	536,955,618	462,215,742	2,140,414,884
April	695,189,333	449,650,406	535,945,916	465,081,992	2,145,867,647
May	696,579,609	452,109,947	534,042,539	468,048,625	2,150,780,720
June	696,008,805	456,950,685	532,429,606	471,362,730	2,156,751,826
July	691,651,019	460,003,325	530,934,884	474,073,040	2,156,662,268
August	689,273,307	464,218,103	533,424,769	475,041,340	2,161,957,519
September	693,026,194	468,988,835	536,352,931	492,507,090	2,190,875,050
October	694,867,733	475,176,849	540,240,449	492,236,043	2,202,521,074
November	698,861,777	480,567,438	544,268,827	492,215,093	2,215,913,135
December	704,100,811	485,919,803	547,859,687	492,107,747	2,229,988,048
1891—January	707,008,881	490,540,824	550,788,565	494,294,373	2,242,632,643
February	705,584,827	494,970,840	553,254,740	491,973,373	2,245,783,780
March	700,904,069	501,215,806	555,309,280	493,432,311	2,250,861,466
April	689,495,821	505,818,674	558,639,862	496,712,856	2,250,667,213
May	661,993,363	509,962,377	561,209,202	492,513,302	2,225,678,244
June	646,591,928	515,335,939	564,486,647	489,961,614	2,216,376,128
July	644,458,425	520,349,998	569,841,990	492,654,668	2,227,305,081
August	647,489,823	524,957,388	577,501,360	499,392,568	2,249,341,139
September	653,308,095	529,019,947	582,717,292	485,555,618	2,250,600,952
October	670,545,108	534,357,565	587,590,844	491,654,140	2,284,147,657
November	677,774,595	538,440,982	592,634,275	496,262,057	2,305,111,909
December	686,845,930	542,079,363	597,086,703	499,816,157	2,325,828,153
1892—January	690,586,886	546,721,199	601,439,512	523,870,412	2,362,618,009
February	689,936,893	550,682,746	604,539,103	536,012,762	2,381,171,504
March	687,758,687	555,550,397	608,812,565	538,495,851	2,390,617,600
April	681,239,405	559,401,967	612,386,281	536,693,881	2,389,721,534
May	680,438,749	563,262,767	616,572,351	536,689,731	2,396,963,598
June	664,345,446	567,269,118	621,076,937	518,533,233	2,371,224,734
July	657,753,580	572,396,329	624,774,899	514,109,633	2,369,034,441
August	653,698,106	575,923,198	628,720,082	506,072,893	2,364,414,279
September	652,130,237	579,211,096	631,952,111	494,285,293	2,357,578,737
October	655,513,666	583,269,976	635,724,395	481,397,643	2,355,905,680
November	657,966,329	587,598,080	641,092,599	477,572,943	2,364,229,951
December	651,330,762	592,519,721	645,831,063	474,721,393	2,364,402,939
1893—January	640,515,600	595,777,406	649,018,758	479,552,093	2,364,863,857
February	627,490,086	596,874,470	653,971,257	469,960,493	2,348,296,306
March	626,177,184	602,953,757	658,265,708	461,937,943	2,349,334,592
April	613,042,879	606,881,216	662,606,408	456,946,843	2,339,477,346
May	604,464,554	611,179,657	667,035,144	451,341,143	2,334,020,498
June	592,089,133	614,762,482	672,585,115	437,363,693	2,316,800,423
July	603,723,903	615,174,063	678,722,511	429,076,243	2,326,696,720
August	645,889,540	618,569,277	695,543,342	415,732,923	2,375,735,082
September	657,505,880	621,171,958	706,690,635	418,906,323	2,404,274,796
October	661,395,851	622,571,105	708,728,197	434,874,673	2,427,569,826
November	666,180,139	623,555,170	709,082,750	445,775,673	2,444,593,732
December	666,906,590	624,034,858	708,380,011	451,157,273	2,450,478,732
1894—January	670,023,510	623,589,495	707,614,031	458,988,273	2,460,215,309
February	674,293,180	623,066,534	707,161,720	456,908,723	2,461,430,157
March	672,558,001	623,214,791	707,457,028	461,726,723	2,464,956,543
April	668,087,191	623,188,898	707,327,120	467,176,723	2,465,779,932
May	644,866,968	622,091,895	706,605,777	468,448,703	2,442,013,343
June	629,091,424	622,723,430	706,618,677	462,771,403	2,421,204,934
July	620,026,413	623,091,024	706,667,208	464,525,203	2,414,309,848
August	618,293,455	623,126,683	708,424,600	463,199,203	2,411,043,941
September	623,792,004	622,335,364	705,854,741	460,827,203	2,412,809,312
October	625,795,276	622,705,383	705,386,674	456,345,853	2,410,233,186
November	630,139,655	623,859,290	704,346,423	455,291,773	2,413,637,141
December	625,107,730	624,596,632	704,110,457	439,310,373	2,393,125,192
1895—January	603,543,187	624,671,443	702,730,128	428,026,373	2,358,971,131
February	607,161,380	624,449,865	702,429,824	422,050,373	2,356,091,442
March	618,980,395	624,050,783	704,552,316	417,614,353	2,365,197,847
April	623,109,679	623,880,293	705,985,337	417,104,153	2,370,079,462
May	631,461,408	624,181,708	706,204,012	425,322,463	2,387,169,591
June	636,168,989	624,541,631	704,460,451	433,119,463	2,398,290,534
July	641,132,676	625,025,364	703,543,341	436,309,413	2,406,010,794
August	629,198,579	624,122,346	703,515,496	457,889,413	2,414,725,834
September	613,441,575	624,233,595	703,199,230	456,561,413	2,397,435,813

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No. 44.—Estimated Stock of all Kinds of Money at the end of each Month, from June, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Aggregate.
1895—October	$618,542,432	$625,269,990	$701,660,926	$450,010,393	$2,395,483,741
November	609,820,049	626,341,574	700,224,894	443,404,393	2,379,790,910
December	597,927,254	625,084,167	698,169,269	430,252,393	2,351,433,083
1896—January	598,956,043	626,438,630	697,501,843	425,218,493	2,348,115,009
February	612,989,590	626,525,462	700,582,213	421,831,993	2,361,929,258
March	617,797,966	626,693,799	704,078,323	426,827,973	2,375,398,061
April	622,672,115	626,677,986	703,939,633	427,524,973	2,380,814,707
May	607,183,582	626,273,881	703,354,231	424,261,693	2,361,073,387
June	600,148,847	625,574,517	702,364,843	417,427,693	2,345,515,900
July	595,306,169	626,273,505	701,054,338	426,869,693	2,349,503,705
August	603,821,169	626,793,049	703,036,192	436,915,693	2,370,566,103
September	641,542,801	627,386,321	705,324,653	439,520,043	2,413,773,818
October	671,664,812	628,421,280	704,894,740	441,111,643	2,446,092,475
November	686,256,984	629,407,641	703,757,186	445,846,643	2,465,268,454
December	692,947,212	630,299,390	702,160,414	460,993,293	2,486,400,309
1897—January	697,855,251	630,986,855	700,173,958	477,577,293	2,506,593,357
February	702,521,724	631,747,623	698,467,623	489,427,293	2,522,164,263
March	706,368,560	631,802,024	697,607,437	490,571,193	2,526,349,214
April	708,084,485	632,450,262	696,265,280	488,411,193	2,525,211,220
May	701,929,314	633,079,041	694,339,137	479,753,673	2,509,101,165
June	697,223,332	632,023,665	692,989,982	476,011,673	2,498,248,652
July	697,118,880	632,521,144	691,439,552	474,599,673	2,495,679,249
August	703,082,728	631,390,442	689,946,970	481,289,673	2,505,709,813
September	712,660,417	631,803,932	688,294,266	477,736,673	2,510,495,288
October	729,661,210	632,981,651	686,126,571	471,143,673	2,519,913,105
November	738,584,008	633,766,189	684,108,513	472,127,653	2,528,586,363
December	745,037,596	634,503,065	682,043,937	470,608,653	2,532,193,251
1898—January	752,316,476	635,110,396	678,741,512	475,682,653	2,541,851,037
February	757,948,853	635,150,550	676,181,368	480,583,653	2,549,864,424
March	793,033,076	635,613,934	674,778,175	473,787,653	2,577,212,838
April	834,228,646	636,041,564	675,486,047	461,615,653	2,607,371,910
May	857,273,145	635,710,463	676,358,666	461,818,653	2,631,160,927
June	863,784,929	636,613,445	675,788,473	462,581,653	2,638,768,500
July	870,384,447	636,167,759	673,674,361	459,284,653	2,639,511,220
August	884,070,660	635,898,731	673,202,946	458,786,653	2,651,958,990
September	901,341,264	636,685,342	680,670,281	455,508,303	2,674,205,190
October	925,070,799	638,245,982	684,143,432	455,798,653	2,703,258,866
November	935,930,605	638,268,328	686,659,099	456,704,553	2,717,562,585
December	949,526,013	639,024,225	687,022,166	456,924,503	2,732,496,907
1899—January	958,679,680	639,025,157	685,987,522	456,871,503	2,740,563,862
February	966,396,746	639,811,106	685,177,378	460,017,233	2,751,402,463
March	973,162,297	640,410,079	684,770,188	460,049,333	2,758,391,897
April	980,062,696	641,454,311	683,996,004	459,838,333	2,765,351,344
May	985,483,605	641,589,369	682,853,085	461,492,333	2,771,418,392
June	975,453,939	642,285,659	681,550,167	461,708,323	2,760,998,088
July	978,104,707	641,265,819	681,385,349	461,334,023	2,762,089,898
August	990,380,153	642,463,887	681,351,193	508,926,923	2,823,122,156
September	999,563,565	642,429,454	681,220,519	556,798,623	2,880,012,161
October	1,014,468,049	644,034,183	679,575,920	566,836,623	2,904,914,775
November	1,018,133,208	643,882,061	679,549,364	589,234,623	2,930,799,256
December	1,016,009,857	644,272,107	681,278,519	598,659,123	2,940,219,606
1900—January	1,022,943,682	645,360,749	681,621,039	628,177,323	2,978,102,793
February	1,025,825,162	645,704,470	683,395,244	633,006,283	2,987,931,159
March	1,034,203,613	646,022,595	703,090,354	635,125,779	3,018,442,341
April	1,043,525,117	647,606,403	714,669,382	645,364,779	3,051,165,681
May	1,041,531,374	648,736,776	726,690,775	650,144,179	3,067,103,104
June	1,036,031,645	649,687,973	732,348,460	647,517,179	3,065,585,257
July	1,053,518,893	650,604,268	740,314,907	650,833,179	3,095,271,247
August	1,049,347,994	651,445,054	741,373,341	662,747,679	3,104,914,068
September	1,059,288,820	652,356,115	742,811,444	666,799,679	3,121,256,058

No. 45.—Estimated Amount of Gold and Silver in Circulation at the end of each Month, from June, 1878.

Month.	Gold coin.	Silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	Total silver.
1878—June	$84,739,774	$855,143	$64,918,322	$65,773,465
July	83,834,116	870,264	65,071,757	65,942,021
August	83,638,275	2,155,651	66,045,378	68,201,029
September	85,264,111	4,057,295	66,752,713	70,810,008
October	85,171,214	4,884,929	66,946,081	71,831,010
November	86,225,072	5,595,331	67,631,975	73,227,306
December	96,262,850	5,790,721	67,982,601	73,773,322
1879—January	100,442,571	6,681,293	68,243,553	74,924,846
February	103,581,169	7,181,983	68,481,108	75,663,091
March	106,167,494	7,216,056	68,704,010	75,920,066

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No. 15.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold coin.	Silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	Total silver.
1879—April	$107,433,441	$7,461,387	$68,882,852	$76,344,239
May	107,733,920	7,304,905	69,063,799	76,368,704
June	110,505,362	7,653,649	67,346,584	75,000,233
July	112,540,956	8,299,199	63,735,909	72,035,108
August	115,299,698	9,559,586	61,448,641	71,008,227
September	117,049,732	11,074,230	60,088,746	71,162,976
October	136,446,818	12,883,566	59,364,759	72,248,325
November	167,253,930	14,865,993	58,905,958	73,771,951
December	178,749,927	16,887,586	58,674,498	75,562,084
1880—January	185,834,585	17,544,039	57,569,007	75,113,046
February	195,503,715	17,833,957	56,812,196	74,646,153
March	200,384,423	18,375,908	56,219,384	74,595,292
April	208,103,774	19,044,577	55,659,216	74,703,793
May	220,609,801	18,945,060	55,067,488	74,012,548
June	225,695,779	19,309,435	54,511,788	73,821,223
July	231,328,438	19,821,959	53,988,622	73,810,581
August	238,261,719	20,772,687	53,913,429	74,686,116
September	251,893,684	22,914,075	54,368,542	77,282,617
October	264,930,185	25,763,291	54,641,043	80,404,334
November	266,059,685	27,750,297	54,719,069	82,469,366
December	279,458,994	29,262,487	54,705,608	83,968,095
1881—January	288,797,802	29,517,903	54,085,816	83,603,719
February	273,041,291	29,120,545	53,865,739	82,986,284
March	281,851,803	29,183,347	53,496,971	82,680,318
April	302,895,033	28,614,679	53,389,316	82,003,995
May	312,577,341	28,441,232	53,143,038	81,584,270
June	315,312,877	28,827,983	52,839,364	81,667,347
July	326,418,554	29,376,403	52,820,033	82,196,436
August	319,290,055	29,974,361	53,101,173	83,075,534
September	327,143,707	32,230,038	53,859,326	86,089,364
October	338,840,772	34,096,327	54,216,212	88,312,539
November	338,774,375	34,955,253	54,311,108	89,266,361
December	349,209,300	35,791,043	54,294,179	90,085,222
1882—January	359,912,800	35,259,396	53,718,407	88,977,803
February	346,752,147	34,842,223	53,444,834	88,287,057
March	353,870,390	34,103,097	53,155,519	87,258,616
April	365,674,497	32,986,624	52,932,476	85,919,100
May	355,880,275	32,237,637	52,644,197	84,881,834
June	358,251,325	31,990,964	52,379,949	84,370,913
July	359,573,222	32,463,881	52,318,934	84,782,815
August	356,622,754	32,563,531	52,526,812	85,090,343
September	356,580,275	33,801,231	53,135,370	86,936,601
October	355,731,190	35,914,903	53,856,388	89,771,291
November	355,945,168	37,689,298	54,105,586	91,794,884
December	353,166,194	38,938,238	54,172,748	93,110,986
1883—January	355,115,323	37,874,111	53,603,505	91,477,616
February	352,803,580	37,543,636	53,275,784	90,819,420
March	351,159,933	36,723,394	52,961,376	89,684,770
April	350,823,098	36,189,351	52,803,051	88,992,402
May	347,134,163	36,006,722	52,612,794	88,619,516
June	344,653,495	35,341,880	52,474,299	87,816,179
July	342,038,527	36,623,847	52,427,260	89,051,107
August	344,236,232	37,700,702	52,190,792	89,891,494
September	346,067,206	39,783,527	52,735,446	92,568,973
October	348,648,323	40,684,499	52,348,285	93,032,784
November	347,657,000	41,301,983	51,616,197	92,918,180
December	347,093,446	41,975,734	50,886,788	92,862,522
1884—January	346,418,091	40,300,371	49,621,601	89,921,972
February	345,112,575	39,302,720	48,670,211	87,972,931
March	346,353,382	39,419,528	47,819,665	87,239,193
April	344,813,781	40,411,564	47,052,843	87,464,407
May	340,673,301	40,408,876	46,359,219	86,768,095
June	340,624,203	39,794,913	45,660,808	85,455,721
July	339,167,112	39,988,710	45,437,233	85,425,943
August	339,887,557	39,415,107	45,548,907	84,964,014
September	339,949,364	40,322,042	45,706,940	86,028,982
October	339,657,784	41,804,104	45,807,535	87,611,639
November	340,636,028	42,435,754	45,984,200	88,419,954
December	341,142,648	43,059,129	45,906,318	88,965,447
1885—January	341,660,992	41,315,040	45,172,760	86,487,800
February	341,133,130	40,686,187	44,802,220	85,488,407
March	342,727,561	39,998,912	44,387,921	84,386,833
April	342,712,570	39,666,360	44,049,389	83,715,749
May	342,763,852	39,264,376	43,272,264	82,536,640
June	341,668,411	38,471,269	43,702,921	82,174,190
July	340,612,138	39,284,433	49,594,894	88,879,327
August	342,120,762	41,405,166	50,235,720	91,640,886
September	345,985,470	45,275,710	51,328,206	96,603,916
October	349,085,781	49,442,089	52,014,657	101,456,746
November	355,181,306	50,191,413	47,069,977	97,261,390
December	359,629,546	52,541,571	47,203,948	99,745,519

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No. 45.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold coin.	Silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	Total silver.
1886—January	$362,757,418	$51,470,376	$45,996,478	$97,466,854
February	361,683,821	51,339,855	46,209,527	97,549,382
March	362,273,173	51,258,776	46,208,020	97,466,796
April	361,410,158	52,505,619	46,176,268	98,681,887
May	360,443,324	52,908,076	46,138,567	99,046,643
June	357,936,337	52,469,720	46,156,255	98,625,975
July	359,074,385	54,119,362	46,483,799	100,603,161
August	364,667,768	56,803,829	47,118,920	103,922,749
September	364,720,340	60,018,693	48,183,654	108,202,347
October	368,190,898	61,148,155	48,790,551	109,938,706
November	372,072,260	61,991,448	49,290,307	111,281,755
December	372,290,259	61,117,409	49,444,927	110,562,336
1887—January	371,729,450	58,539,864	48,789,824	107,329,688
February	371,792,210	57,340,887	48,638,365	105,979,252
March	373,208,461	56,801,655	48,526,710	105,328,365
April	375,241,850	55,735,205	48,452,174	104,187,379
May	377,794,495	55,421,460	48,495,501	103,916,961
June	376,419,229	55,506,147	48,570,305	104,076,452
July	377,350,294	55,911,226	48,947,826	104,859,052
August	381,550,256	57,037,669	49,164,242	106,201,911
September	391,090,890	60,346,361	50,414,706	110,761,067
October	392,585,770	62,640,625	51,290,051	113,930,676
November	396,450,215	64,261,714	51,751,132	116,012,846
December	399,361,143	64,222,818	51,968,357	116,191,175
1888—January	398,661,926	61,926,977	51,325,993	113,252,970
February	398,280,517	60,597,864	50,972,367	111,570,231
March	397,745,984	59,318,515	50,767,608	110,086,123
April	398,568,122	57,883,396	50,549,654	108,433,050
May	396,379,632	56,449,820	50,470,265	106,920,085
June	392,066,854	55,545,303	50,354,635	105,899,938
July	378,606,804	54,910,025	50,476,380	105,386,405
August	376,347,905	55,461,388	50,835,476	106,296,864
September	377,329,864	57,751,356	52,020,975	109,772,331
October	380,016,317	59,691,450	52,571,712	112,263,162
November	381,391,086	60,475,385	52,914,197	113,389,582
December	379,834,512	60,779,321	53,234,525	114,013,846
1889—January	380,116,365	58,374,861	52,440,119	110,814,980
February	379,497,911	57,431,904	51,944,751	109,376,655
March	378,072,380	56,490,339	51,707,112	108,197,451
April	377,407,308	55,647,772	51,622,110	107,269,882
May	376,962,858	54,704,317	51,460,545	106,164,862
June	376,055,482	54,417,967	51,476,834	105,894,801
July	374,798,435	54,220,255	51,521,149	105,741,404
August	375,811,209	54,918,786	51,860,309	106,779,095
September	375,947,715	57,374,100	52,931,352	110,305,452
October	375,685,071	59,888,480	53,890,881	113,779,361
November	374,769,489	60,696,637	54,393,786	115,090,423
December	375,705,922	61,266,501	54,769,403	116,035,904
1890—January	374,937,316	59,306,637	54,202,140	113,508,777
February	373,507,203	58,372,380	53,950,362	112,322,742
March	373,624,488	57,847,656	53,984,972	111,832,628
April	374,310,922	56,994,977	53,804,039	110,799,016
May	375,246,356	56,348,174	53,915,869	110,264,043
June	374,396,381	56,166,356	54,069,743	110,236,099
July	375,114,196	56,981,268	54,284,363	111,265,631
August	379,053,187	58,506,674	54,948,886	113,455,560
September	386,939,723	62,132,454	56,311,846	118,444,300
October	400,378,130	65,709,564	57,641,658	123,351,222
November	405,105,897	67,248,357	58,272,967	125,521,324
December	411,080,597	67,547,023	58,651,154	126,198,177
1891—January	409,441,335	64,818,949	57,723,629	122,542,578
February	408,752,874	63,560,553	57,345,638	120,906,191
March	408,468,850	62,921,010	57,254,002	120,175,012
April	408,862,781	61,692,818	57,368,507	119,061,325
May	406,661,860	59,868,710	57,853,226	117,721,936
June	408,073,806	57,683,041	58,290,924	115,973,965
July	407,630,012	58,163,879	57,763,464	115,927,343
August	406,745,335	58,558,697	58,554,668	117,113,365
September	408,333,304	60,194,175	59,664,446	119,858,621
October	406,770,367	62,135,461	62,105,136	124,240,597
November	405,931,402	62,697,204	62,845,437	125,542,641
December	407,999,180	62,326,191	62,776,830	125,103,021
1892—January	407,833,022	60,216,630	62,415,971	122,632,601
February	407,813,501	59,264,520	62,308,717	121,573,237
March	407,614,418	58,471,743	62,547,654	121,019,397
April	407,615,949	57,554,457	62,833,523	120,387,980
May	408,911,657	57,096,925	62,736,334	119,833,259
June	408,767,740	56,799,484	62,386,518	119,186,002
July	410,447,360	57,031,862	63,346,937	120,378,799
August	411,154,411	57,622,886	63,897,139	121,520,025
September	411,524,329	59,569,103	64,916,209	124,485,312

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No. 45.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold coin.	Silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	Total silver.
1892—October	$411,252,197	$61,672,455	$65,985,408	$127,657,863
November	410,367,863	62,586,806	66,515,135	129,101,941
December	412,970,960	62,822,936	67,327,267	130,150,203
1893—January	411,688,068	61,196,388	66,540,937	127,737,325
February	409,817,138	60,432,090	64,021,838	124,453,928
March	407,799,951	59,557,190	66,032,175	125,589,365
April	410,759,520	58,835,383	66,257,142	125,092,525
May	407,945,944	58,053,489	66,163,602	124,217,091
June	403,633,700	57,029,743	65,400,268	122,430,011
July	416,909,941	56,223,989	64,007,129	120,231,118
August	469,466,368	61,654,630	64,335,238	125,989,868
September	484,296,109	58,832,668	64,100,205	122,932,873
October	498,121,679	58,725,818	64,309,807	123,035,625
November	505,058,011	58,425,922	65,541,645	123,967,567
December	508,602,811	57,869,589	65,854,740	123,724,329
1894—January	527,357,916	55,737,720	61,108,700	116,844,420
February	496,830,383	54,574,546	59,921,912	114,496,458
March	496,101,956	53,525,295	59,588,287	113,113,582
April	497,894,733	52,655,121	59,125,312	111,780,433
May	496,799,152	51,952,691	57,944,250	109,896,941
June	497,873,990	51,191,377	58,233,344	109,424,721
July	499,103,577	50,959,540	58,250,802	109,210,342
August	497,407,586	51,512,484	58,446,869	109,959,353
September	500,126,248	54,276,243	58,244,768	112,521,011
October	500,181,380	56,443,670	60,242,999	116,686,669
November	465,789,187	57,449,865	61,606,967	119,056,832
December	485,501,376	57,889,090	62,672,086	120,561,176
1895—January	506,189,411	55,873,630	61,710,429	117,584,059
February	468,568,100	54,649,360	60,940,597	115,589,957
March	479,493,899	53,917,857	59,873,046	113,790,903
April	483,111,525	53,413,709	59,653,010	113,066,719
May	483,770,430	52,812,570	59,786,487	112,599,057
June	480,275,057	51,983,162	60,219,718	112,202,880
July	485,778,610	51,746,706	60,532,508	112,279,214
August	479,787,653	52,584,843	60,090,158	112,675,001
September	469,884,062	55,146,527	61,409,543	116,556,070
October	475,181,593	58,354,092	63,832,759	122,186,851
November	480,252,104	58,760,713	65,416,119	124,176,832
December	484,728,547	59,205,927	64,417,685	123,623,612
1896—January	499,262,686	56,629,676	64,387,135	121,016,811
February	445,293,591	55,515,941	63,744,061	119,260,002
March	445,912,256	54,792,752	62,970,303	117,763,055
April	454,225,656	53,602,362	62,489,507	116,091,869
May	455,876,439	52,717,417	61,356,627	114,074,044
June	456,128,483	52,175,998	59,999,805	112,175,803
July	445,293,944	51,999,797	59,663,561	111,663,358
August	463,995,969	53,445,881	59,699,467	113,145,348
September	478,771,490	56,513,178	60,228,298	116,741,476
October	516,340,979	58,190,802	61,171,736	119,362,538
November	516,729,882	58,493,845	61,233,346	119,727,191
December	517,743,229	58,581,819	62,101,986	120,683,805
1897—January	515,468,129	56,361,136	60,889,370	117,250,506
February	516,315,696	55,378,762	60,709,595	116,088,357
March	517,125,757	54,507,319	60,246,493	114,753,812
April	517,321,596	53,776,448	60,177,704	113,954,152
May	520,221,923	53,007,095	60,306,988	113,314,083
June	519,146,675	52,001,202	59,228,540	111,229,742
July	519,074,302	51,655,722	59,131,282	110,787,004
August	521,848,563	53,085,664	58,936,292	112,021,956
September	528,098,753	57,145,770	61,176,415	118,322,185
October	539,273,953	60,196,778	63,432,929	123,629,707
November	544,494,748	61,280,761	64,829,045	126,109,806
December	547,568,360	61,491,073	65,720,308	127,211,381
1898—January	551,584,924	59,478,293	64,955,943	124,434,236
February	553,884,882	59,020,904	64,270,811	123,291,715
March	582,129,742	58,562,597	64,618,802	123,181,399
April	617,038,510	58,561,008	64,586,273	123,147,281
May	649,571,881	57,596,423	64,042,000	121,638,423
June	660,959,880	57,259,791	64,323,747	121,583,538
July	645,246,054	57,293,336	63,994,457	121,287,793
August	630,693,166	57,738,313	64,759,523	122,497,836
September	622,649,812	60,788,828	66,587,940	127,376,768
October	649,846,727	63,437,255	68,878,952	132,316,207
November	658,986,513	63,980,333	69,997,276	133,977,609
December	667,796,579	65,183,553	70,627,818	135,811,371
1899—January	696,987,400	63,429,088	69,083,516	132,512,604
February	702,305,269	63,135,375	69,143,844	132,279,219
March	694,855,942	64,536,488	69,496,609	134,033,097
April	701,077,442	64,023,325	69,784,194	133,807,519
May	724,282,177	63,434,217	70,044,980	133,479,197
June	702,060,459	63,381,751	70,675,682	134,057,433

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No. 45.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold coin.	Silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	Total silver.
1899—July	$700,256,384	$63,158,273	$70,527,873	$133,686,146
August	672,933,192	64,887,236	72,516,837	137,404,073
September	646,561,185	68,755,243	74,045,762	142,801,005
October	634,650,733	71,361,740	76,173,164	147,534,904
November	627,480,101	70,830,223	76,322,965	147,153,188
December	617,977,830	70,420,047	76,651,321	147,071,368
1900—January	619,447,176	67,888,019	75,429,413	143,317,432
February	612,333,489	69,139,994	74,792,310	143,932,304
March	612,202,698	69,098,949	74,341,322	143,440,271
April	616,535,746	68,333,834	75,000,817	143,334,651
May	618,624,530	67,645,528	75,658,587	143,304,115
June	614,918,991	66,429,476	76,294,050	142,723,526
July	622,348,108	65,759,341	76,541,200	142,300,541
August	620,695,656	66,825,496	77,862,649	144,688,145
September	620,047,309	71,176,265	79,432,193	150,608,458

No. 46.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1878—June	$274,660,895	.....	$310,129,887	$584,790,782
July	269,575,157	.....	307,825,871	577,401,028
August	268,332,762	.....	309,868,704	578,201,466
September	273,631,676	.....	311,500,886	585,132,562
October	272,505,410	.....	314,750,592	587,256,002
November	273,025,612	.....	313,976,518	587,002,130
December	277,098,511	.....	314,339,398	591,437,909
1879—January	275,656,485	.....	311,034,824	586,691,309
February	265,511,043	.....	314,803,251	580,314,294
March	270,851,347	.....	320,550,850	591,402,197
April	276,236,193	.....	320,680,770	596,916,963
May	269,130,574	.....	314,014,961	583,145,535
June	272,289,112	.....	320,675,372	592,964,484
July	282,889,550	.....	322,056,448	604,945,998
August	276,083,410	.....	324,924,058	601,007,468
September	298,507,762	.....	329,328,434	627,836,196
October	309,158,449	.....	332,923,456	642,081,905
November	316,707,562	.....	336,285,797	652,993,359
December	324,020,522	.....	338,609,534	662,630,056
1880—January	322,381,454	.....	336,301,464	658,682,918
February	320,531,923	.....	338,998,267	659,530,190
March	322,600,935	.....	340,343,037	662,943,972
April	320,206,736	.....	338,950,535	659,157,271
May	315,847,996	.....	335,694,719	651,542,715
June	313,660,457	.....	336,800,651	650,461,108
July	312,581,892	.....	336,543,916	649,125,808
August	315,031,167	.....	339,322,041	654,353,208
September	319,532,403	.....	339,872,302	659,404,705
October	324,262,023	.....	339,182,172	663,444,195
November	327,106,079	.....	339,594,531	666,700,610
December	330,939,198	.....	339,550,004	670,489,202
1881—January	327,499,400	.....	337,508,713	665,008,113
February	324,474,415	.....	339,097,583	663,571,998
March	325,342,818	.....	342,732,318	668,075,136
April	323,753,930	.....	346,058,838	669,812,768
May	319,758,711	.....	345,820,707	665,579,418
June	316,476,924	.....	349,320,733	665,797,657
July	317,056,106	.....	351,380,525	668,436,631
August	317,360,147	.....	353,176,365	670,536,512
September	319,550,884	.....	353,854,240	673,405,124
October	320,399,247	.....	355,123,453	675,522,700
November	320,279,938	.....	356,953,345	677,233,283
December	320,688,216	.....	356,179,777	676,867,993
1882—January	317,966,622	.....	354,502,769	672,469,391
February	316,979,166	.....	355,611,439	672,590,605
March	318,309,601	.....	356,399,710	674,709,311
April	318,053,192	.....	354,183,680	672,236,872
May	314,742,326	.....	351,606,809	666,349,135
June	312,010,427	.....	351,275,317	663,285,744
July	311,711,426	.....	349,545,731	661,257,157
August	310,797,075	.....	352,546,988	663,344,063
September	314,732,858	.....	355,427,876	670,160,734
October	316,991,820	.....	355,409,283	672,401,103
November	316,089,624	.....	355,380,459	671,470,083
December	318,226,621	.....	355,350,769	673,577,390

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No. 46.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1883—January	$313,088,779		$350,824,557	$663,913,336
February	313,936,199		353,662,570	667,598,769
March	316,802,455		354,992,868	671,795,323
April	315,711,393		352,203,939	667,915,332
May	313,209,191		349,095,679	662,304,870
June	310,182,177		347,855,146	658,037,323
July	309,048,370		346,770,823	655,819,193
August	308,889,250		347,887,072	656,776,322
September	309,486,596		346,710,404	656,197,000
October	309,567,979		345,100,240	654,668,219
November	306,806,372		343,230,410	650,036,782
December	307,036,767		340,993,531	648,030,298
1884—January	304,524,827		333,934,061	638,458,888
February	300,872,384		333,736,000	634,608,384
March	300,776,364		336,173,139	636,949,503
April	300,915,183		332,266,201	633,181,384
May	307,949,175		332,484,730	640,433,905
June	306,497,214		329,882,621	636,379,835
July	303,953,026		326,536,019	630,489,045
August	305,837,462		324,517,896	630,355,358
September	310,156,143		323,964,981	634,121,124
October	312,738,844		322,836,117	635,574,961
November	314,480,333		320,254,849	634,735,182
December	310,181,441		318,062,338	628,243,779
1885—January	302,722,547		312,169,259	614,891,806
February	297,754,194		313,861,979	611,616,173
March	299,997,728		313,584,455	613,582,183
April	299,815,326		311,295,144	611,110,470
May	296,263,907		307,183,159	603,447,066
June	301,633,637		306,911,370	608,545,007
July	298,262,019		307,297,711	605,559,730
August	291,022,360		307,875,599	598,897,959
September	295,551,684		310,151,714	605,703,398
October	300,985,675		309,840,846	610,826,521
November	303,390,373		310,973,491	614,363,864
December	304,949,816		311,164,536	616,114,352
1886—January	298,790,627		307,049,105	605,839,732
February	299,483,724		309,039,918	608,523,642
March	304,466,531		311,758,186	616,224,717
April	309,077,242		309,430,872	618,508,114
May	306,436,918		306,206,015	612,642,933
June	305,562,699		304,476,475	610,039,174
July	305,636,874		302,446,129	608,083,003
August	299,906,369		301,371,095	601,277,464
September	302,456,935		300,995,048	603,451,983
October	308,573,711		298,116,544	606,690,255
November	310,107,828		296,622,243	606,730,071
December	317,001,690		293,559,737	610,561,427
1887—January	313,677,334		288,176,405	601,853,739
February	312,811,814		285,792,236	598,604,050
March	318,386,078		284,392,226	602,778,304
April	318,105,542		281,312,658	599,418,200
May	315,923,640		278,055,162	593,978,802
June	317,897,219		276,554,488	594,451,707
July	318,587,276		273,146,207	591,733,483
August	318,393,477		270,774,103	589,167,580
September	322,535,804		269,782,937	592,318,741
October	324,204,949		267,757,278	591,962,227
November	323,527,796		266,558,514	590,086,310
December	324,271,591		263,444,420	587,716,011
1888—January	318,020,547		257,920,431	575,940,978
February	313,198,929		256,097,116	569,296,045
March	313,595,393		254,673,417	568,268,810
April	307,634,402		252,484,307	560,118,709
May	300,522,816		248,878,462	549,401,278
June	294,282,812		245,149,720	539,432,532
July	291,650,276		241,234,901	532,885,177
August	290,455,623		238,466,870	528,922,493
September	293,322,053		237,505,695	530,827,748
October	298,287,696		235,090,263	533,377,959
November	300,118,060		232,945,416	533,063,476
December	305,555,156		229,486,146	535,041,302
1889—January	303,319,518		223,602,595	526,922,113
February	301,460,505		220,815,013	522,275,518
March	307,179,785		217,974,354	525,154,139
April	308,330,879		214,819,583	523,150,462
May	302,740,629		210,583,650	513,324,279
June	300,344,931		207,039,352	507,384,283
July	298,741,650		204,361,154	503,102,804
August	297,810,081		201,172,710	498,982,791

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No. 46.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1889—September	$310,235,758	.....	$199,684,081	$509,919,839
October	316,867,515	.....	196,714,410	513,581,925
November	321,721,994	.....	195,294,664	517,016,658
December	331,007,091	.....	192,587,030	523,594,121
1890—January	327,444,792	.....	188,274,459	515,719,251
February	326,857,151	.....	187,661,139	514,518,290
March	332,101,359	.....	186,337,406	518,438,765
April	330,676,605	.....	185,322,364	515,998,969
May	326,933,217	.....	183,072,228	510,005,445
June	323,046,826	.....	181,396,823	504,443,649
July	322,697,604	.....	179,487,509	502,185,113
August	327,287,306	$1,375,900	178,071,525	506,734,731
September	333,915,726	7,106,500	176,982,404	518,004,630
October	334,417,753	11,467,351	175,947,795	521,832,899
November	335,575,296	17,219,656	174,912,067	527,707,019
December	336,675,385	21,896,783	173,738,584	532,310,752
1891—January	328,325,508	25,101,706	168,983,398	522,410,612
February	328,004,851	28,871,279	168,452,386	525,328,516
March	334,030,198	33,921,973	168,119,827	536,071,908
April	332,184,618	37,020,254	166,171,886	535,376,758
May	327,318,746	38,112,280	163,661,349	529,092,375
June	323,714,272	40,463,165	161,922,040	526,099,477
July	319,892,564	43,684,078	162,241,992	525,818,634
August	317,696,436	45,748,350	164,312,057	527,756,843
September	326,731,201	57,205,228	166,090,066	550,026,495
October	332,553,989	66,473,484	166,445,763	565,473,236
November	333,364,309	70,983,286	168,151,853	572,499,448
December	333,767,351	75,296,057	168,427,433	577,490,841
1892—January	330,097,313	76,038,319	167,176,607	573,312,239
February	322,131,688	75,718,553	167,829,448	565,679,689
March	323,904,962	77,605,410	168,644,955	570,155,327
April	324,785,861	81,501,770	168,067,089	574,354,720
May	318,453,302	87,068,672	167,427,965	572,949,939
June	311,814,840	98,051,657	167,306,957	577,173,454
July	311,852,278	101,756,301	166,595,935	580,204,514
August	317,548,420	104,114,086	166,033,118	587,695,624
September	322,603,158	107,001,850	165,085,108	594,690,116
October	332,080,234	114,567,423	165,224,137	611,871,794
November	333,772,877	118,877,559	167,786,384	620,436,820
December	330,933,540	122,039,656	168,361,365	621,334,561
1893—January	319,694,138	123,927,346	166,623,083	610,244,567
February	314,174,742	126,447,613	169,844,260	610,466,615
March	316,793,314	128,956,781	172,267,433	618,017,528
April	319,807,117	128,779,103	171,770,315	620,356,535
May	319,022,323	132,505,183	171,920,799	623,448,305
June	320,875,683	140,661,694	174,731,139	636,268,516
July	324,394,404	143,774,138	180,134,997	648,303,539
August	331,638,060	145,420,209	195,822,781	672,881,050
September	332,228,906	148,824,199	200,875,098	681,928,203
October	321,892,028	150,818,582	197,745,227	670,455,837
November	311,268,672	150,770,406	196,139,558	658,178,636
December	302,541,814	151,965,267	196,181,216	650,688,297
1894—January	299,378,826	150,755,402	193,335,220	643,469,448
February	293,610,528	141,038,766	194,839,041	629,488,335
March	290,591,356	141,316,855	197,116,886	629,025,097
April	284,443,688	141,026,114	199,082,593	624,552,395
May	270,590,089	140,074,690	199,724,021	610,388,800
June	268,772,371	134,862,009	200,754,351	604,388,731
July	264,564,225	129,918,527	202,643,601	597,126,353
August	263,775,103	124,552,440	202,025,053	590,352,596
September	267,283,481	121,495,374	202,546,710	591,325,565
October	280,474,705	122,715,396	202,594,902	605,785,003
November	276,910,489	124,574,906	202,517,054	604,002,449
December	264,761,858	122,453,781	201,845,738	589,061,377
1895—January	256,999,343	117,180,225	198,964,396	573,143,964
February	261,988,258	114,249,700	199,889,358	576,127,316
March	256,935,759	121,457,600	203,091,318	581,484,677
April	267,393,905	121,840,500	204,760,225	593,994,630
May	266,938,032	117,954,807	206,579,490	591,472,329
June	265,109,456	115,978,708	207,047,546	588,135,710
July	271,349,327	114,004,381	205,729,557	591,083,265
August	247,536,753	109,436,662	204,738,609	561,712,024
September	240,364,416	107,035,426	206,833,159	554,233,001
October	238,986,280	114,526,669	207,364,028	560,876,977
November	234,912,497	115,260,322	207,568,852	557,741,671
December	230,855,873	115,726,769	206,653,836	553,236,478
1896—January	245,745,840	110,221,185	203,086,897	559,053,922
February	240,458,573	106,074,550	208,551,379	555,084,502
March	232,288,482	103,728,966	214,205,029	550,222,477
April	237,349,381	100,921,025	216,602,179	554,872,585

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No. 46.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1896—May	$225,562,755	$98,080,506	$215,285,550	$538,928,811
June	225,451,358	95,217,361	215,331,927	536,000,646
July	237,410,538	93,948,532	214,096,620	545,455,690
August	231,964,734	91,262,524	215,798,526	539,025,784
September	249,547,300	88,964,047	220,804,863	559,316,210
October	256,950,326	83,959,764	222,002,576	562,912,666
November	274,705,483	80,147,901	222,335,419	577,188,803
December	261,367,758	84,171,221	221,384,148	566,923,127
1897—January	268,486,236	82,733,382	217,766,273	568,985,891
February	260,734,616	85,546,621	219,230,343	565,511,580
March	248,513,640	90,244,810	222,420,183	561,178,633
April	247,738,136	92,253,627	224,211,934	564,203,697
May	248,848,703	86,641,406	224,766,143	560,256,252
June	248,583,578	83,905,197	226,410,767	558,899,542
July	252,389,952	81,563,887	225,155,465	559,109,304
August	254,432,314	83,145,312	226,075,827	563,653,453
September	251,795,544	89,816,063	226,464,135	568,075,742
October	258,996,998	101,759,955	225,134,263	585,891,216
November	262,183,000	104,676,398	224,956,210	591,815,608
December	262,480,927	103,443,936	223,827,755	589,752,618
1898—January	273,722,410	100,797,666	220,366,293	594,886,369
February	264,164,186	98,464,430	221,413,230	584,041,846
March	267,305,587	99,709,432	221,742,388	588,757,407
April	288,048,318	99,588,970	223,384,790	611,022,078
May	290,202,987	100,226,855	224,609,636	615,039,478
June	286,572,329	98,665,580	223,129,703	608,367,612
July	278,084,187	95,735,553	222,056,642	595,876,382
August	272,395,581	94,920,654	222,845,926	590,162,161
September	291,660,165	96,704,283	231,750,720	620,115,168
October	306,301,620	96,569,780	234,969,964	637,841,364
November	311,736,046	95,781,482	238,109,059	645,626,587
December	312,415,738	94,942,741	238,337,729	645,696,208
1899—January	309,643,158	93,993,753	237,576,019	641,212,930
February	308,305,398	94,204,459	239,275,723	641,785,580
March	310,519,117	94,075,701	240,261,430	644,856,248
April	312,057,405	93,559,041	238,877,207	644,493,653
May	311,095,424	93,101,782	238,117,598	642,314,804
June	310,547,349	92,605,792	237,832,594	640,985,735
July	311,329,994	92,158,536	238,048,960	641,537,490
August	310,130,421	91,650,632	238,521,489	640,302,542
September	314,954,600	89,957,175	239,731,781	644,643,556
October	317,264,666	88,893,894	239,067,193	645,225,753
November	317,811,976	87,441,680	239,835,786	645,089,442
December	318,269,365	86,934,351	242,001,643	647,205,359
1900—January	317,500,312	86,016,740	240,885,761	644,402,813
February	318,341,366	85,945,227	245,739,581	650,026,174
March	322,802,644	84,650,059	267,157,624	674,610,327
April	326,832,448	81,791,059	280,050,340	688,673,847
May	322,752,949	78,636,759	294,057,570	695,447,278
June	316,614,114	75,247,497	300,161,552	692,023,163
July	317,910,951	72,855,940	311,097,165	701,864,056
August	317,956,971	69,890,651	314,627,523	702,475,145
September	324,506,314	67,600,188	319,336,630	711,443,132

No. 47.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1878—June	$24,897,680	$7,080	$46,245,000	$71,149,760
July	23,852,980	959,690	51,120,000	75,932,670
August	17,222,180	1,709,280	47,815,000	66,746,460
September	23,433,680	711,600	39,545,000	63,690,280
October	22,906,480	68,790	35,660,000	58,635,270
November	24,117,780	366,060	35,070,000	59,553,840
December	21,189,280	413,360	33,190,000	54,792,640
1879—January	17,082,680	400,340	40,445,000	57,928,020
February	16,379,280	331,860	36,675,000	53,386,140
March	16,253,960	251,700	25,145,000	41,650,660
April	15,710,460	197,680	30,905,000	46,813,140
May	15,380,120	444,140	25,880,000	41,704,260
June	15,279,820	414,480	29,355,000	45,049,300
July	15,196,900	771,170	40,250,000	56,218,070
August	15,008,700	1,304,890	34,375,000	50,688,590
September	14,843,200	1,176,720	29,240,000	45,259,920

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No. 47.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Cont'd.

Month	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1879—October	$14,377,600	$1,604,371	$20,195,000	$36,176,971
November	13,195,460	1,894,722	13,585,000	28,675,182
December	11,596,140	3,824,252	10,090,000	25,510,392
1880—January	10,350,000	3,989,454	12,685,000	27,024,454
February	9,755,300	4,572,606	11,095,000	25,422,906
March	8,244,000	6,017,006	8,320,000	22,581,006
April	8,056,800	6,615,366	8,985,000	23,657,166
May	8,010,300	6,051,539	12,650,000	26,711,839
June	7,963,900	5,789,569	14,235,000	27,988,469
July	7,852,000	6,930,959	15,075,000	29,857,959
August	7,661,100	7,619,219	11,205,000	26,485,319
September	7,480,100	12,203,191	9,885,000	29,568,291
October	7,447,700	19,780,241	8,625,000	35,852,941
November	7,381,380	26,504,986	8,450,000	42,336,366
December	6,528,380	36,127,711	6,980,000	49,636,091
1881—January	6,491,400	36,814,637	8,630,000	51,936,037
February	6,229,400	37,027,797	7,640,000	50,897,197
March	6,028,900	39,445,815	6,565,000	52,039,715
April	5,961,200	39,157,932	8,255,000	53,374,132
May	5,876,280	38,784,540	10,860,000	55,520,820
June	5,759,520	39,110,729	11,650,000	56,520,249
July	5,748,120	40,802,892	10,525,000	57,076,012
August	5,397,120	46,061,878	9,450,000	60,908,998
September	5,239,320	52,590,180	8,105,000	65,934,500
October	5,204,220	58,838,770	8,275,000	72,317,990
November	5,199,620	59,573,950	8,990,000	73,763,570
December	5,188,120	62,315,320	9,540,000	77,043,440
1882—January	5,180,220	61,537,540	11,330,000	78,047,760
February	5,172,320	60,125,010	11,445,000	76,742,330
March	5,166,920	59,423,440	10,925,000	75,515,360
April	5,071,120	58,908,570	10,990,000	74,969,690
May	5,052,920	57,227,060	12,065,000	74,344,980
June	5,029,020	54,506,090	13,245,000	72,780,110
July	5,016,440	54,757,720	12,220,000	71,994,160
August	4,992,040	57,739,880	11,815,000	74,546,920
September	4,907,440	63,204,780	10,540,000	78,652,220
October	11,370,270	65,620,450	9,835,000	86,825,720
November	19,458,270	67,342,690	9,835,000	96,635,960
December	39,514,810	68,443,660	9,575,000	117,533,470
1883—January	47,669,640	68,438,820	12,430,000	128,538,460
February	42,554,470	68,027,420	11,130,000	121,711,890
March	43,444,510	70,759,991	9,465,000	123,669,501
April	48,398,200	71,884,071	10,050,000	130,332,271
May	59,591,940	71,727,391	11,790,000	143,109,331
June	59,807,370	72,620,686	13,060,000	145,488,056
July	60,068,600	73,728,681	12,885,000	146,682,281
August	54,547,540	75,375,161	12,055,000	141,977,701
September	55,014,940	78,921,961	11,870,000	145,806,901
October	52,076,180	85,334,381	12,545,000	149,955,561
November	58,897,620	87,976,201	14,365,000	161,238,821
December	63,585,140	96,717,721	14,480,000	174,782,861
1884—January	77,462,620	96,958,031	16,835,000	191,255,651
February	77,843,430	96,247,721	18,125,000	192,216,151
March	68,812,150	95,919,576	14,955,000	179,686,726
April	56,700,805	95,497,981	14,920,000	167,118,786
May	59,125,480	97,363,471	11,030,000	167,518,951
June	71,146,640	96,427,011	12,190,000	179,763,651
July	91,491,490	95,138,361	13,165,000	199,794,851
August	92,017,940	94,228,691	14,270,000	200,516,631
September	87,389,660	96,491,251	15,630,000	199,510,911
October	87,865,570	100,741,561	17,770,000	206,377,131
November	93,374,290	104,988,531	22,575,000	220,937,821
December	93,287,420	114,865,911	24,760,000	232,913,331
1885—January	111,980,380	113,858,811	30,085,000	255,924,191
February	112,683,290	111,467,951	30,200,000	254,351,241
March	115,647,540	112,500,226	26,210,000	254,357,766
April	125,234,800	109,443,946	25,400,000	260,078,746
May	128,553,010	105,085,186	26,925,000	260,563,196
June	126,729,730	101,530,946	29,585,000	257,845,676
July	123,289,000	98,872,106	31,420,000	253,581,106
August	123,885,490	96,079,296	30,865,000	250,829,786
September	118,137,790	93,656,716	23,185,000	234,979,506
October	109,020,760	93,146,772	18,145,000	220,312,532
November	105,554,092	92,702,642	17,555,000	215,811,734
December	105,359,601	93,179,465	13,790,000	212,329,066
1886—January	115,284,951	89,761,609	14,590,000	219,636,560
February	105,637,050	88,390,816	14,920,000	208,947,866
March	90,775,643	90,122,421	11,925,000	192,823,064
April	84,715,225	90,733,141	11,515,000	186,963,366

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No. 47.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Cont'd.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1886—May	$80,120,025	$89,184,129	$13,955,000	$183,259,154
June	76,044,375	88,116,225	18,250,000	182,410,600
July	74,718,517	87,564,044	19,105,000	181,387,561
August	77,698,347	89,021,760	11,195,000	177,915,107
September	84,691,807	95,387,112	7,705,000	187,783,919
October	88,294,969	100,306,800	7,140,000	195,741,769
November	90,520,633	105,519,817	7,025,000	203,065,450
December	97,215,605	117,246,670	6,510,000	220,972,275
1887—January	105,665,107	118,315,714	8,720,000	232,700,821
February	99,958,365	121,130,755	8,180,000	229,269,120
March	94,046,015	131,930,489	7,135,000	233,111,504
April	94,434,485	137,740,430	8,350,000	240,524,915
May	90,960,977	139,143,328	8,990,000	239,094,305
June	91,225,437	142,118,017	8,770,000	242,113,454
July	94,990,087	144,166,141	8,460,000	247,616,228
August	88,765,340	147,876,385	7,130,000	243,771,725
September	97,984,683	154,354,826	6,535,000	258,874,509
October	99,684,773	160,713,957	7,215,000	267,613,730
November	90,780,753	168,149,274	6,835,000	265,765,027
December	96,734,057	176,855,423	6,985,000	280,574,480
1888—January	104,853,971	179,321,053	10,645,000	294,820,024
February	96,697,913	184,452,659	11,215,000	292,365,572
March	91,953,949	191,526,445	8,915,000	292,395,394
April	99,561,293	194,426,932	10,555,000	304,543,225
May	109,581,730	196,645,405	12,230,000	318,457,135
June	119,887,370	200,387,376	14,415,000	334,689,746
July	131,959,112	203,680,679	15,205,000	350,844,791
August	124,750,394	209,658,966	14,645,000	349,054,360
September	134,838,190	218,561,601	12,730,000	366,129,791
October	140,613,658	229,783,152	11,580,000	381,976,810
November	129,264,228	237,415,789	11,360,000	378,040,017
December	120,888,448	246,219,999	10,250,000	377,358,447
1889—January	130,986,592	245,337,438	13,915,000	390,239,030
February	130,210,717	246,628,953	15,920,000	392,759,670
March	128,826,517	251,263,679	14,450,000	394,540,196
April	136,614,789	254,939,203	14,580,000	406,133,992
May	129,044,662	255,537,810	16,150,000	400,732,472
June	116,792,759	257,102,445	16,735,000	390,630,204
July	118,541,409	259,557,125	17,575,000	395,673,534
August	123,393,519	268,580,626	16,545,000	408,519,145
September	116,675,349	276,619,715	15,275,000	408,570,064
October	120,937,229	277,319,944	12,510,000	410,767,173
November	123,483,119	276,794,386	10,140,000	410,417,505
December	122,985,889	282,949,073	9,000,000	414,934,962
1890—January	138,657,169	281,331,771	11,630,000	431,618,940
February	130,604,804	284,176,262	10,230,000	425,011,066
March	134,938,079	290,605,562	7,660,000	433,203,641
April	134,642,839	292,923,348	8,795,000	436,361,187
May	130,788,399	294,656,083	9,855,000	435,299,482
June	131,380,019	297,210,043	11,830,000	440,420,062
July	132,444,749	298,748,913	11,820,000	443,013,662
August	124,382,539	303,471,210	8,820,000	436,673,749
September	158,104,739	309,321,207	6,990,000	474,415,946
October	138,173,979	308,206,177	6,910,000	453,290,156
November	131,316,499	308,576,499	6,270,000	446,162,998
December	144,047,279	308,289,463	6,810,000	459,146,742
1891—January	155,839,449	303,844,086	11,360,000	471,043,535
February	147,119,129	303,822,259	12,270,000	463,211,388
March	144,317,069	309,632,535	11,145,000	465,094,604
April	138,890,799	312,933,440	14,000,000	465,824,239
May	122,124,339	310,541,378	17,750,000	450,415,717
June	120,850,399	307,364,148	21,365,000	449,579,547
July	115,715,389	307,291,114	27,265,000	450,271,503
August	108,273,079	317,588,321	28,455,000	454,316,400
September	112,451,569	322,016,487	17,845,000	452,313,056
October	136,100,319	321,142,642	10,765,000	468,007,961
November	142,649,969	320,873,610	9,765,000	473,288,579
December	148,106,119	320,817,568	9,265,000	478,188,687
1892—January	163,178,959	320,138,307	16,760,000	500,077,266
February	160,001,279	325,141,186	29,350,000	514,492,465
March	154,329,229	325,683,149	29,840,000	509,852,378
April	153,713,699	327,289,896	30,210,000	511,213,595
May	157,295,209	327,290,165	33,730,000	518,315,374
June	141,235,339	326,880,803	29,830,000	497,946,142
July	136,861,829	327,336,823	26,720,000	490,918,652
August	128,387,379	328,289,145	22,210,000	478,886,524
September	121,210,399	326,849,827	17,290,000	465,350,226
October	120,255,349	324,552,532	10,550,000	455,357,881
November	123,188,809	323,464,833	8,230,000	454,883,642
December	117,093,139	322,035,011	7,100,000	446,228,150

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No. 47.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Cont'd.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
893—January	$120,645,819	$323,192,660	$14,450,000	$458,288,479
February	114,388,729	321,279,132	19,250,000	454,917,861
March	111,485,009	322,958,953	16,670,000	451,113,962
April	105,272,029	321,707,726	15,840,000	442,819,755
May	101,469,969	322,115,592	16,955,000	440,540,561
June	92,970,019	326,489,165	11,935,000	431,394,184
July	87,611,029	330,188,390	7,855,000	425,654,419
August	80,414,049	326,206,336	5,605,000	412,225,385
September	79,627,599	324,955,134	8,200,000	412,782,733
October	78,889,309	325,717,232	22,325,000	426,931,541
November	78,163,079	328,421,997	33,205,000	439,790,076
December	77,412,179	329,545,650	39,945,000	446,002,829
894—January	77,015,419	330,161,308	44,935,000	452,111,727
February	70,935,729	331,119,247	47,805,000	449,859,976
March	70,306,909	329,447,264	52,720,000	452,474,173
April	69,990,449	330,305,980	57,270,000	457,566,429
May	69,374,549	329,959,959	59,250,000	458,584,508
June	66,344,409	327,094,381	58,935,000	452,373,790
July	65,947,229	324,491,738	61,695,000	452,133,967
August	65,668,969	325,217,977	58,065,000	448,951,946
September	64,790,439	330,520,719	55,755,000	451,066,158
October	64,252,069	331,143,301	54,045,000	449,440,370
November	58,925,899	332,317,084	57,135,000	448,377,983
December	53,361,909	331,077,784	47,005,000	431,444,693
895—January	52,647,809	326,467,272	37,625,000	416,740,081
February	51,507,769	325,816,415	36,925,000	414,249,184
March	48,843,189	323,746,756	36,825,000	409,414,945
April	48,751,009	323,215,271	37,295,000	409,261,280
May	48,539,569	321,553,171	48,245,000	418,337,740
June	48,381,569	319,731,752	55,405,000	423,518,321
July	48,117,579	320,355,118	56,920,000	425,392,697
August	49,081,089	323,772,261	76,555,000	449,408,350
September	50,645,539	330,434,837	63,840,000	444,920,376
October	50,417,659	333,456,236	56,740,000	440,613,895
November	50,233,979	335,855,893	45,935,000	432,024,872
December	49,936,439	336,076,648	31,605,000	417,618,087
896—January	49,847,849	331,614,339	28,925,000	410,387,188
February	43,733,019	332,545,943	32,825,000	409,103,962
March	43,239,249	337,032,426	34,460,000	414,731,675
April	43,052,559	338,834,413	32,930,000	414,816,972
May	42,961,909	336,313,080	33,430,000	412,704,989
June	42,320,759	331,259,509	31,840,000	405,420,268
July	39,293,479	331,656,671	41,540,000	412,490,150
August	38,867,639	345,739,894	38,395,000	423,002,533
September	38,736,639	354,431,474	34,305,000	427,473,113
October	38,197,309	357,777,122	32,465,000	428,439,431
November	38,016,749	356,312,121	38,470,000	432,798,870
December	37,887,439	356,655,800	50,330,000	444,873,239
897—January	37,586,629	361,336,533	65,350,000	464,273,162
February	37,544,819	363,709,501	76,525,000	477,779,320
March	37,456,339	364,026,153	74,460,000	475,942,492
April	37,421,999	363,753,939	69,905,000	471,080,938
May	37,387,829	362,768,808	65,785,000	465,941,637
June	37,285,919	358,336,368	61,130,000	456,752,287
July	37,226,879	357,938,650	62,335,000	457,500,529
August	37,017,789	367,863,337	63,275,000	468,156,126
September	36,898,559	374,620,299	52,825,000	464,343,858
October	36,814,109	372,838,919	48,285,000	457,938,028
November	36,725,409	373,298,967	48,640,000	458,664,376
December	36,557,689	376,695,592	43,315,000	456,568,281
898—January	36,494,759	373,515,940	49,075,000	459,085,699
February	36,440,789	380,287,427	48,430,000	465,158,216
March	36,319,199	387,770,898	37,900,000	461,990,097
April	35,951,999	392,686,574	26,915,000	455,553,573
May	35,883,209	391,225,265	26,540,000	453,648,474
June	35,820,639	390,659,080	26,045,000	452,524,719
July	35,693,679	389,119,436	21,975,000	446,788,115
August	35,473,009	392,990,373	20,280,000	448,743,382
September	35,393,909	393,425,735	17,635,000	446,454,644
October	35,338,909	391,177,575	20,055,000	446,571,484
November	35,280,649	392,818,146	20,190,000	448,288,795
December	35,200,259	392,331,995	20,465,000	447,997,254
899—January	33,039,939	392,337,684	22,170,000	447,547,623
February	32,966,839	396,400,705	23,105,000	452,472,544
March	32,892,649	398,874,006	22,335,000	454,101,655
April	32,845,029	400,379,249	21,265,000	454,489,278
May	32,786,189	401,298,642	21,340,000	455,424,831
June	32,656,269	401,869,343	20,805,000	455,380,612
July	32,593,789	403,088,395	19,905,000	455,637,184
August	68,688,989	403,632,345	19,170,000	491,491,334

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No. 47.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Cont'd.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1899—September	$98,673,559	$400,153,881	$15,870,000	$514,697,440
October	127,593,519	394,976,239	13,735,000	536,304,758
November	150,908,202	394,292,800	13,605,000	558,806,002
December	161,122,797	395,040,816	11,980,000	568,143,613
1900—January	184,882,889	396,519,045	14,580,000	595,981,934
February	181,266,337	400,103,487	15,270,000	596,639,824
March	173,642,851	403,043,359	14,335,000	591,021,210
April	197,527,409	407,193,810	7,260,000	611,981,219
May	204,049,299	408,477,649	4,785,000	617,311,948
June	200,555,469	408,499,347	3,705,000	612,759,816
July	207,603,409	410,557,294	2,680,000	620,840,703
August	210,388,369	415,875,727	2,560,000	628,824,096
September	209,110,349	420,265,735	1,820,000	631,196,084

No. 48.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF ALL KINDS OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Total.
1878—June	$84,739,774	$65,773,465	$584,790,782	$71,149,760	$806,453,781
July	83,834,116	65,942,021	577,401,028	75,932,670	803,109,835
August	83,638,275	68,201,029	578,201,466	66,746,460	796,787,230
September	85,264,111	70,810,008	585,132,562	63,690,280	804,896,961
October	85,171,214	71,831,010	587,256,002	58,635,270	802,893,496
November	86,225,072	73,227,306	587,002,130	59,553,840	806,008,348
December	96,262,850	73,773,322	591,437,909	54,792,640	816,266,721
1879—January	100,442,571	74,924,846	586,691,309	57,928,020	819,986,746
February	103,581,169	75,663,091	580,314,294	53,386,140	812,944,694
March	106,167,494	75,920,066	591,402,197	41,650,660	815,140,417
April	107,433,441	76,344,239	596,916,963	46,813,140	827,507,783
May	107,733,920	76,368,704	583,145,535	41,704,260	808,952,419
June	110,505,362	75,000,233	592,964,484	45,049,300	823,519,379
July	112,540,956	72,035,108	604,945,998	56,218,070	845,740,132
August	115,299,698	71,008,227	601,007,468	50,688,590	838,003,983
September	117,049,732	71,162,976	627,836,196	45,259,920	861,308,824
October	136,446,818	72,248,325	642,081,905	36,176,971	886,954,019
November	167,253,930	73,771,951	652,993,359	28,675,182	922,694,422
December	178,749,927	75,562,084	662,630,056	25,510,392	942,452,459
1880—January	185,834,585	75,113,046	658,682,918	27,024,454	946,655,003
February	195,503,715	74,646,153	659,530,190	25,422,906	955,102,964
March	200,384,423	74,595,292	662,943,972	22,581,006	960,504,693
April	208,103,774	74,703,793	659,157,271	23,657,166	965,622,004
May	220,609,801	74,012,548	651,542,715	26,711,839	972,876,903
June	225,695,779	73,821,223	650,461,108	27,988,469	977,966,579
July	231,328,438	73,810,581	649,125,808	29,857,959	984,122,786
August	238,261,719	74,686,116	654,353,208	26,485,319	993,786,362
September	251,893,684	77,282,617	659,404,705	29,568,291	1,018,149,297
October	264,930,185	80,404,334	663,444,195	35,852,941	1,044,631,655
November	266,059,685	82,469,366	666,700,610	42,336,366	1,057,566,027
December	279,458,994	83,968,095	670,489,202	49,636,091	1,083,552,382
1881—January	288,797,802	83,603,719	665,008,113	51,936,037	1,089,345,671
February	273,041,291	82,986,284	663,571,998	50,897,197	1,070,496,770
March	281,851,803	82,680,318	668,075,136	52,039,715	1,084,646,972
April	302,895,033	82,003,995	669,812,768	53,374,132	1,108,085,928
May	312,577,341	81,584,270	665,579,418	55,520,820	1,115,261,849
June	315,312,877	81,667,347	665,797,657	56,520,249	1,119,298,130
July	326,418,554	82,196,436	668,436,631	57,076,012	1,134,127,633
August	319,290,055	83,075,534	670,536,512	60,908,998	1,133,811,099
September	327,143,707	86,089,364	673,405,124	65,934,500	1,152,572,695
October	338,840,772	88,312,539	675,522,700	72,317,990	1,174,994,001
November	338,774,375	89,266,361	677,233,283	73,763,570	1,179,037,589
December	349,209,300	90,085,222	676,867,993	77,043,440	1,193,205,955
1882—January	359,912,800	88,977,803	672,469,391	78,047,760	1,199,407,754
February	346,752,147	88,287,057	672,590,605	76,742,330	1,184,372,139
March	353,870,390	87,258,616	674,709,311	75,515,360	1,191,353,677
April	365,674,497	85,919,100	672,236,872	74,969,690	1,198,800,159
May	355,880,275	84,881,834	666,349,135	74,344,980	1,181,456,224
June	358,251,325	84,370,913	663,285,744	72,780,110	1,178,688,092
July	359,573,222	84,782,815	661,257,157	71,994,160	1,177,607,354
August	356,622,754	85,090,343	663,344,063	74,546,920	1,179,604,080
September	356,580,275	86,936,601	670,160,734	78,652,220	1,192,329,830
October	355,731,190	89,771,291	672,401,103	86,825,720	1,204,729,304
November	355,945,168	91,794,884	671,470,083	96,635,960	1,215,846,095
December	353,166,194	93,110,986	673,577,390	117,533,470	1,237,388,040
1883—January	355,115,323	91,477,616	663,913,336	128,538,460	1,239,044,735
February	352,803,580	90,819,420	667,598,769	121,711,890	1,232,933,659

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No. 48.—Estimated Amount of all Kinds of Money in Circulation at the end of each Month, from June, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Total.
1883—March	$351,159,933	$89,684,770	$671,795,323	$123,669,501	$1,236,309,527
April	350,823,098	88,992,402	667,915,332	130,332,271	1,238,063,103
May	347,134,163	88,619,516	662,304,870	143,109,331	1,241,167,880
June	344,653,495	87,816,179	658,037,323	145,488,056	1,235,995,053
July	342,038,527	89,051,107	655,819,193	146,682,281	1,233,591,108
August	344,236,232	89,891,494	656,776,322	141,977,701	1,232,881,749
September	346,067,206	92,568,973	656,197,000	145,806,901	1,240,640,080
October	348,648,323	93,032,784	654,668,219	149,955,561	1,246,304,887
November	347,657,000	92,918,180	650,036,782	161,238,821	1,251,850,783
December	347,093,446	92,862,522	648,030,298	174,782,861	1,262,769,127
1884—January	346,418,091	89,921,972	638,458,888	191,255,651	1,266,054,602
February	345,112,575	87,972,931	634,608,384	192,216,151	1,259,910,041
March	346,353,382	87,239,193	636,949,503	179,686,726	1,250,228,804
April	344,813,781	87,464,407	633,181,384	167,118,786	1,232,578,358
May	340,673,301	86,768,095	640,433,905	167,518,951	1,235,394,252
June	340,624,203	85,455,721	636,379,835	179,763,651	1,242,223,410
July	339,167,112	85,425,943	630,489,045	199,794,851	1,254,876,951
August	339,887,557	84,964,014	630,355,358	200,516,631	1,255,723,560
September	339,949,364	86,028,982	634,121,124	199,510,911	1,259,610,381
October	339,657,784	87,611,639	635,574,961	206,377,131	1,269,221,515
November	340,636,028	88,419,954	634,735,182	220,937,821	1,284,728,985
December	341,142,648	88,965,447	628,243,779	232,913,331	1,291,265,205
1885—January	341,660,992	86,487,800	614,891,806	255,924,191	1,298,964,789
February	341,133,130	85,488,407	611,616,173	254,351,241	1,292,588,951
March	342,727,561	84,386,833	613,582,183	254,357,766	1,295,054,343
April	342,712,570	83,715,749	611,110,470	260,078,746	1,297,617,535
May	342,763,852	82,536,640	603,447,066	260,563,196	1,289,310,754
June	341,668,411	82,174,190	608,545,007	257,845,676	1,290,233,284
July	340,612,138	88,879,327	605,559,730	253,581,106	1,288,632,301
August	342,120,762	91,640,886	598,897,959	250,829,786	1,283,489,393
September	345,985,470	96,603,916	605,703,398	234,979,506	1,283,272,290
October	349,085,781	101,456,746	610,826,521	220,312,532	1,281,681,580
November	355,181,306	97,261,390	614,363,864	215,811,734	1,282,618,294
December	359,629,546	99,745,519	616,114,352	212,329,066	1,287,818,483
1886—January	362,757,418	97,466,854	605,839,732	219,636,560	1,285,700,564
February	361,683,821	97,549,382	608,523,642	208,947,866	1,276,704,711
March	362,273,173	97,466,796	616,224,717	192,823,064	1,268,787,750
April	361,410,158	98,681,887	618,508,114	186,963,366	1,265,563,525
May	360,443,324	99,046,643	612,642,933	183,259,154	1,255,392,054
June	357,936,337	98,625,975	610,039,174	182,410,600	1,249,012,086
July	359,074,385	100,603,161	608,083,003	181,387,561	1,249,148,110
August	364,667,768	103,922,749	601,277,464	177,915,107	1,247,783,088
September	364,720,340	108,202,347	603,451,983	187,783,919	1,264,158,589
October	368,190,898	109,938,706	606,690,255	195,741,769	1,280,561,628
November	372,072,260	111,281,755	606,730,071	203,065,450	1,293,149,536
December	372,290,259	110,562,336	610,561,427	220,972,275	1,314,386,297
1887—January	371,729,450	107,329,688	601,853,739	232,700,821	1,313,613,698
February	371,792,210	105,979,252	598,604,050	229,269,120	1,305,644,632
March	373,208,461	105,328,365	602,778,304	233,111,504	1,314,426,634
April	375,241,850	104,187,379	599,418,200	240,524,915	1,319,372,344
May	377,794,495	103,916,961	593,978,802	239,094,305	1,314,784,563
June	376,419,229	104,076,452	594,451,707	242,113,454	1,317,060,842
July	377,350,294	104,859,052	591,733,483	247,616,228	1,321,559,057
August	381,550,256	106,201,911	589,167,580	243,771,725	1,320,691,472
September	391,090,890	110,761,067	592,318,741	258,874,509	1,353,045,207
October	392,585,770	113,930,676	591,962,227	267,613,730	1,366,092,403
November	396,450,215	116,012,846	590,086,310	265,765,027	1,368,314,398
December	399,361,143	116,191,175	587,716,011	280,574,480	1,383,842,809
1888—January	398,661,926	113,252,970	575,940,978	294,820,024	1,382,675,898
February	398,280,517	111,570,231	569,296,045	292,365,572	1,371,512,365
March	397,745,984	110,086,123	568,268,810	292,395,394	1,368,496,311
April	398,568,122	108,433,050	560,118,709	304,543,225	1,371,663,106
May	396,379,632	106,920,085	549,401,278	318,457,135	1,371,158,130
June	392,066,854	105,899,938	539,432,532	334,689,746	1,372,089,070
July	378,606,804	105,386,405	532,885,177	350,844,791	1,367,723,177
August	376,347,905	106,296,864	528,922,493	349,054,360	1,360,621,622
September	377,329,864	109,772,331	530,827,748	366,129,791	1,384,059,734
October	380,016,817	112,263,162	533,377,959	381,976,810	1,407,634,748
November	381,391,086	113,389,582	533,063,476	378,040,017	1,405,884,161
December	379,834,512	114,013,846	535,041,302	377,358,447	1,406,248,107
1889—January	380,116,365	110,814,980	526,922,113	390,239,030	1,408,092,488
February	379,497,911	109,376,655	522,275,518	392,759,670	1,403,909,754
March	378,072,380	108,197,451	525,154,139	394,540,196	1,405,964,166
April	377,407,308	107,269,882	523,150,462	406,133,992	1,413,961,644
May	376,962,858	106,164,862	513,324,279	400,732,472	1,397,184,471
June	376,055,482	105,894,801	507,384,283	390,630,204	1,379,964,770
July	374,798,435	105,741,404	503,102,804	395,673,534	1,379,316,177
August	375,811,209	106,779,095	498,982,791	408,519,145	1,390,092,240
September	375,947,715	110,305,452	509,919,839	408,570,064	1,404,743,070
October	375,685,071	113,779,361	513,581,925	410,767,173	1,413,813,530
November	374,769,489	115,090,423	517,016,658	410,417,505	1,417,294,075

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No. 48.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF ALL KINDS OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Total.
1889—December	$375,705,922	$116,035,904	$523,594,121	$414,934,962	$1,430,270,909
1890—January	374,937,316	113,508,777	515,719,251	431,618,940	1,435,784,284
February	373,507,203	112,322,742	514,518,290	425,011,066	1,425,359,301
March	373,624,488	111,832,628	518,438,765	433,203,641	1,437,099,522
April	374,310,922	110,799,016	515,998,969	436,361,187	1,437,470,094
May	375,246,356	110,264,043	510,005,445	435,299,482	1,430,815,326
June	374,396,381	110,236,099	504,443,649	440,420,062	1,429,496,191
July	375,114,196	111,265,631	502,185,113	443,013,662	1,431,578,602
August	379,053,187	113,455,560	506,734,731	436,673,749	1,435,917,227
September	386,939,723	118,444,300	518,004,630	474,415,946	1,497,804,599
October	400,378,130	123,351,222	521,832,899	453,290,156	1,498,852,407
November	405,105,897	125,521,324	527,707,019	446,162,998	1,504,497,238
December	411,080,597	126,198,177	532,310,752	459,146,742	1,528,736,268
1891—January	409,441,335	122,542,578	522,410,612	471,043,535	1,525,438,060
February	408,752,874	120,906,191	525,328,516	463,211,388	1,518,198,969
March	408,468,850	120,175,012	536,071,998	465,094,604	1,529,810,464
April	408,862,781	119,061,325	535,376,758	465,824,239	1,529,125,103
May	406,661,860	117,721,936	529,092,375	450,415,717	1,503,891,888
June	408,073,806	115,973,965	526,099,477	449,579,547	1,499,726,795
July	407,630,012	115,927,343	525,818,634	450,271,503	1,499,647,492
August	406,745,335	117,113,365	527,756,843	454,316,400	1,505,931,943
September	408,333,304	119,858,621	550,026,495	452,313,056	1,530,531,476
October	406,770,367	124,240,597	565,473,236	468,007,961	1,564,492,161
November	405,931,402	125,542,641	572,499,448	473,288,579	1,577,262,070
December	407,999,180	125,103,021	577,490,841	478,188,687	1,588,781,729
1892—January	407,833,022	122,632,601	573,312,239	500,077,266	1,603,855,128
February	407,813,501	121,573,237	565,679,689	514,492,465	1,609,558,892
March	407,614,418	121,019,397	570,155,327	509,852,378	1,608,641,520
April	407,615,949	120,387,980	574,354,720	511,213,595	1,613,572,244
May	408,911,657	119,833,259	572,949,939	518,315,374	1,620,010,229
June	408,767,740	119,186,002	577,173,454	497,946,142	1,603,073,338
July	410,447,360	120,378,799	580,204,514	490,918,652	1,601,949,325
August	411,154,411	121,520,025	587,695,624	478,886,524	1,599,256,584
September	411,524,329	124,485,312	594,690,116	465,350,226	1,596,049,983
October	411,252,197	127,657,863	611,871,794	455,357,881	1,606,139,735
November	410,367,863	129,101,941	620,436,820	454,883,642	1,614,790,266
December	412,970,960	130,150,203	621,334,561	446,228,150	1,610,683,874
1893—January	411,688,068	127,737,325	610,244,567	458,288,479	1,607,958,439
February	409,817,138	124,453,928	610,466,615	454,917,861	1,599,655,542
March	407,799,951	125,589,365	618,017,528	451,113,962	1,602,520,806
April	410,759,520	125,092,525	620,356,535	442,819,755	1,599,028,335
May	407,945,944	124,217,091	623,448,305	440,540,561	1,596,151,901
June	403,633,700	122,430,011	636,268,516	431,394,184	1,593,726,411
July	416,909,941	120,231,118	648,303,539	425,654,419	1,611,099,017
August	469,466,368	125,989,868	672,881,050	412,225,385	1,680,562,671
September	484,296,109	122,932,873	681,928,203	412,782,733	1,701,939,918
October	498,121,679	123,035,625	670,455,837	426,931,541	1,718,544,682
November	505,058,011	123,967,567	658,178,636	439,790,076	1,726,994,290
December	508,602,811	123,724,329	650,688,297	446,002,829	1,729,018,266
1894—January	527,357,916	116,844,420	643,469,448	452,111,727	1,739,783,511
February	496,830,383	114,496,458	629,488,335	449,859,976	1,690,675,152
March	496,101,956	113,113,582	629,025,097	452,474,173	1,690,714,808
April	497,894,733	111,780,433	624,552,395	457,566,429	1,691,793,990
May	496,799,152	109,896,941	610,388,800	458,584,508	1,675,669,401
June	497,873,990	109,424,721	604,388,731	452,373,790	1,664,061,232
July	499,103,577	109,210,342	597,126,353	452,133,967	1,657,574,239
August	497,407,586	109,959,353	590,352,596	448,951,946	1,646,671,481
September	500,126,248	112,521,011	591,325,565	451,066,158	1,655,038,982
October	500,181,380	116,686,669	605,785,003	449,440,370	1,672,093,422
November	465,789,187	119,056,832	604,002,449	448,377,983	1,637,226,451
December	485,501,376	120,561,176	589,061,377	431,444,693	1,626,568,622
1895—January	506,189,411	117,584,059	573,143,964	416,740,081	1,613,657,515
February	468,568,100	115,589,957	576,127,316	414,249,184	1,574,534,557
March	479,493,899	113,790,903	581,484,677	409,414,945	1,584,184,424
April	483,111,525	113,066,719	593,994,630	409,261,280	1,599,434,154
May	483,770,430	112,599,057	591,472,329	418,337,740	1,606,179,556
June	480,275,057	112,202,880	588,135,710	423,518,321	1,604,131,968
July	485,778,610	112,279,214	591,083,265	425,392,697	1,614,533,786
August	479,787,653	112,675,001	561,712,024	449,408,350	1,603,583,028
September	469,884,062	116,556,070	554,233,001	444,920,376	1,585,593,509
October	475,181,593	122,186,851	560,876,977	440,613,895	1,598,859,316
November	480,252,104	124,176,832	557,741,671	432,024,872	1,594,195,479
December	484,728,547	123,623,612	553,236,478	417,618,087	1,579,206,724
1896—January	499,262,686	121,016,811	559,053,922	410,387,188	1,589,720,607
February	445,293,591	119,260,002	555,084,502	409,103,962	1,528,742,057
March	445,912,256	117,763,055	550,222,477	414,731,675	1,528,629,463
April	454,225,656	116,091,869	554,872,585	414,816,972	1,540,007,082
May	455,876,439	114,074,044	538,928,811	412,704,989	1,521,584,283
June	456,128,483	112,175,803	536,000,646	405,420,268	1,509,725,200
July	445,293,944	111,663,358	545,455,690	412,490,150	1,514,903,142

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No. 48.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF ALL KINDS OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Total.
1896—August	$463,995,969	$113,145,348	$539,025,784	$423,002,533	$1,539,169,634
September	478,771,490	116,741,476	559,316,210	427,473,113	1,582,302,289
October	516,340,979	119,362,538	562,912,666	428,439,431	1,627,055,614
November	516,729,882	119,727,191	577,188,803	432,798,870	1,646,444,746
December	517,743,229	120,683,805	566,923,127	444,873,239	1,650,223,400
1897—January	515,468,129	117,250,506	568,985,891	464,273,162	1,665,977,688
February	516,315,696	116,088,357	565,511,580	477,779,320	1,675,694,953
March	517,125,757	114,753,812	561,178,633	475,942,492	1,669,000,694
April	517,321,596	113,954,152	564,203,697	471,080,938	1,666,560,383
May	520,221,923	113,314,083	560,256,252	465,941,637	1,659,733,895
June	519,146,675	111,229,742	558,899,542	456,752,287	1,646,028,246
July	519,074,302	110,787,004	559,109,304	457,500,529	1,646,471,139
August	521,848,563	112,021,956	563,653,453	468,156,126	1,665,680,098
September	528,098,753	118,322,185	568,075,742	464,343,858	1,678,840,538
October	539,273,953	123,629,707	585,891,216	457,938,028	1,706,732,904
November	544,494,748	126,109,806	591,815,608	458,664,376	1,721,084,538
December	547,568,360	127,211,381	589,752,618	456,568,281	1,721,100,640
1898—January	551,584,924	124,434,236	594,886,369	459,085,699	1,729,991,228
February	553,884,882	123,291,715	584,041,846	465,158,216	1,726,376,659
March	582,129,742	123,181,399	588,757,407	461,990,097	1,756,058,645
April	617,038,510	123,147,281	611,022,078	455,553,573	1,806,761,442
May	649,571,881	121,638,423	615,039,478	453,648,474	1,839,898,256
June	660,959,880	121,583,538	608,367,612	452,524,719	1,843,435,749
July	645,246,054	121,287,793	595,876,382	446,788,115	1,809,198,344
August	630,693,166	122,497,836	590,162,161	448,743,382	1,792,096,545
September	622,649,812	127,376,768	620,115,168	446,454,644	1,816,596,392
October	649,846,727	132,316,207	637,841,364	446,571,484	1,866,575,782
November	658,986,513	133,977,609	645,626,587	448,288,795	1,886,879,504
December	667,796,579	135,811,371	645,696,208	447,997,254	1,897,301,412
1899—January	696,987,400	132,512,604	641,212,930	447,547,623	1,918,260,557
February	702,305,269	132,279,219	641,785,580	452,472,544	1,928,842,612
March	694,855,942	134,033,097	644,856,248	454,101,655	1,927,846,942
April	701,077,442	133,807,519	644,493,653	454,489,278	1,933,867,892
May	724,282,177	133,479,197	642,314,804	455,424,831	1,955,501,009
June	702,060,459	134,057,433	640,985,735	455,380,612	1,932,484,239
July	700,256,384	133,686,146	641,537,490	455,637,184	1,931,117,204
August	672,933,192	137,404,073	640,302,542	491,491,334	1,942,131,141
September	646,561,185	142,801,005	644,643,556	514,697,440	1,948,703,186
October	634,650,733	147,534,904	645,225,753	536,304,758	1,963,716,148
November	627,480,101	147,153,188	645,089,442	558,806,002	1,978,528,733
December	617,977,830	147,071,368	647,205,359	568,143,613	1,980,398,170
1900—January	619,447,176	143,317,432	644,402,813	595,981,934	2,003,149,355
February	612,333,489	143,932,304	650,026,174	596,639,824	2,002,931,791
March	612,202,698	143,440,271	674,610,327	591,021,210	2,021,274,506
April	616,535,746	143,334,651	688,673,847	611,981,219	2,060,525,463
May	618,624,530	143,304,115	695,447,278	617,311,948	2,074,687,871
June	614,918,991	142,723,526	692,023,163	612,759,816	2,062,425,496
July	622,348,108	142,300,541	701,864,056	620,840,703	2,087,353,408
August	620,695,656	144,688,145	702,475,145	628,824,096	2,096,683,042
September	620,047,309	150,608,458	711,443,132	631,196,084	2,113,294,983

No. 49.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER AND SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND NOTES AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold and gold certificates.	Silver and silver certificates.	Notes and currency certificates.	Total.
1878—June	$109,637,454	$65,780,545	$631,035,782	$806,453,781
July	107,687,096	66,901,711	628,521,028	803,109,835
August	100,860,455	69,910,309	626,016,466	796,787,230
September	108,697,791	71,521,608	624,677,562	804,896,961
October	108,077,694	71,899,800	622,916,002	802,893,496
November	110,342,852	73,593,366	622,072,130	806,008,348
December	117,452,130	74,186,682	624,627,909	816,266,721
1879—January	117,525,251	75,325,186	627,136,309	819,986,746
February	119,960,449	75,994,951	616,989,294	812,944,694
March	122,421,454	76,171,766	616,547,197	815,140,417
April	123,143,901	76,541,919	627,821,963	827,507,783
May	123,114,040	76,812,844	609,025,535	808,952,419
June	125,785,182	75,414,713	622,319,484	823,519,379
July	127,737,856	72,806,278	645,195,998	845,740,132
August	130,308,398	72,313,117	635,382,468	838,003,983
September	131,892,932	72,339,696	657,076,196	861,308,824
October	150,824,418	73,852,696	662,276,905	886,954,019

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No. 49.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER AND SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND NOTES AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Month.	Gold and gold certificates.	Silver and silver certificates.	Notes and currency certificates.	Total.
1879—November	$180,449,390	$75,666,673	$666,578,359	$922,694,422
December	190,346,067	79,386,336	672,720,056	942,452,459
1880—January	196,184,585	79,102,500	671,367,918	946,655,003
February	205,259,015	79,218,759	670,625,190	955,102,964
March	208,628,423	80,612,298	671,263,972	960,504,693
April	216,160,574	81,319,159	668,142,271	965,622,004
May	228,620,101	80,064,087	664,192,715	972,876,903
June	233,659,679	79,610,792	664,696,108	977,966,579
July	239,180,438	80,741,540	664,200,808	984,122,786
August	245,922,819	82,305,335	665,558,208	993,786,362
September	259,373,784	89,485,808	669,289,705	1,018,149,297
October	272,377,885	100,184,575	672,069,195	1,044,631,655
November	273,441,065	108,974,352	675,150,610	1,057,566,027
December	285,987,374	120,095,806	677,469,202	1,083,552,382
1881—January	295,289,202	120,418,356	673,638,113	1,089,345,671
February	279,270,691	120,014,081	671,211,998	1,070,496,770
March	287,880,703	122,126,133	674,640,136	1,084,646,972
April	308,856,233	121,161,927	678,067,768	1,108,085,928
May	318,453,621	120,368,810	676,439,418	1,115,261,849
June	321,072,397	120,778,076	677,447,657	1,119,298,130
July	332,166,674	122,999,328	678,961,631	1,134,127,633
August	324,687,175	129,137,412	679,986,512	1,133,811,099
September	332,383,027	138,679,544	681,510,124	1,152,572,695
October	344,044,992	147,151,309	683,797,700	1,174,994,001
November	343,973,995	148,840,311	686,223,283	1,179,037,589
December	354,397,420	152,400,542	686,407,993	1,193,205,955
1882—January	365,093,020	150,515,343	683,799,391	1,199,407,754
February	351,924,467	148,412,067	684,035,605	1,184,372,139
March	359,037,310	146,682,056	685,634,311	1,191,353,677
April	370,745,617	144,827,670	683,226,872	1,198,800,159
May	360,933,195	142,108,894	678,414,135	1,181,456,224
June	363,280,345	138,877,003	676,530,744	1,178,688,092
July	364,589,662	139,540,535	673,477,157	1,177,607,354
August	361,614,794	142,830,223	675,159,063	1,179,604,080
September	361,487,715	150,141,381	680,700,734	1,192,329,830
October	367,101,460	155,391,741	682,236,103	1,204,729,304
November	375,403,438	159,137,574	681,305,083	1,215,846,095
December	392,681,004	161,554,646	683,152,390	1,237,388,040
1883—January	402,784,963	159,916,436	676,343,336	1,239,044,735
February	395,358,050	158,846,840	678,728,769	1,232,933,659
March	394,604,443	160,444,761	681,260,323	1,236,309,527
April	399,221,298	160,876,473	677,965,332	1,238,063,103
May	406,726,103	160,346,907	674,094,870	1,241,167,880
June	404,460,865	160,436,865	671,097,323	1,235,995,053
July	402,107,127	162,779,788	668,704,193	1,233,591,108
August	398,783,772	165,266,655	668,831,322	1,232,881,749
September	401,082,146	171,490,934	668,067,000	1,240,640,080
October	400,724,503	178,367,165	667,213,219	1,246,304,887
November	406,554,620	180,894,381	664,401,782	1,251,850,783
December	410,678,586	189,580,243	662,510,298	1,262,769,127
1884—January	423,880,711	186,880,003	655,293,888	1,266,054,602
February	422,956,005	184,220,652	652,733,384	1,259,910,041
March	415,165,532	183,158,769	651,904,503	1,250,228,804
April	401,514,586	182,962,338	648,101,384	1,232,578,358
May	399,798,781	184,131,566	651,463,905	1,235,394,252
June	411,770,843	181,882,732	648,569,835	1,242,223,410
July	430,658,602	180,564,304	643,654,045	1,254,876,951
August	431,905,497	179,192,705	644,625,358	1,255,723,560
September	427,339,024	182,520,233	649,751,124	1,259,610,381
October	427,523,354	188,353,200	653,344,961	1,269,221,515
November	434,010,318	193,408,485	657,310,182	1,284,728,985
December	434,430,068	203,331,358	653,003,779	1,291,265,205
1885—January	453,641,372	200,346,611	644,976,806	1,298,964,789
February	453,816,420	196,956,358	641,816,173	1,292,588,951
March	458,375,101	196,887,059	639,792,183	1,295,054,343
April	467,947,370	193,159,695	636,510,470	1,297,617,535
May	471,316,862	187,621,826	630,372,066	1,289,310,754
June	468,398,141	183,705,136	638,130,007	1,290,233,284
July	463,901,138	187,751,433	636,979,730	1,288,632,301
August	466,006,252	187,720,182	629,762,959	1,283,489,393
September	464,123,260	190,260,632	628,888,398	1,283,272,290
October	458,106,541	194,603,518	628,971,521	1,281,681,580
November	460,735,398	189,964,032	631,918,864	1,282,618,294
December	464,989,147	192,924,984	629,904,352	1,287,818,483
1886—January	478,042,369	187,228,463	620,429,732	1,285,700,564
February	467,320,871	185,940,198	623,443,642	1,276,704,711
March	453,048,816	187,589,217	628,149,717	1,268,787,750
April	446,125,383	189,415,028	630,023,114	1,265,563,525
May	440,563,349	188,230,772	626,597,933	1,255,392,054

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No. 49.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER AND SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND NOTES AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Month.	Gold and gold certificates.	Silver and silver certificates.	Notes and currency certificates.	Total.
1886—June	$433,980,712	$186,742,200	$628,289,174	$1,249,012,086
July	433,792,902	188,167,205	627,188,003	1,249,148,110
August	442,366,115	192,944,509	612,472,464	1,247,783,088
September	449,412,147	203,589,459	611,156,983	1,264,158,589
October	456,485,867	210,245,506	613,830,255	1,280,561,628
November	462,592,893	216,801,572	613,755,071	1,293,149,536
December	469,505,864	227,809,006	617,071,427	1,314,386,297
1887—January	477,394,557	225,645,402	610,573,739	1,313,613,698
February	471,750,575	227,110,007	606,784,050	1,305,644,632
March	467,254,476	237,258,854	609,913,304	1,314,426,634
April	469,676,335	241,927,809	607,768,200	1,319,372,344
May	468,755,472	243,060,289	602,968,802	1,314,784,563
June	467,644,666	246,194,469	603,221,707	1,317,060,842
July	472,340,381	249,025,193	600,193,483	1,321,559,057
August	470,315,596	254,078,296	596,297,580	1,320,691,472
September	489,075,573	265,115,895	598,853,741	1,353,045,207
October	492,270,543	274,644,633	599,177,227	1,366,092,403
November	487,230,968	284,162,120	596,921,310	1,368,314,398
December	496,095,200	293,046,598	594,701,011	1,383,842,809
1888—January	503,515,897	292,574,023	586,585,978	1,382,675,898
February	494,978,430	296,022,890	580,511,045	1,371,512,365
March	489,699,933	301,612,568	577,183,810	1,368,496,311
April	498,129,415	302,859,982	570,673,709	1,371,663,106
May	505,961,362	303,565,490	561,631,278	1,371,158,130
June	511,954,224	306,287,314	553,847,532	1,372,089,070
July	510,565,916	309,067,084	548,090,177	1,367,723,177
August	501,098,299	315,955,830	543,567,493	1,360,621,622
September	512,168,054	328,333,932	543,557,748	1,384,059,734
October	520,630,475	342,046,314	544,957,959	1,407,634,748
November	510,655,314	350,805,371	544,423,476	1,405,884,161
December	500,722,960	360,233,845	545,291,302	1,406,248,107
1889—January	511,102,957	356,152,418	540,837,113	1,408,092,488
February	509,708,628	356,005,608	538,195,518	1,403,909,754
March	506,898,897	359,461,130	539,604,139	1,405,964,166
April	514,022,097	362,209,085	537,730,462	1,413,961,644
May	506,007,520	361,702,672	529,474,279	1,397,184,471
June	492,848,241	362,997,246	524,119,283	1,379,964,770
July	493,339,844	365,298,529	520,677,804	1,379,316,177
August	499,204,728	375,359,721	515,527,791	1,390,092,240
September	492,623,064	386,925,167	525,194,839	1,404,743,070
October	496,622,300	391,099,305	526,091,925	1,413,813,530
November	498,252,008	391,884,809	527,156,658	1,417,294,075
December	498,691,811	398,984,977	532,594,121	1,430,270,909
1890—January	513,594,485	394,840,548	527,349,251	1,435,784,284
February	504,112,007	396,499,004	524,748,290	1,425,359,301
March	508,562,567	402,438,190	526,098,765	1,437,099,522
April	508,953,761	403,722,364	524,793,969	1,437,470,094
May	506,034,755	404,920,126	519,860,445	1,430,815,326
June	505,776,400	407,446,142	516,273,649	1,429,496,191
July	507,558,945	410,014,544	514,005,113	1,431,578,602
August	503,435,726	416,926,770	515,554,731	1,435,917,227
September	545,044,462	427,765,507	524,994,630	1,497,804,599
October	538,552,109	431,557,399	528,742,899	1,498,852,407
November	536,422,396	434,097,823	533,977,019	1,504,497,238
December	555,127,876	434,487,640	539,120,752	1,528,736,268
1891—January	565,280,784	426,386,664	533,770,612	1,525,438,060
February	555,872,003	424,728,450	537,598,516	1,518,198,969
March	552,785,919	429,807,547	547,216,998	1,529,810,464
April	547,753,580	431,994,765	549,376,758	1,529,125,103
May	528,786,199	428,263,314	546,842,375	1,503,891,888
June	528,924,205	423,338,113	547,464,477	1,499,726,795
July	523,345,401	423,218,457	553,083,634	1,499,647,492
August	515,018,414	434,701,686	556,211,843	1,505,931,943
September	520,784,873	441,875,108	567,871,495	1,530,531,476
October	542,870,686	445,383,239	576,238,236	1,564,492,161
November	548,581,371	446,416,251	582,264,448	1,577,262,070
December	556,105,299	445,920,589	586,755,841	1,588,781,729
1892—January	571,011,981	442,770,908	590,072,239	1,603,855,128
February	567,814,780	446,714,423	595,029,689	1,609,558,892
March	561,943,647	446,702,546	599,995,327	1,608,641,520
April	561,329,648	447,677,876	604,564,720	1,613,572,244
May	566,206,866	447,123,424	606,679,939	1,620,010,229
June	559,003,079	446,066,805	607,003,454	1,603,073,338
July	547,309,189	447,715,622	606,924,514	1,601,949,325
August	539,541,790	449,809,170	609,905,624	1,599,256,584
September	532,734,728	451,335,139	611,980,116	1,596,049,983
October	531,507,546	452,210,395	622,421,794	1,606,139,735
November	533,556,672	452,566,774	628,666,820	1,614,790,266
December	530,064,099	452,185,214	628,434,561	1,610,683,874

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No. 49.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER AND SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND NOTES AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Month.	Gold and gold certificates.	Silver and silver certificates.	Notes and currency certificates.	Total.
1893—January	$532,333,887	$450,929,985	$624,694,567	$1,607,958,439
February	524,205,867	445,733,060	629,716,615	1,599,655,542
March	519,284,960	448,548,318	634,687,528	1,602,520,806
April	516,031,549	446,800,251	636,196,535	1,599,028,335
May	509,415,913	446,332,683	640,403,305	1,596,151,901
June	496,603,719	448,919,176	648,203,516	1,593,726,411
July	504,520,970	450,419,508	656,158,539	1,611,099,017
August	549,880,417	452,196,204	678,486,050	1,680,562,671
September	563,923,708	447,888,007	690,128,203	1,701,939,918
October	577,010,988	448,752,857	692,780,837	1,718,544,682
November	583,221,090	452,389,564	691,383,636	1,726,994,290
December	586,014,990	453,269,979	689,733,297	1,729,018,266
1894—January	604,373,335	447,005,728	688,404,448	1,739,783,511
February	567,766,112	445,615,705	677,293,335	1,690,675,152
March	566,408,865	442,560,846	681,745,097	1,690,714,808
April	567,885,182	442,086,413	681,822,395	1,691,793,990
May	566,173,701	439,856,900	669,638,800	1,675,669,401
June	564,218,399	436,519,102	663,323,731	1,664,061,232
July	565,050,806	433,702,080	658,821,353	1,657,574,239
August	563,076,555	435,177,330	648,417,596	1,646,671,481
September	564,916,687	443,041,730	647,080,565	1,655,038,982
October	564,433,449	447,829,970	659,830,003	1,672,093,422
November	524,715,086	451,373,916	661,137,449	1,637,226,451
December	538,863,285	451,638,960	636,066,377	1,626,568,622
1895—January	558,837,220	444,051,331	610,768,964	1,613,657,515
February	520,075,869	441,406,372	613,052,316	1,574,534,557
March	528,337,088	437,537,659	618,309,677	1,584,184,424
April	531,862,534	436,281,990	631,289,630	1,599,434,154
May	532,309,999	434,152,228	639,717,329	1,606,179,556
June	528,656,626	431,934,632	643,540,710	1,604,131,968
July	533,896,189	432,634,332	648,003,265	1,614,533,786
August	528,868,742	436,447,262	638,267,024	1,603,583,028
September	520,529,601	446,990,907	618,073,001	1,585,593,509
October	525,599,252	455,643,087	617,616,977	1,598,859,316
November	530,486,083	460,032,725	603,676,671	1,594,195,479
December	534,664,986	459,700,260	584,841,478	1,579,206,724
1896—January	549,110,535	452,631,150	587,978,922	1,589,720,607
February	489,026,610	451,805,945	587,909,502	1,528,742,057
March	489,151,505	454,795,481	584,682,477	1,528,629,463
April	497,278,215	454,926,282	587,802,585	1,540,007,082
May	498,838,348	450,387,124	572,358,811	1,521,584,283
June	498,449,242	443,435,312	567,840,646	1,509,725,200
July	484,587,423	443,320,029	586,995,690	1,514,903,142
August	502,863,608	458,885,242	577,420,784	1,539,169,634
September	517,508,129	471,172,950	593,621,210	1,582,302,289
October	554,538,288	477,139,660	595,377,666	1,627,055,614
November	554,746,631	476,039,312	615,658,803	1,646,444,746
December	555,630,668	477,339,605	617,253,127	1,650,223,400
1897—January	553,054,758	478,587,039	634,335,891	1,665,977,688
February	553,860,515	479,797,858	642,036,580	1,675,694,953
March	554,582,096	478,779,965	635,638,633	1,669,000,694
April	554,743,595	477,708,091	634,108,697	1,666,560,383
May	557,609,752	476,082,891	626,041,252	1,659,733,895
June	556,432,594	469,566,110	620,029,542	1,646,028,246
July	556,301,181	468,725,654	621,444,304	1,646,471,139
August	558,866,352	479,885,293	626,928,453	1,665,680,098
September	564,997,312	492,942,484	620,900,742	1,678,840,538
October	576,088,062	496,468,626	634,176,216	1,706,732,904
November	581,220,157	499,408,773	640,455,608	1,721,084,538
December	584,126,049	503,906,973	633,067,618	1,721,100,640
1898—January	588,079,683	497,950,176	643,961,369	1,729,991,228
February	590,325,671	503,579,142	632,471,846	1,726,376,659
March	618,448,941	510,952,297	626,657,407	1,756,058,645
April	652,990,509	515,833,855	637,937,078	1,806,761,442
May	685,455,090	512,863,688	641,579,478	1,839,898,256
June	696,780,519	512,242,618	634,412,612	1,843,435,749
July	680,939,733	510,407,229	617,851,382	1,809,198,344
August	666,166,175	515,488,209	610,442,161	1,792,096,545
September	658,043,721	520,802,503	637,750,168	1,816,596,392
October	685,185,636	523,493,782	657,896,364	1,866,575,782
November	694,267,162	526,795,755	665,816,587	1,886,879,504
December	702,996,838	528,143,366	666,161,208	1,897,301,412
1899—January	730,027,339	524,850,288	663,382,930	1,918,260,557
February	735,272,108	528,679,924	664,890,580	1,928,842,612
March	727,748,591	532,907,103	667,191,248	1,927,846,942
April	733,922,471	534,186,768	665,758,653	1,933,867,892
May	757,068,366	534,777,839	663,654,804	1,955,501,009
June	734,716,728	535,926,776	661,840,735	1,932,484,239
July	732,850,173	536,774,541	661,492,490	1,931,117,204
August	741,622,181	541,036,418	659,472,542	1,942,131,141

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No. 49.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER AND SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND NOTES AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Month.	Gold and gold certificates.	Silver and silver certificates.	Notes and currency certificates.	Total.
1899—September	$745,234,744	$542,954,886	$660,513,556	$1,948,703,186
October	762,244,252	542,511,143	658,960,753	1,963,716,148
November	778,388,303	541,445,988	658,694,442	1,978,528,733
December	779,100,627	542,112,184	659,185,359	1,980,398,170
1900—January	804,330,065	539,836,477	658,982,813	2,003,149,355
February	793,599,826	544,035,791	665,296,174	2,002,931,791
March	785,845,549	546,483,630	688,945,327	2,021,274,506
April	814,063,155	550,528,461	695,933,847	2,060,525,463
May	822,673,829	551,781,764	700,232,278	2,074,687,871
June	815,474,460	551,222,873	695,728,163	2,062,425,496
July	829,951,517	552,857,835	704,544,056	2,087,353,408
August	831,084,025	560,563,872	705,035,145	2,096,683,042
September	829,157,658	570,874,193	713,263,132	2,113,294,983

No. 50.—CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION, FROM INTERNAL EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION, AND FROM IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, DURING EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Internal expansion.	Internal contraction.	Net imports of gold.	Net exports of gold.	Net increase.	Net decrease.
1878—June			$686,808			
July		$3,367,328	23,382			$3,343,946
August		6,034,803		$287,802		6,322,605
September	$7,621,006		488,725		$8,109,731	
October		4,121,043	2,117,578			2,003,465
November	3,158,390			43,538	3,114,852	
December	9,863,467		394,906		10,258,373	
1879—January	3,791,414			71,389	3,720,025	
February		7,063,925	21,873			7,042,052
March	2,084,208		111,515		2,195,723	
April	12,622,782			255,416	12,367,366	
May		18,390,586		164,778		18,555,364
June	15,864,682			1,297,722	14,566,960	
July	22,319,151			98,398	22,220,753	
August		14,108,798	6,372,649			7,736,149
September		4,090,798	27,395,639		23,304,841	
October	6,752,390		18,892,805		25,645,195	
November	18,422,568		17,317,835		35,740,403	
December	13,330,155		6,427,882		19,758,037	
1880—January	3,633,181		569,363		4,202,544	
February	8,133,100		314,861		8,447,961	
March	5,676,228			274,499	5,401,729	
April	5,040,071		77,240		5,117,311	
May	7,237,816		17,083		7,254,899	
June	4,982,765		106,911		5,089,676	
July	5,973,763		182,444		6,156,207	
August	609,095		9,054,481		9,663,576	
September	5,596,851		18,766,084		24,362,935	
October	10,396,171		16,086,187		26,482,358	
November	3,599,740		9,334,632		12,934,372	
December	9,638,903		16,347,452		25,986,355	
1881—January	1,083,802		4,709,487		5,793,289	
February		19,155,000	306,099			18,848,901
March	7,141,214		7,008,988		14,150,202	
April	8,175,569		15,263,387		23,438,956	
May	6,474,642		701,279		7,175,921	
June	4,330,674			294,393	4,036,281	
July	14,191,012		638,491		14,829,503	
August		5,565,082	5,248,548			316,534
September	8,249,121		10,512,475		18,761,596	
October	14,302,757		8,118,549		22,421,306	
November	1,081,510		2,962,078		4,043,588	
December	11,548,277		2,620,089		14,168,366	
1882—January	5,169,978		1,031,821		6,201,799	
February		8,273,047		6,762,568		15,035,615
March	9,370,812			2,389,274	6,981,538	
April	9,237,630			1,791,148	7,446,482	
May		4,259,157		13,084,778		17,343,935
June	2,546,977			5,315,109		2,768,132
July	3,511,482			4,592,220		1,080,738
August	3,209,060			1,212,334	1,996,726	
September	11,819,800		905,950		12,725,750	
October	8,668,680		3,730,794		12,399,474	

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No. 50.—CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION, FROM INTERNAL EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Internal expansion.	Internal contraction.	Net imports of gold.	Net exports of gold.	Net increase.	Net decrease.
1882—November	$8,927,729		$2,189,062		$11,116,791	
December	19,570,692		1,971,253		21,541,945	
1883—January	381,056		1,275,639		1,656,695	
February		$5,656,372		$454,704		$6,111,076
March	415,189		2,960,679		3,375,868	
April	1,492,440		261,136		1,753,576	
May	3,807,868			703,091	3,104,777	
June		4,973,924		198,903		5,172,827
July		2,732,829	328,884			2,403,945
August		2,554,390	1,845,031			709,359
September	5,721,404		2,036,927		7,758,331	
October	1,535,907		4,128,900		5,664,807	
November	1,585,446		3,960,450		5,545,896	
December	10,352,101		566,243		10,918,344	
1884—January	2,913,828		371,647		3,285,475	
February		3,155,708		2,988,853		6,144,561
March	1,639,697			11,320,934		9,681,237
April	386,650			18,037,096		17,650,446
May	3,901,227			1,085,333	2,815,894	
June	4,885,664		1,943,494		6,829,158	
July	10,529,544		2,123,997		12,653,541	
August		1,736,072	2,582,681		846,609	
September	2,486,499		1,400,322		3,886,821	
October	7,352,265		2,258,869		9,611,134	
November	7,758,095		7,749,375		15,507,470	
December	4,524,978		2,011,242		6,536,220	
1885—January	7,070,987		628,597		7,699,584	
February		6,627,975	252,137			6,375,838
March	1,541,877		923,515		2,465,392	
April	2,938,654			375,462	2,563,192	
May		7,477,541		829,240		8,306,781
June	1,434,759			512,229	922,530	
July		859,825		741,158		1,600,983
August		5,517,498	374,590			5,142,908
September		3,051,651	2,834,548			217,103
October		2,775,401	1,184,691			1,590,710
November		3,721,184	4,657,898		936,714	
December	1,369,972		3,830,217		5,200,189	
1886—January		1,242,086		875,833		2,117,919
February		4,327,928		4,667,925		8,995,853
March	1,163,463			9,080,424		7,916,961
April	1,237,280			4,461,505		3,224,225
May		3,024,982		7,146,489		10,171,471
June	1,737,484			8,117,452		6,379,968
July	729,283			593,259	136,024	
August		6,192,814	4,827,792			1,365,022
September	11,689,252		4,686,249		16,375,501	
October	11,254,056		5,148,983		16,403,039	
November	3,632,546		8,955,362		12,587,908	
December	9,886,301		11,350,460		21,236,761	
1887—January		3,679,534	2,906,935			772,599
February		6,435,280		1,533,786		7,969,066
March	10,648,963			1,866,961	8,782,002	
April	6,110,678			1,164,968	4,945,710	
May		5,195,451	607,670			4,587,781
June	2,391,342			115,063	2,276,279	
July	2,816,239		1,681,976		4,498,215	
August		6,604,400	5,736,815			867,585
September	18,440,378		13,913,357		32,353,735	
October	470,017		12,577,179		13,047,196	
November	659,538		1,562,457		2,221,995	
December	14,089,149		1,439,262		15,528,411	
1888—January		938,092		228,819		1,166,911
February		10,510,583		652,950		11,163,533
March		3,173,384	157,330			3,016,054
April	3,376,718			209,923	3,166,795	
May	7,052,519			7,557,495		504,976
June	3,792,046			2,861,106	930,940	
July		883,087		3,482,806		4,365,893
August		7,118,268	16,713			7,101,555
September	22,486,181		951,931		23,438,112	
October	23,039,297		535,717		23,575,014	
November	1,664,828			3,415,415		1,750,587
December	7,182,797			6,818,851	363,946	
1889—January	2,392,455			548,074	1,844,381	
February		3,521,926		660,808		4,182,734
March	5,766,637			3,712,225	2,054,412	
April	10,367,739			2,370,261	7,997,478	
May		4,086,034		12,691,139		16,777,173
June	252,508			17,472,209		17,219,701

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No. 50.—CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION, FROM INTERNAL EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Internal expansion.	Internal contraction.	Net imports of gold.	Net exports of gold.	Net increase.	Net decrease.
1889—July	$3,776,861			$4,425,454		$648,593
August	10,698,312		$77,751		$10,776,063	
September	12,530,719		2,120,111		14,650,830	
October	10,506,935			1,436,475	9,070,460	
November	2,282,520		1,198,025		3,480,545	
December	11,984,904		991,930		12,976,834	
1890—January	4,914,507		598,868		5,513,375	
February		$10,730,726	305,743			10,424,983
March	11,574,613		165,608		11,740,221	
April	944,574			574,002	370,572	
May		6,647,050		7,718		6,654,768
June	2,026,401			3,345,536		1,319,135
July	12,747,386			10,664,975	2,082,411	
August	4,749,913			411,288	4,338,625	
September	60,743,367		1,144,005		61,887,372	
October		1,148,595	2,196,403		1,047,808	
November	4,285,582		1,359,249		5,644,831	
December	18,838,371		5,400,659		24,239,030	
1891—January		3,967,880	669,672			3,298,208
February		3,794,249		3,444,842		7,239,091
March	16,153,061			4,541,566	11,611,495	
April	13,244,437			13,929,798		685,361
May	5,134,897			30,368,112		25,233,215
June	11,374,401			15,539,494		4,165,093
July	5,554,223			5,633,526		79,303
August	5,061,864		1,222,587		6,284,451	
September	17,493,395		7,106,138		24,599,533	
October	17,872,333		16,088,352		33,960,685	
November	4,280,141		8,489,768		12,769,909	
December	5,755,309		5,764,350		11,519,659	
1892—January	14,767,851		305,548		15,073,399	
February	9,383,982			3,680,218	5,703,764	
March	2,308,178			3,225,550		917,372
April	11,965,506			7,034,782	4,930,724	
May	9,701,048			3,263,063	6,437,985	
June		301,414		16,635,477		16,936,891
July	9,116,185			10,240,198		1,124,013
August	3,023,958			5,716,699		2,692,741
September		882,474		2,324,127		3,206,601
October	7,455,672		2,634,080		10,089,752	
November	7,211,966		1,438,565		8,650,531	
December	7,232,797			11,339,189		4,106,392
1893—January	9,488,118			12,213,553		2,725,435
February	4,685,171			12,988,068		8,302,897
March	4,370,255			1,504,991	2,865,264	
April	14,852,508			18,344,979		3,492,471
May	12,329,326			15,205,760		2,876,434
June		723,946		1,701,544		2,425,490
July	11,596,205		5,776,401		17,372,606	
August	28,841,125		40,622,529		69,463,654	
September	16,135,164		5,242,083		21,377,247	
October	15,531,845		1,072,919		16,604,764	
November	4,309,776		4,139,832		8,449,608	
December	3,932,276			1,908,300	2,023,976	
1894—January	11,339,035			573,790	10,765,245	
February		48,040,024		1,068,335		49,108,359
March	2,968,897			2,929,241	39,656	
April	10,481,292			9,402,110	1,079,182	
May	6,999,469			23,124,058		16,124,589
June	10,768,703			22,376,872		11,608,169
July	6,336,579			12,823,572		6,486,993
August		8,967,455		1,935,303		10,902,758
September	7,949,383		418,118		8,367,501	
October	16,534,589		519,851		17,054,440	
November		36,374,359	1,507,388			34,866,971
December		1,233,390		9,424,439		10,657,829
1895—January	11,787,382			24,698,489		12,911,107
February		43,189,961	4,067,003			39,122,958
March	5,529,577		4,120,290		9,649,867	
April	13,219,969		2,029,761		15,249,730	
May	3,474,209		3,271,193		6,745,402	
June		4,011,338	1,963,750			2,047,588
July	13,697,885			3,296,067	10,401,818	
August	4,182,417			15,133,175		10,950,758
September		1,314,910		16,674,609		17,989,519
October	13,342,664			76,857	13,265,807	
November	8,804,351			13,468,188		4,663,837
December		817,856		14,170,899		14,988,755
1896—January	10,712,469			198,586	10,513,883	
February		70,353,939	9,375,389			60,978,550
March		406,247	293,653			112,594

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No. 50.—CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION, FROM INTERNAL EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Internal expansion.	Internal contraction.	Net imports of gold.	Net exports of gold.	Net increase.	Net decrease.
1896—April	$14,040,117			$2,662,498	$11,377,619	
May	76,616			18,499,415		$18,422,799
June		$5,781,686		6,077,397		11,859,083
July	15,580,155			10,402,213	5,177,942	
August	22,179,495		$2,086,997		24,266,492	
September	9,034,575		34,098,080		43,132,655	
October	17,135,410		27,617,915		44,753,325	
November	12,468,303		6,920,829		19,389,132	
December	1,617,395		2,161,259		3,778,654	
1897—January	15,569,611		184,677		15,754,288	
February	9,509,262		208,003		9,717,265	
March		7,006,357	312,098			6,694,259
April	3,569,643			6,009,954		2,440,311
May	2,079,057			8,905,545		6,826,488
June		6,730,314		6,975,335		13,705,649
July	5,310,815			4,867,922	442,893	
August	16,816,152		2,392,807		19,208,959	
September	9,013,939		4,146,501		13,160,440	
October	16,852,271		11,040,095		27,892,366	
November	12,505,956		1,845,678		14,351,634	
December		1,520,373	1,536,475		16,102	
1898—January	5,830,007		3,060,581		8,890,588	
February		7,913,266	4,298,697			3,614,569
March	126,075		29,555,911		29,681,986	
April	19,681,283		31,021,514		50,702,797	
May	20,127,337		13,009,477		33,136,814	
June	728,248		2,809,245		3,537,493	
July		35,235,823	998,418			34,237,405
August		30,241,443	13,139,644			17,101,799
September	11,109,993		13,389,854		24,499,847	
October	34,956,759		15,022,631		49,979,390	
November	16,497,742		3,805,980		20,303,722	
December	3,475,743		6,946,165		10,421,908	
1899—January	16,871,489		4,087,656		20,959,145	
February	6,308,084		4,273,971		10,582,055	
March		2,712,569	1,716,899			995,670
April	5,037,716		983,234		6,020,950	
May	21,043,117		590,000		21,633,117	
June		4,860,437		18,156,333		23,016,770
July		1,119,713		247,322		1,367,035
August	10,379,499		634,438		11,013,937	
September	5,121,929		1,450,116		6,572,045	
October	9,552,673		5,460,289		15,012,962	
November	13,936,535		876,050		14,812,585	
December	8,825,297			6,955,860	1,869,437	
1900—January	26,970,199			4,219,014	22,751,185	
February		338,998	121,434			217,564
March	17,811,510		531,205		18,342,715	
April	38,217,530		1,033,427		39,250,957	
May	23,262,539			9,100,131	14,162,408	
June		5,421,273		6,841,102		12,262,375
July	23,760,057		1,158,855		24,918,912	
August	24,960,462			15,621,828	9,338,634	
September	14,037,737		2,574,204		16,611,941	

No. 51.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE STOCK OF MONEY, AS BETWEEN THE TREASURY AND THE CIRCULATION, AT END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Belonging to Treasury.	On deposit in Treasury.	Total in Treasury.	In circulation.	Aggregate.
1878—June	$164,040,821	$92,644,600	$256,685,421	$806,453,781	$1,063,139,202
July	171,603,016	97,211,030	268,814,046	803,109,835	1,071,923,881
August	184,676,389	93,425,280	278,101,669	796,787,230	1,074,888,899
September	182,589,268	75,744,670	258,333,938	804,896,961	1,063,230,899
October	190,855,684	71,356,350	262,212,034	802,893,496	1,065,105,530
November	195,570,087	73,426,420	268,996,507	806,008,348	1,075,004,855
December	190,817,762	58,776,830	249,594,592	816,266,721	1,065,861,313
1879—January	193,593,585	61,397,880	254,991,465	819,986,746	1,074,978,211
February	206,904,278	65,187,680	272,091,958	812,944,694	1,085,036,652
March	209,813,027	46,356,230	256,169,257	815,140,417	1,071,309,674
April	203,179,568	49,794,620	252,974,188	827,507,783	1,080,481,971
May	225,855,518	44,815,660	270,671,178	808,952,419	1,079,623,597
June	215,009,098	48,685,650	263,694,748	823,519,379	1,087,214,127
July	197,275,115	58,866,550	256,141,665	845,740,132	1,101,881,797
August	217,413,861	53,745,550	271,159,411	838,003,983	1,109,163,394

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No. 51.—General Distribution of the Stock of Money, as between the Treasury and the Circulation, etc.—Continued.

Month.	Belonging to Treasury.	On deposit in Treasury.	Total in Treasury.	In circulation.	Aggregate.
1879—September	$229,773,314	$50,347,750	$280,121,064	$861,308,824	$1,141,429,888
October	230,137,323	43,236,850	273,374,173	886,954,019	1,160,328,192
November	220,544,769	34,717,110	255,261,879	922,694,422	1,177,956,301
December	214,725,246	31,565,010	246,290,256	942,452,459	1,188,742,715
1880—January	217,905,558	32,364,010	250,269,568	946,655,003	1,196,924,571
February	214,396,640	31,217,520	245,614,160	955,102,964	1,200,717,124
March	213,972,986	28,979,420	242,952,406	960,504,693	1,203,457,099
April	215,375,280	29,434,320	244,809,600	965,622,004	1,210,431,604
May	213,023,055	33,674,370	246,697,425	972,876,903	1,219,574,328
June	212,168,100	34,973,870	247,141,970	977,966,579	1,225,108,549
July	211,855,759	36,238,890	248,094,649	984,122,786	1,232,217,435
August	216,208,009	32,145,940	248,353,949	993,786,362	1,242,140,311
September	214,412,955	36,008,660	250,421,615	1,018,149,297	1,268,570,912
October	209,246,545	43,343,460	252,590,005	1,044,631,655	1,297,221,660
November	210,610,092	51,002,780	261,612,872	1,057,566,027	1,319,178,899
December	206,233,450	59,246,010	265,479,460	1,083,552,382	1,349,031,842
1881—January	210,562,412	61,971,700	272,534,112	1,089,345,671	1,361,879,783
February	232,601,378	62,390,740	294,992,118	1,070,496,770	1,365,488,888
March	232,766,310	63,155,700	295,922,010	1,084,646,972	1,380,568,982
April	234,262,989	64,937,740	299,200,729	1,108,085,928	1,407,286,657
May	233,773,253	67,545,850	301,319,103	1,115,261,849	1,416,580,952
June	235,254,254	68,874,450	304,128,704	1,119,298,130	1,423,426,834
July	227,497,148	68,473,800	295,970,948	1,134,127,633	1,430,098,581
August	237,904,948	72,604,230	310,509,178	1,133,811,099	1,444,320,277
September	235,146,343	77,713,830	312,860,173	1,152,572,695	1,465,432,868
October	227,678,796	79,845,590	307,524,386	1,174,994,001	1,482,518,387
November	232,443,531	80,916,750	313,360,281	1,179,037,589	1,492,397,870
December	226,405,927	83,453,350	309,859,277	1,193,205,955	1,503,065,232
1882—January	225,445,801	85,587,790	311,033,591	1,199,407,754	1,510,441,345
February	237,016,611	85,412,600	322,429,211	1,184,372,139	1,506,801,350
March	233,636,415	84,662,290	318,298,705	1,191,353,677	1,509,652,382
April	227,180,718	83,968,480	311,149,198	1,198,800,159	1,509,949,357
May	235,153,131	85,121,640	320,274,771	1,181,456,224	1,501,730,995
June	235,107,471	84,453,830	319,561,301	1,178,688,092	1,498,249,393
July	236,293,996	84,867,150	321,161,146	1,177,607,354	1,498,768,500
August	239,815,737	86,432,250	326,247,987	1,179,604,080	1,505,852,067
September	235,862,185	87,146,650	323,008,835	1,192,329,830	1,515,338,665
October	232,216,183	109,913,150	342,129,333	1,204,729,304	1,546,858,637
November	227,788,472	118,349,200	346,137,672	1,215,846,095	1,561,983,767
December	213,964,241	147,053,500	361,017,741	1,237,388,040	1,598,405,781
1883—January	217,286,075	158,012,410	375,298,485	1,239,044,735	1,614,343,220
February	227,198,919	159,486,710	386,685,629	1,232,933,659	1,619,619,288
March	230,452,675	162,310,051	392,762,726	1,236,309,527	1,629,072,253
April	232,731,536	172,209,951	404,941,487	1,238,063,103	1,643,004,590
May	233,393,499	175,299,271	408,692,770	1,241,167,880	1,649,860,650
June	242,188,649	184,370,471	426,559,120	1,235,995,053	1,662,554,173
July	247,669,232	185,633,451	433,302,683	1,233,591,108	1,666,893,791
August	252,841,310	187,789,721	440,631,031	1,232,881,749	1,673,512,780
September	249,981,216	188,930,481	438,911,697	1,240,640,080	1,679,551,777
October	250,700,835	195,528,081	446,228,916	1,246,304,887	1,692,533,803
November	251,202,484	202,180,731	453,383,215	1,251,850,783	1,705,233,998
December	244,039,831	215,490,531	459,530,362	1,262,769,127	1,722,299,489
1884—January	243,624,235	228,267,671	471,891,906	1,266,054,602	1,737,946,508
February	247,756,274	236,796,321	484,552,595	1,259,910,041	1,744,462,636
March	248,068,281	236,119,561	484,187,842	1,250,228,804	1,734,416,646
April	249,546,387	232,515,431	482,061,818	1,232,578,358	1,714,640,176
May	246,506,174	227,162,351	473,668,525	1,235,394,252	1,709,062,777
June	243,323,870	230,589,351	473,913,221	1,242,223,410	1,716,136,631
July	236,095,241	251,651,661	487,746,902	1,254,876,951	1,742,623,853
August	241,422,793	257,271,841	498,694,634	1,255,723,560	1,754,418,194
September	242,464,314	260,142,341	502,606,655	1,259,610,381	1,762,217,036
October	237,193,035	269,754,851	506,947,886	1,269,221,515	1,776,169,401
November	231,845,064	276,710,471	508,555,535	1,284,728,985	1,793,284,520
December	229,305,366	282,719,441	512,024,807	1,291,265,205	1,803,290,012
1885—January	224,229,742	305,606,231	529,835,973	1,298,964,789	1,828,800,762
February	232,176,538	325,110,051	557,286,589	1,292,588,951	1,849,875,540
March	232,297,561	323,914,371	556,211,932	1,295,054,343	1,851,266,275
April	232,497,069	320,895,176	553,392,245	1,297,617,535	1,851,009,780
May	242,060,907	310,825,136	552,886,043	1,289,310,754	1,842,196,797
June	244,864,936	310,009,786	554,874,722	1,290,233,284	1,845,108,006
July	248,086,422	311,504,406	559,590,828	1,288,632,301	1,848,223,129
August	257,987,094	310,843,906	568,831,000	1,283,489,393	1,852,320,393
September	266,639,086	289,646,736	556,285,822	1,283,272,290	1,839,558,112
October	272,803,813	283,744,896	556,548,709	1,281,681,580	1,838,230,289
November	282,272,126	282,549,166	564,821,292	1,282,618,294	1,847,439,586
December	285,412,973	278,108,856	563,521,829	1,287,818,483	1,851,340,312
1886—January	291,332,609	277,936,036	569,268,645	1,285,700,564	1,854,969,209
February	299,241,760	277,841,536	577,083,296	1,276,704,711	1,853,788,007
March	300,733,519	272,871,566	573,605,085	1,268,787,750	1,842,392,835
April	302,401,450	270,726,296	573,127,746	1,265,563,525	1,838,691,271

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No. 51.—General Distribution of the Stock of Money, as between the Treasury and the Circulation, etc.—Continued.

Month.	Belonging to Treasury.	On deposit in Treasury.	Total in Treasury.	In circulation.	Aggregate.
1886—May	$307,483,912	$265,990,840	$573,474,752	$1,255,392,054	$1,828,866,806
June	308,830,703	265,651,920	574,482,623	1,249,012,086	1,823,494,709
July	310,995,131	261,844,779	572,839,910	1,249,148,110	1,821,988,020
August	320,164,085	253,690,579	573,854,664	1,247,783,088	1,821,637,752
September	313,074,676	251,144,229	564,218,905	1,264,158,589	1,828,377,494
October	305,429,946	250,202,529	555,632,475	1,280,561,628	1,836,194,103
November	305,292,012	251,952,429	557,244,441	1,293,149,536	1,850,393,977
December	298,753,955	255,996,511	554,750,466	1,314,386,297	1,869,136,763
1887—January	304,213,998	258,381,841	562,595,839	1,313,613,698	1,876,209,537
February	312,056,685	259,241,697	571,298,382	1,305,644,632	1,876,943,014
March	310,641,220	269,491,963	580,133,183	1,314,426,634	1,894,559,817
April	309,682,388	274,597,655	584,280,043	1,319,372,344	1,903,652,387
May	319,206,006	276,894,827	596,100,833	1,314,784,563	1,910,885,396
June	316,512,933	276,109,967	592,622,900	1,317,060,842	1,909,683,742
July	315,414,705	270,274,447	585,689,152	1,321,559,057	1,907,248,209
August	321,448,677	273,196,675	594,645,352	1,320,691,472	1,915,336,824
September	308,945,850	292,098,638	601,044,488	1,353,045,207	1,954,089,695
October	311,891,621	304,093,382	615,985,003	1,366,092,403	1,982,077,406
November	314,053,438	310,473,311	624,526,749	1,368,314,398	1,992,841,147
December	305,303,500	318,054,444	623,357,944	1,383,842,809	2,007,200,753
1888—January	308,589,702	330,698,751	639,288,453	1,382,675,898	2,021,964,351
February	320,647,897	340,934,209	661,582,106	1,371,512,365	2,033,094,471
March	324,414,748	342,067,283	666,482,031	1,368,496,311	2,034,978,342
April	325,090,934	343,812,834	668,903,768	1,371,663,106	2,040,566,874
May	320,110,618	372,959,668	693,070,286	1,371,158,130	2,064,228,416
June	319,067,278	386,179,922	705,247,200	1,372,089,070	2,077,336,270
July	321,855,456	404,540,765	726,396,221	1,367,723,177	2,094,119,398
August	330,763,985	401,264,478	732,028,463	1,360,621,622	2,092,650,085
September	309,979,848	402,046,076	712,025,924	1,384,059,734	2,096,085,658
October	286,900,020	415,934,926	702,834,946	1,407,634,748	2,110,469,694
November	287,019,521	424,466,434	711,485,955	1,405,884,161	2,117,370,116
December	281,536,690	417,914,716	699,451,406	1,406,248,107	2,105,699,513
1889—January	279,071,156	420,094,661	699,165,817	1,408,092,488	2,107,258,305
February	281,343,675	423,560,381	704,904,056	1,403,909,754	2,108,813,810
March	277,725,090	426,396,557	704,121,647	1,405,964,166	2,110,085,813
April	271,164,328	430,479,255	701,643,583	1,413,961,644	2,115,605,227
May	280,159,758	434,557,701	714,667,459	1,397,184,471	2,111,851,930
June	278,186,639	433,633,298	711,819,937	1,379,964,770	2,091,784,707
July	273,913,495	436,024,748	709,938,243	1,379,316,177	2,089,254,420
August	267,684,099	454,677,948	722,362,047	1,390,092,240	2,112,454,287
September	255,765,906	455,291,919	711,057,825	1,404,743,070	2,115,800,895
October	249,962,950	448,371,369	698,334,319	1,413,813,530	2,112,147,849
November	248,330,945	444,114,769	692,445,714	1,417,294,075	2,109,739,789
December	240,250,765	449,074,028	689,324,793	1,430,270,909	2,119,595,702
1890—January	237,127,126	455,415,928	692,543,054	1,435,784,284	2,128,327,338
February	249,236,968	457,547,278	706,784,246	1,425,359,301	2,132,143,547
March	241,099,620	462,215,742	703,315,362	1,437,099,522	2,140,414,884
April	243,315,561	465,081,992	708,397,553	1,437,470,094	2,145,867,647
May	251,916,769	468,048,625	719,965,394	1,430,815,326	2,150,780,720
June	255,892,905	471,362,730	727,255,635	1,429,496,191	2,156,751,826
July	251,010,626	474,073,040	725,083,666	1,431,578,602	2,156,662,268
August	247,389,952	478,650,340	726,040,292	1,435,917,227	2,161,957,519
September	192,494,361	500,576,090	693,070,451	1,497,804,599	2,190,875,050
October	197,483,624	506,185,043	703,668,667	1,498,852,407	2,202,521,074
November	199,942,004	511,473,893	711,415,897	1,504,497,238	2,215,913,135
December	185,053,533	516,198,247	701,251,780	1,528,736,268	2,229,988,048
1891—January	194,096,210	523,098,373	717,194,583	1,525,438,060	2,242,632,643
February	202,460,738	525,124,073	727,584,811	1,518,198,969	2,245,783,780
March	190,525,491	530,525,511	721,051,002	1,529,810,464	2,250,861,466
April	183,098,054	538,444,056	721,542,110	1,529,125,103	2,250,667,213
May	183,595,707	538,190,649	721,786,356	1,503,891,888	2,225,678,244
June	176,459,302	540,190,031	716,649,333	1,499,726,795	2,216,376,128
July	180,008,886	547,648,703	727,657,589	1,499,647,492	2,227,305,081
August	184,330,593	559,078,603	743,409,196	1,505,931,943	2,249,341,139
September	170,262,728	549,806,748	720,069,476	1,530,531,476	2,250,600,952
October	159,276,086	560,379,410	719,655,496	1,564,492,161	2,284,147,657
November	158,628,130	569,221,709	727,849,839	1,577,262,070	2,305,111,909
December	159,903,165	577,143,259	737,046,424	1,588,781,729	2,325,828,153
1892—January	153,339,469	605,423,412	758,762,881	1,603,855,128	2,362,618,009
February	150,363,638	621,248,974	771,612,612	1,609,558,892	2,381,171,504
March	153,878,031	628,098,049	781,976,080	1,608,641,520	2,390,617,600
April	146,226,719	629,922,571	776,149,290	1,613,572,244	2,389,721,534
May	142,871,652	634,081,717	776,953,369	1,620,010,229	2,396,963,598
June	147,906,092	620,245,304	768,151,396	1,603,073,338	2,371,224,734
July	147,409,313	619,675,803	767,085,116	1,601,949,325	2,369,034,441
August	149,702,165	615,455,530	765,157,695	1,599,256,584	2,364,414,279
September	154,759,126	606,769,628	761,528,754	1,596,049,983	2,357,578,737
October	151,757,069	598,008,876	749,765,945	1,606,139,735	2,355,905,680
November	151,070,029	598,369,656	749,439,685	1,614,790,266	2,364,229,951
December	154,252,049	599,467,016	753,719,065	1,610,683,874	2,364,402,939

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No. 51.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE STOCK OF MONEY, AS BETWEEN THE TREASURY AND THE CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Belonging to Treasury.	On deposit in Treasury.	Total in Treasury.	In circulation.	Aggregate.
1893—January	$149,406,836	$607,498,582	$756,905,418	$1,607,958,439	$2,364,863,857
February	146,812,418	601,828,346	748,640,764	1,599,655,542	2,348,296,306
March	149,385,695	597,428,091	746,813,786	1,602,520,806	2,349,334,592
April	144,432,390	596,016,621	740,449,011	1,599,028,335	2,339,477,346
May	143,337,580	594,531,017	737,868,597	1,596,151,901	2,334,020,498
June	138,520,092	584,553,920	723,074,012	1,593,726,411	2,316,800,423
July	138,235,112	577,362,591	715,597,703	1,611,099,017	2,326,696,720
August	129,557,530	565,614,881	695,172,411	1,680,562,671	2,375,735,082
September	132,109,515	570,225,363	702,334,878	1,701,939,918	2,404,274,796
October	121,415,283	587,609,861	709,025,144	1,718,544,682	2,427,569,826
November	118,370,140	599,229,302	717,599,442	1,726,994,290	2,444,593,732
December	117,143,042	604,317,424	721,460,466	1,729,018,266	2,450,478,732
1894—January	108,372,617	612,059,181	720,431,798	1,739,783,511	2,460,215,309
February	160,845,098	609,909,907	770,755,005	1,690,675,152	2,461,430,157
March	159,614,695	614,627,040	774,241,735	1,690,714,808	2,464,956,543
April	153,996,147	619,989,795	773,985,942	1,691,793,990	2,465,779,932
May	145,215,497	621,128,445	766,343,942	1,675,669,401	2,442,013,343
June	141,787,882	615,355,820	757,143,702	1,664,061,232	2,421,204,934
July	139,763,280	616,972,329	756,735,609	1,657,574,239	2,414,309,848
August	149,021,888	615,350,572	764,372,460	1,646,671,481	2,411,043,941
September	145,333,860	612,436,470	757,770,330	1,655,038,982	2,412,809,312
October	130,653,343	607,486,421	738,139,764	1,672,093,422	2,410,233,186
November	170,139,847	606,270,843	776,410,690	1,637,226,451	2,413,637,141
December	176,422,466	590,134,104	766,556,570	1,626,568,622	2,393,125,192
1895—January	166,535,702	578,777,914	745,313,616	1,613,657,515	2,358,971,131
February	208,801,355	572,755,530	781,556,885	1,574,534,557	2,356,091,442
March	213,068,981	567,944,442	781,013,423	1,584,184,424	2,365,197,847
April	203,956,684	566,688,624	770,645,308	1,599,434,154	2,370,079,462
May	207,623,292	573,366,743	780,990,035	1,606,179,556	2,387,169,591
June	214,950,703	579,207,863	794,158,566	1,604,131,968	2,398,290,534
July	209,677,315	581,799,693	791,477,008	1,614,533,786	2,406,010,794
August	208,758,113	602,384,693	811,142,806	1,603,583,028	2,414,725,834
September	211,614,611	600,227,693	811,842,304	1,585,593,509	2,397,435,813
October	205,521,752	591,102,673	796,624,425	1,598,859,316	2,395,483,741
November	202,607,758	582,987,673	785,595,431	1,594,195,479	2,379,790,910
December	204,202,686	568,023,673	772,226,359	1,579,206,724	2,351,433,083
1896—January	195,851,629	562,542,773	758,394,402	1,589,720,607	2,348,115,009
February	274,635,928	558,551,273	833,187,201	1,528,742,057	2,361,929,258
March	283,859,345	562,909,253	846,768,598	1,528,629,463	2,375,398,061
April	280,213,372	560,594,253	840,807,625	1,540,007,082	2,380,814,707
May	283,842,131	555,646,973	839,489,104	1,521,584,283	2,361,073,387
June	288,679,727	547,110,973	835,790,700	1,509,725,200	2,345,515,900
July	279,387,590	555,212,973	834,600,563	1,514,903,142	2,349,503,705
August	267,739,496	563,656,973	831,396,469	1,539,169,634	2,370,566,103
September	266,947,206	564,524,323	831,471,529	1,582,302,289	2,413,773,818
October	254,695,938	564,340,923	819,036,861	1,627,055,614	2,446,092,475
November	251,299,785	567,523,923	818,823,708	1,646,444,746	2,465,268,454
December	255,367,336	580,809,573	836,176,909	1,650,223,400	2,486,400,309
1897—January	244,640,096	595,975,573	840,615,669	1,665,977,688	2,506,593,357
February	239,491,737	606,977,573	846,469,310	1,675,694,953	2,522,164,263
March	249,646,047	607,702,473	857,348,520	1,669,000,694	2,526,349,214
April	253,543,364	605,107,473	858,650,837	1,666,560,383	2,525,211,220
May	253,831,317	595,535,953	849,367,270	1,659,733,895	2,509,101,165
June	261,341,453	590,878,953	852,220,406	1,646,028,246	2,498,248,652
July	260,694,157	588,513,953	849,208,110	1,646,471,139	2,495,679,249
August	246,067,762	593,961,953	840,029,715	1,665,680,098	2,505,709,813
September	242,583,797	589,070,953	831,654,750	1,678,840,538	2,510,495,288
October	232,723,245	580,456,953	813,180,201	1,706,732,904	2,519,913,105
November	227,580,892	579,920,933	807,501,825	1,721,084,538	2,528,586,363
December	234,135,678	576,956,933	811,092,611	1,721,100,640	2,532,193,251
1898—January	230,645,876	581,213,933	811,859,809	1,729,991,228	2,541,851,037
February	238,234,832	585,252,933	823,487,765	1,726,376,659	2,549,864,424
March	243,751,260	577,402,933	821,154,193	1,756,058,645	2,577,212,838
April	236,303,535	564,306,933	800,610,468	1,806,761,442	2,607,371,910
May	227,462,738	563,799,933	791,262,671	1,839,898,256	2,631,160,927
June	231,543,818	563,788,933	795,332,751	1,843,435,749	2,638,768,500
July	270,814,943	559,497,933	830,312,876	1,809,198,344	2,639,511,220
August	301,815,512	558,046,933	859,862,445	1,792,096,545	2,651,958,990
September	303,551,215	554,057,583	857,608,798	1,816,596,392	2,674,205,190
October	283,051,151	553,631,933	836,683,084	1,866,575,782	2,703,258,866
November	276,785,248	553,897,833	830,683,081	1,886,879,504	2,717,562,585
December	281,747,712	553,447,783	835,195,495	1,897,301,412	2,732,496,907
1899—January	269,449,522	552,853,783	822,303,305	1,918,260,557	2,740,563,862
February	267,031,338	555,528,513	822,559,851	1,928,842,612	2,751,402,463
March	275,541,342	555,003,613	830,544,955	1,927,846,942	2,758,391,897
April	277,126,839	554,356,613	831,483,452	1,933,867,892	2,765,351,344
May	260,399,770	555,517,613	815,917,383	1,955,501,009	2,771,418,392
June	273,287,246	555,226,603	828,513,849	1,932,484,239	2,760,998,088
July	276,558,391	554,414,303	830,972,694	1,931,117,204	2,762,089,898
August	279,547,812	601,443,203	880,991,015	1,942,131,141	2,823,122,156

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No. 51.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE STOCK OF MONEY, AS BETWEEN THE TREASURY AND THE CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Belonging to Treasury.	On deposit in Treasury.	Total in Treasury.	In circulation.	Aggregate.
1899—September	$283,343,072	$647,965,903	$931,308,975	$1,948,703,186	$2,880,012,161
October	284,533,724	656,664,903	941,198,627	1,963,716,148	2,904,914,775
November	274,009,620	678,260,903	952,270,523	1,978,528,733	2,930,799,256
December	272,842,034	686,979,402	959,821,436	1,980,398,170	2,940,219,606
1900—January	258,904,835	716,048,603	974,953,438	2,003,149,355	2,978,102,793
February	264,795,085	720,204,283	984,999,368	2,002,931,791	2,987,931,159
March	276,667,057	720,500,779	997,167,836	2,021,274,505	3,018,442,341
April	262,646,439	727,993,779	990,640,218	2,060,525,463	3,051,165,681
May	262,831,054	729,584,179	992,415,233	2,074,687,871	3,067,103,104
June	279,615,582	723,544,179	1,003,159,761	2,062,425,496	3,065,585,257
July	283,555,660	724,371,179	1,007,926,839	2,087,344,408	3,095,271,247
August	275,095,347	733,135,679	1,008,231,026	2,096,683,042	3,104,914,068
September	273,447,396	734,513,679	1,007,961,075	2,113,294,983	3,121,256,058

No. 52.—UNITED STATES NOTES AND TREASURY NOTES REDEEMED IN GOLD, AND IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, DURING EACH MONTH, FROM JANUARY, 1879.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Total.	Imports of gold.	Exports of gold.
1879—January	$1,571,725	.....	$1,571,725	$274,707	$346,096
February	909,249	.....	909,249	137,386	115,513
March	952,766	.....	952,766	188,500	76,985
April	699,773	.....	699,773	170,894	426,310
May	1,339,883	.....	1,339,883	185,225	350,003
June	2,503,302	.....	2,503,302	143,338	1,441,060
July	954,800	.....	954,800	251,381	349,779
August	981,400	.....	981,400	6,723,313	350,664
September	603,485	.....	603,485	27,528,082	132,443
October	740,295	.....	740,295	19,178,631	285,826
November	77,499	.....	77,499	17,423,834	105,999
December	122,359	.....	122,359	6,562,650	134,768
1880—January	71,500	.....	71,500	795,568	226,205
February	72,080	.....	72,080	464,473	149,612
March	43,020	.....	43,020	892,180	1,166,679
April	16,000	.....	16,000	166,432	89,192
May	51,000	.....	51,000	123,580	106,497
June	47,200	.....	47,200	648,272	541,361
July	25,000	.....	25,000	244,330	61,886
August	22,000	.....	22,000	9,145,390	90,909
September	150,000	.....	150,000	18,846,998	80,914
October	9,000	.....	9,000	16,256,058	169,871
November	12,000	.....	12,000	9,555,391	220,759
December	25,000	.....	25,000	16,506,026	158,574
1881—January	15,000	.....	15,000	4,739,902	30,415
February	13,750	.....	13,750	577,478	271,379
March	.....	.....	.....	7,169,774	160,786
April	.....	.....	.....	15,351,980	86,593
May	.....	.....	.....	1,315,777	614,498
June	.....	.....	.....	322,155	616,548
July	.....	.....	.....	750,852	112,361
August	.....	.....	.....	5,427,196	178,648
September	.....	.....	.....	10,660,641	148,166
October	.....	.....	.....	8,295,490	176,941
November	.....	.....	.....	3,059,202	97,124
December	.....	.....	.....	2,728,173	108,084
1882—January	40,000	.....	40,000	1,134,040	102,219
February	.....	.....	.....	468,825	7,231,393
March	.....	.....	.....	839,566	3,228,840
April	.....	.....	.....	551,301	2,342,449
May	.....	.....	.....	204,626	13,289,404
June	.....	.....	.....	257,142	5,572,251
July	.....	.....	.....	162,202	4,754,422
August	.....	.....	.....	424,878	1,637,212
September	75,000	.....	75,000	1,135,799	229,849
October	.....	.....	.....	3,835,410	104,616
November	.....	.....	.....	2,241,787	52,725
December	.....	.....	.....	2,146,952	175,699
1883—January	.....	.....	.....	1,309,639	34,000
February	.....	.....	.....	291,011	745,715
March	.....	.....	.....	3,244,859	284,180
April	.....	.....	.....	2,311,351	2,050,215
May	.....	.....	.....	232,015	935,106
June	.....	.....	.....	398,246	597,149
July	.....	.....	.....	429,754	100,870
August	.....	.....	.....	1,977,354	132,323

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No. 52.—UNITED STATES NOTES AND TREASURY NOTES REDEEMED IN GOLD, AND IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Total.	Imports of gold.	Exports of gold.
1883—September				$2,233,272	$196,345
October				4,261,430	132,530
November				4,363,818	403,368
December				1,003,212	436,969
1884—January				525,413	153,766
February				422,304	3,411,157
March	$380,000		$380,000	903,201	12,224,135
April	30,000		30,000	3,010,429	21,047,525
May				1,626,531	2,711,864
June	180,000		180,000	2,074,599	131,105
July				2,283,103	159,106
August				2,758,300	175,619
September				1,477,672	77,350
October				2,451,402	192,533
November	100,000		100,000	8,192,904	443,529
December	120,000		120,000	2,231,799	220,557
1885—January	460,000		460,000	2,074,923	1,446,326
February	215,000		215,000	1,887,965	1,635,828
March	995,000		995,000	1,756,597	833,082
April				782,533	1,157,995
May				564,735	1,393,975
June	332,000		332,000	229,763	741,992
July	464,500		464,500	588,412	1,329,570
August	105,200		105,200	733,907	359,317
September	91,900		91,900	2,986,116	151,568
October	48,300		48,300	1,323,811	139,120
November	85,300		85,300	5,096,358	438,460
December	130,200		130,200	5,620,191	1,789,974
1886—January	63,500		63,500	1,705,841	2,581,674
February	126,200		126,200	986,384	5,654,309
March	647,800		647,800	840,337	9,920,761
April	514,600		514,600	350,751	4,812,256
May	1,754,100		1,754,100	248,550	7,395,039
June	2,832,099		2,832,099	262,691	8,380,143
July	1,296,339		1,296,339	582,052	1,175,311
August	1,446,269		1,446,269	4,958,557	130,765
September	239,200		239,200	4,994,609	308,360
October	173,200		173,200	5,412,995	264,012
November	146,000		146,000	9,310,607	355,245
December	110,200		110,200	11,655,807	305,347
1887—January	104,600		104,600	3,535,928	628,993
February	125,640		125,640	143,611	1,677,397
March	174,250		174,250	577,965	2,444,926
April	142,230		142,230	329,278	1,494,246
May	175,825		175,825	903,939	296,269
June	90,320		90,320	505,253	620,316
July	115,700		115,700	2,177,752	495,776
August	149,820		149,820	5,078,776	241,961
September	135,160		135,160	14,080,274	175,917
October	43,790		43,790	12,889,682	312,503
November	46,390		46,390	1,952,593	390,136
December	36,220		36,220	1,805,248	365,986
1888—January	19,250		19,250	395,471	624,290
February	30,924		30,924	1,014,068	1,667,018
March	14,021		14,021	2,270,840	2,113,510
April	38,950		38,950	748,164	958,087
May	49,371		49,371	319,279	7,876,774
June	13,000		13,000	293,170	3,154,276
July	78,990		78,990	347,046	3,829,852
August	69,363		69,363	207,843	191,130
September	22,433		22,433	1,275,356	323,425
October	57,071		57,071	1,222,189	686,472
November	30,226		30,226	1,960,847	5,376,262
December	51,582		51,582	906,500	7,725,351
1889—January	31,350		31,350	649,006	1,197,080
February	16,407		16,407	817,400	1,478,208
March	19,240		19,240	680,359	4,392,584
April	14,800		14,800	805,753	3,176,014
May	139,369		139,369	753,894	13,445,033
June	199,312		199,312	658,665	18,130,874
July	79,936		79,936	856,332	5,281,786
August	16,475		16,475	497,927	420,176
September	12,124		12,124	2,409,691	289,580
October	370,028		370,028	796,988	2,233,468
November	18,698		18,698	1,773,767	575,742
December	41,809		41,809	1,304,850	312,920
1890—January	111,295		111,295	1,059,837	460,969
February	10,893		10,893	1,476,433	1,170,690
March	9,513		9,513	1,622,432	1,456,824
April	19,464		19,464	478,353	1,052,355

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No. 52.—UNITED STATES NOTES AND TREASURY NOTES REDEEMED IN GOLD, AND IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Total.	Imports of gold.	Exports of gold.
1890—May	$36,164	.....	$30,164	$280,902	$288,620
June	11,987	.....	11,987	385,830	3,731,366
July	45,220	.....	45,220	1,195,054	11,860,029
August	19,740	.....	19,740	1,724,565	2,135,853
September	12,650	.....	12,650	1,425,632	281,627
October	11,520	.....	11,520	2,621,638	425,235
November	24,873	.....	24,873	1,926,401	567,152
December	31,954	.....	31,954	6,033,013	632,354
1891—January	47,229	.....	47,229	1,397,918	728,246
February	41,493	.....	41,493	565,304	4,010,146
March	66,399	.....	66,399	614,170	5,155,736
April	41,055	.....	41,055	233,318	14,163,116
May	2,288,479	.....	2,288,479	212,648	30,580,760
June	3,355,458	.....	3,355,458	282,906	15,822,400
July	1,835,912	.....	1,835,912	1,029,148	6,662,674
August	297,633	.....	297,633	1,394,755	172,168
September	242,820	.....	242,820	7,451,428	345,290
October	481,249	$281,810	763,059	16,897,947	809,595
November	191,254	214,840	406,094	8,871,717	381,949
December	127,746	190,220	317,966	6,018,851	254,501
1892—January	152,093	159,960	312,053	552,014	246,466
February	205,830	270,370	476,200	2,826,962	6,507,180
March	476,401	256,330	732,731	3,084,406	6,309,956
April	438,156	258,570	696,726	487,041	7,521,823
May	334,823	287,300	622,123	591,159	3,854,222
June	568,326	1,854,200	2,422,526	494,026	17,129,503
July	4,086,055	5,148,650	9,234,705	542,440	10,782,638
August	1,049,414	5,091,460	6,140,874	333,282	6,049,981
September	2,264,089	1,823,710	4,087,799	1,303,536	3,627,663
October	282,665	316,200	598,865	3,118,330	484,250
November	406,206	291,940	698,146	2,577,212	1,138,647
December	5,699,755	4,538,057	10,237,812	1,540,538	12,879,727
1893—January	6,359,126	5,137,491	11,496,617	370,843	12,584,396
February	5,811,299	8,017,365	13,828,664	1,257,539	14,245,607
March	1,641,923	3,284,530	4,926,453	6,608,437	8,113,428
April	12,568,555	7,483,355	20,051,910	803,985	19,148,964
May	12,076,934	4,470,915	16,547,849	1,708,557	16,914,317
June	3,073,104	1,177,547	4,250,651	1,009,682	2,711,226
July	771,935	264,080	1,036,015	5,950,613	174,212
August	1,189,757	1,158,465	2,348,222	41,572,031	949,502
September	143,592	197,135	340,727	6,678,945	1,436,862
October	262,512	432,880	695,392	1,583,937	511,018
November	299,252	217,120	516,372	4,471,575	351,743
December	295,523	221,895	517,418	746,245	2,654,545
1894—January	118,841	237,515	356,356	705,647	1,279,437
February	10,982,624	8,210,730	19,193,354	2,140,982	3,209,317
March	2,266,426	1,194,766	3,461,192	1,091,392	4,020,633
April	6,072,042	1,594,085	7,666,127	2,321,661	11,723,771
May	25,131,412	1,409,670	26,541,082	4,282,743	27,406,801
June	20,708,492	1,461,401	22,169,893	903,348	23,280,220
July	13,367,864	555,511	13,923,375	1,406,629	14,230,201
August	4,209,853	531,560	4,741,413	3,183,348	5,118,651
September	636,031	300,487	936,518	655,595	237,477
October	2,542,719	505,171	3,047,890	1,602,665	1,082,814
November	7,085,133	714,614	7,799,747	1,935,601	428,213
December	30,819,622	1,087,599	31,907,221	377,950	9,802,389
1895—January	43,415,283	1,702,455	45,117,738	1,231,339	25,929,828
February	4,784,907	776,045	5,560,952	5,632,197	1,565,194
March	809,495	279,590	1,089,085	7,246,384	3,126,094
April	733,525	284,046	1,017,571	4,923,371	2,893,610
May	734,747	431,745	1,166,492	4,856,264	1,585,071
June	644,621	401,575	1,046,196	2,095,391	131,641
July	3,122,620	704,175	3,826,795	571,451	3,867,518
August	16,218,815	345,252	16,564,067	1,534,086	16,667,261
September	17,119,814	257,670	17,377,484	749,456	17,424,065
October	1,849,018	317,865	2,166,883	1,797,040	1,873,897
November	15,616,190	418,400	16,034,590	591,309	14,059,497
December	19,787,951	424,744	20,212,695	1,310,448	15,481,347
1896—January	15,686,024	762,484	16,448,508	10,367,940	10,566,526
February	21,080,551	656,325	21,736,876	11,559,089	2,183,700
March	6,381,296	475,250	6,856,546	677,733	384,080
April	6,754,718	375,900	7,130,618	1,119,768	3,782,266
May	21,726,600	312,947	22,039,547	604,498	19,103,913
June	7,963,994	297,353	8,261,347	837,669	6,915,066
July	16,275,406	1,009,672	17,285,078	1,505,928	11,908,141
August	11,388,806	980,919	12,369,725	4,057,101	1,970,104
September	3,436,733	1,224,713	4,661,446	34,159,130	61,050
October	9,906,832	2,167,003	12,073,835	27,961,083	343,168
November	3,137,149	925,261	4,062,410	7,344,228	423,399
December	858,444	273,402	1,131,846	2,567,115	405,856

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No. 52.—UNITED STATES NOTES AND TREASURY NOTES REDEEMED IN GOLD, AND IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Total.	Imports of gold.	Exports of gold.
1897—January	$594,412	$351,656	$946,068	$556,621	$371,944
February	521,355	402,769	924,124	544,700	336,697
March	679,382	569,947	1,249,329	884,166	572,068
April	6,934,575	567,433	7,502,008	619,452	6,629,406
May	8,044,965	837,635	8,882,600	561,666	9,467,211
June	6,594,864	518,581	7,113,445	650,343	7,625,678
July	5,072,208	202,935	5,275,143	592,197	5,460,119
August	2,875,606	240,670	3,116,276	4,376,395	1,983,588
September	2,598,140	144,033	2,742,173	4,289,423	142,922
October	2,505,376	190,925	2,696,301	11,351,766	311,671
November	1,786,711	323,705	2,110,416	2,545,018	699,340
December	1,815,734	203,665	2,019,399	2,110,013	573,538
1898—January	1,106,548	103,368	1,209,916	5,716,776	2,656,195
February	1,407,273	228,540	1,635,813	5,329,109	1,030,412
March	1,329,038	254,732	1,583,770	30,214,745	658,834
April	779,668	376,239	1,155,907	32,345,138	1,323,624
May	268,041	280,956	548,997	13,118,634	109,157
June	757,367	146,485	903,852	3,184,774	375,529
July	3,860,995	230,072	4,091,067	2,492,231	1,493,813
August	552,111	61,651	613,762	15,095,552	1,955,908
September	381,082	62,789	443,871	16,489,419	3,099,565
October	313,242	34,336	347,578	16,302,457	1,279,826
November	501,398	151,855	653,253	4,716,737	910,757
December	1,740,945	933,809	2,674,754	8,165,803	1,219,638
1899—January	2,556,940	1,670,782	4,227,722	5,843,107	1,755,451
February	2,155,856	846,049	3,001,905	4,841,933	567,962
March	1,600,532	743,221	2,343,753	2,823,934	1,107,035
April	1,255,091	526,179	1,781,270	2,145,718	1,162,484
May	1,878,189	847,189	2,725,378	2,637,155	2,047,155
June	1,848,634	889,318	2,737,952	2,751,844	20,908,177
July	1,576,685	631,406	2,208,091	2,357,535	2,604,857
August	1,390,631	685,917	2,076,548	2,731,270	2,096,832
September	519,640	585,580	1,105,220	2,069,111	618,995
October	651,817	237,011	888,828	5,836,791	376,502
November	1,126,580	98,440	1,225,020	1,136,960	260,910
December	1,532,984	304,128	1,837,112	4,895,241	11,851,101
1900—January	2,300,189	891,244	3,191,433	1,469,508	5,688,522
February	1,478,556	111,485	1,590,041	1,522,940	1,401,506
March	980,363	152,200	1,132,563	1,593,715	1,062,510
April	4,532,390	540,415	5,072,805	2,994,496	1,961,069
May	7,100,506	1,381,545	8,482,051	3,105,265	12,205,396
June	5,447,160	1,341,465	6,788,625	1,248,866	8,089,968
July	2,419,705	219,951	2,639,656	4,429,642	3,270,787
August	1,430,235	12,030	1,442,265	2,439,432	18,061,260
September	999,959	1,560	1,001,519	3,367,126	792,922

No. 53.—UNITED STATES NOTES AND TREASURY NOTES REDEEMED IN GOLD, AND IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR, FROM JANUARY 1, 1879.

Fiscal year.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Total.	Imports of gold.	Exports of gold.
1879 (6 months)	$7,976,698	.....	$7,976,698	$1,100,050	$2,755,967
1880	3,780,638	.....	3,780,638	80,758,396	3,639,025
1881	271,750	.....	271,750	100,031,259	2,565,132
1882	40,000	.....	40,000	34,377,054	32,587,880
1883	75,000	.....	75,000	17,734,149	11,600,888
1884	590,000	.....	590,000	22,831,317	41,081,957
1885	2,222,000	.....	2,222,000	26,691,696	8,477,892
1886	6,863,699	.....	6,863,699	20,743,349	42,952,191
1887	4,224,073	.....	4,224,073	42,910,601	9,701,187
1888	692,596	.....	692,596	43,934,317	18,376,234
1889	730,143	.....	730,143	10,284,858	59,952,285
1890	732,386	.....	732,386	12,943,342	17,274,491
1891	5,986,070	.....	5,986,070	18,232,567	86,362,654
1892	5,352,243	$3,773,600	9,125,843	49,699,454	50,195,327
1893	55,319,125	46,781,220	102,100,345	21,174,381	108,680,844
1894	68,242,408	16,599,742	84,842,150	72,449,119	76,978,061
1895	109,783,800	7,570,398	117,354,198	35,146,734	66,131,183
1896	153,307,591	5,348,365	158,655,956	31,720,487	112,309,136
1897	68,372,923	9,828,991	78,201,914	81,411,533	40,114,722
1898	22,301,710	2,696,253	24,997,963	115,173,988	15,324,929
1899	18,645,015	6,997,250	25,642,265	84,280,674	37,507,771
1900	28,637,501	6,960,836	35,598,337	30,961,698	48,218,168
Total	564,147,369	106,556,655	670,704,024	954,591,023	892,787,924

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No. 54.—TREASURY NOTES OF 1890 ISSUED, RETIRED BY REDEMPTION IN SILVER DOLLARS, AND OUTSTANDING, TOGETHER WITH THE SILVER IN THE TREASURY PURCHASED BY SUCH NOTES, FOR EACH MONTH.

Month.	Issued.	Retired by redemption.	Outstanding.	Bullion in Treasury.	Dollars in Treasury.
1890—August	$3,609,000	.....	$3,609,000	$2,029,000	$1,580,000
September	4,460,000	.....	8,069,000	4,278,113	3,790,887
October	5,880,000	.....	13,949,000	10,470,076	3,478,924
November	5,309,800	.....	19,258,800	13,101,676	6,157,124
December	4,831,700	.....	24,090,500	14,124,934	9,965,566
1891—January	4,713,500	.....	28,804,000	14,974,796	13,829,204
February	4,346,700	.....	33,150,700	16,854,679	16,296,021
March	3,942,500	.....	37,093,200	20,211,441	16,881,759
April	4,638,000	.....	41,731,200	22,139,770	19,591,430
May	3,946,147	.....	45,677,347	23,759,733	21,917,614
June	4,551,070	.....	50,228,417	26,436,577	23,791,840
July	4,765,618	.....	54,994,035	32,090,570	22,903,465
August	4,692,000	.....	59,686,035	36,635,860	23,050,175
September	4,565,095	.....	64,251,130	41,107,368	23,143,762
October	4,474,140	.....	68,725,270	45,415,416	23,309,854
November	4,234,382	.....	72,959,652	49,407,537	23,552,115
December	4,367,450	.....	77,327,102	53,568,583	23,758,519
1892—January	4,225,898	.....	81,553,000	57,546,991	24,006,009
February	3,683,212	.....	85,236,212	60,889,156	24,347,056
March	4,365,986	.....	89,602,198	65,202,103	24,400,095
April	3,626,492	.....	93,228,690	68,388,595	24,840,095
May	4,163,296	.....	97,391,986	71,971,891	25,420,095
June	4,320,085	.....	101,712,071	76,213,601	25,498,470
July	3,854,099	.....	105,566,170	80,058,809	25,507,361
August	3,816,467	.....	109,382,637	83,037,276	26,345,361
September	3,101,698	.....	112,484,335	85,548,874	26,935,461
October	4,126,898	.....	116,611,233	88,919,772	27,691,461
November	4,185,480	.....	120,796,713	92,541,252	28,255,461
December	3,948,910	.....	124,745,623	96,279,162	28,466,461
1893—January	3,200,866	.....	127,946,489	98,806,908	29,139,581
February	3,921,364	.....	131,867,853	102,491,392	29,376,461
March	3,622,295	.....	135,490,148	106,219,687	29,270,461
April	3,579,630	.....	139,069,778	109,814,857	29,254,921
May	4,120,096	.....	143,189,874	113,781,413	29,408,461
June	4,000,353	.....	147,190,227	117,734,621	29,455,606
July	1,096,121	.....	148,286,348	118,830,742	29,455,606
August	2,868,877	$1,273,267	149,881,958	121,749,619	28,132,339
September	1,982,616	545,534	151,319,040	123,787,758	27,531,282
October	1,909,481	493,333	152,735,188	125,797,838	26,937,350
November	883,680	165,239	153,453,629	126,816,864	26,636,765
December	.....	293,478	153,160,151	126,758,403	26,401,748
1894—January	.....	89,243	153,070,908	126,756,175	26,314,733
February	.....	69,724	153,001,184	126,758,196	26,242,988
March	.....	100,867	152,900,317	126,757,765	26,142,552
April	.....	87,245	152,813,072	126,757,765	26,055,307
May	.....	133,330	152,679,742	126,757,765	25,921,977
June	.....	95,325	152,584,417	126,757,586	25,826,831
July	.....	137,291	152,447,126	126,586,599	25,860,527
August	.....	295,757	152,151,369	125,883,926	26,267,443
September	.....	542,102	151,609,267	125,479,635	26,129,632
October	.....	468,699	151,140,568	124,619,635	26,520,933
November	.....	161,498	150,979,070	124,739,421	26,239,649
December	.....	155,339	150,823,731	124,450,023	26,373,708
1895—January	.....	72,190	150,751,541	124,291,481	26,460,060
February	.....	46,384	150,705,157	124,052,481	26,652,676
March	.....	375,068	150,330,089	124,187,305	26,142,784
April	.....	745,618	149,584,471	123,987,305	25,597,166
May	.....	1,540,191	148,044,280	123,920,712	24,123,568
June	.....	1,955,880	146,088,400	123,858,712	22,229,688
July	.....	598,120	145,490,280	124,001,762	21,488,518
August	.....	995,000	144,495,280	124,001,762	20,493,518
September	.....	829,000	143,666,280	124,001,672	19,664,608
October	.....	2,574,000	141,092,280	124,001,672	17,090,608
November	.....	1,509,000	139,583,280	124,001,672	15,581,608
December	.....	1,812,000	137,771,280	124,001,672	13,769,608
1896—January	.....	447,000	137,324,280	124,001,352	13,322,928
February	.....	605,000	136,719,280	122,571,352	14,147,928
March	.....	638,000	136,081,280	121,649,235	14,432,045
April	.....	3,012,000	133,069,280	120,351,847	12,717,433
May	.....	1,684,000	131,385,280	119,455,286	11,929,994
June	.....	1,702,000	129,683,280	118,385,698	11,297,582
July	.....	1,340,000	128,343,280	118,184,676	10,158,604
August	.....	1,602,000	126,741,280	116,210,491	10,530,789
September	.....	1,737,000	125,004,280	114,208,518	10,795,762
October	.....	1,775,000	123,229,280	112,309,846	10,919,434
November	.....	1,552,000	121,677,280	111,366,390	10,310,890
December	.....	1,861,000	119,816,280	110,031,784	9,784,496
1897—January	.....	1,418,000	118,398,280	108,898,116	9,500,164
February	.....	848,000	117,550,280	108,100,232	9,450,048

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No. 54.—TREASURY NOTES OF 1890 ISSUED, RETIRED BY REDEMPTION IN SILVER DOLLARS, AND OUTSTANDING, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Issued.	Retired by redemption.	Outstanding.	Bullion in Treasury.	Dollars in Treasury.
1897—March		$419,000	$117,131,280	$107,035,303	$10,095,977
April		435,000	116,696,280	106,144,777	10,551,503
May		914,000	115,782,280	105,184,251	10,598,029
June		915,000	114,867,280	103,800,623	11,066,657
July		953,000	113,914,280	104,261,076	9,653,204
August		1,242,000	112,672,280	104,261,076	8,411,204
September		1,338,000	111,334,280	104,201,026	7,133,254
October		2,021,000	109,313,280	103,957,026	5,356,254
November		1,520,000	107,793,280	102,623,153	5,170,127
December		1,445,000	106,348,280	101,403,732	4,944,548
1898—January		817,000	105,531,280	100,497,803	5,033,477
February		862,000	104,669,280	99,911,902	4,757,378
March		1,054,000	103,615,280	98,930,461	4,684,819
April		924,000	102,691,280	98,642,528	4,048,752
May		710,000	101,981,280	97,503,425	4,477,855
June		774,000	101,207,280	97,218,982	3,988,298
July		994,000	100,213,280	97,079,691	3,133,589
August		953,000	99,260,280	95,324,638	3,935,642
September		711,000	98,549,280	95,243,752	3,305,528
October		716,000	97,833,280	93,831,933	4,001,347
November		640,000	97,193,280	92,486,603	4,706,677
December		670,000	96,523,280	91,320,434	5,202,846
1899—January		541,000	95,982,280	90,337,671	5,644,609
February		471,000	95,511,280	89,280,993	6,230,287
March		557,000	94,954,280	87,912,503	7,041,777
April		436,000	94,518,280	86,989,928	7,528,352
May		493,000	94,025,280	84,966,738	9,058,542
June		507,000	93,518,280	84,329,625	9,188,655
July		438,000	93,080,280	83,947,182	9,133,098
August		564,000	92,516,280	83,549,770	8,966,510
September		1,349,000	91,167,280	83,052,657	8,114,623
October		1,339,000	89,828,280	82,183,839	7,644,441
November		802,000	89,026,280	81,624,049	7,402,231
December		706,000	88,320,280	80,778,918	7,541,362
1900—January		449,000	87,871,280	79,625,140	8,246,140
February		673,280	87,198,000	78,270,605	8,927,395
March		1,823,000	85,375,000	74,862,618	10,512,382
April		2,746,000	82,629,000	72,709,403	9,919,597
May		3,189,000	79,440,000	71,126,896	8,313,104
June		3,413,000	76,027,000	69,873,837	6,153,163
July		2,489,000	73,538,000	69,266,686	4,271,314
August		3,150,000	70,388,000	67,873,779	2,514,221
September		2,674,000	67,714,000	64,762,028	2,951,972

No. 55.—TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE SUBTREASURY AND CLEARING HOUSE IN NEW YORK DURING EACH MONTH, FROM JULY, 1880.

Month.	Checks sent to clearing house.	Checks received from clearing house.	Balances due subtreasury.	Balances due clearing house.
1880—July	$7,321,258.30	$25,917,765.27		$18,596,506.97
August	7,446,734.73	28,782,133.30	$46,906.03	21,382,304.60
September	8,032,420.29	40,727,824.68	105,468.08	32,800,872.47
October	7,452,416.85	39,981,819.08		32,529,402.23
November	7,249,489.67	21,201,952.43	146,212.50	14,098,675.26
December	6,281,584.70	32,258,363.82	47,694.04	26,024,473.16
1881—January	6,314,294.17	26,861,820.38		20,547,526.21
February	11,901,271.88	20,385,496.47	3,908,354.85	12,392,579.44
March	7,339,707.92	30,849,241.90		23,509,533.98
April	4,162,802.18	39,433,360.97		35,270,558.79
May	5,598,979.73	28,026,511.15		22,427,531.42
June	4,030,937.00	19,642,552.81		15,611,615.81
July	7,712,418.18	33,224,135.81		25,511,717.63
August	12,066,887.20	22,550,716.21	1,354,702.11	11,838,531.12
September	9,571,313.04	42,436,882.28	64,377.61	32,929,946.85
October	10,518,934.57	41,322,740.16		30,803,805.59
November	10,003,041.31	19,158,872.98	605,283.56	9,761,115.23
December	10,672,260.43	31,855,546.95		21,183,286.52
1882—January	9,120,253.39	31,882,826.81		22,762,573.42
February	8,823,267.09	16,313,210.92	61,914.23	7,551,858.06
March	7,791,364.59	30,703,829.02		22,912,464.43
April	8,207,533.89	33,386,242.20		25,178,708.31
May	11,068,685.62	24,877,111.98	29,549.90	13,837,976.26
June	11,425,829.30	29,979,669.23	496,712.66	19,050,552.59
July	11,587,438.74	32,701,010.38	51,847.90	21,165,419.54

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No. 55.—TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE SUBTREASURY AND CLEARING HOUSE IN NEW YORK DURING EACH MONTH, FROM JULY, 1880—Continued.

Month.	Checks sent to clearing house.	Checks received from clearing house.	Balances due subtreasury.	Balances due clearing house.
1882—August	$11,989,235.62	$30,384,357.32	$111,659.85	$18,506,781.55
September	12,521,011.04	30,736,071.62	146,102.53	18,361,163.11
October	11,753,823.68	29,758,721.56	623,006.36	18,627,904.24
November	10,888,947.91	24,758,321.16	72,043.22	13,941,416.47
December	10,382,375.99	37,878,097.20		27,495,721.21
1883—January	10,072,753.84	27,014,807.10	64,914.97	17,006,968.23
February	10,118,147.30	16,334,894.33	278,069.51	6,494,816.54
March	11,551,061.55	23,876,731.25	314,619.64	12,640,289.34
April	8,064,996.50	22,326,005.53		14,261,009.03
May	11,659,331.13	29,382,432.79		17,723,101.66
June	9,390,987.30	22,150,859.38		12,759,872.08
July	9,074,257.66	23,226,978.95		14,152,721.29
August	10,524,505.70	22,462,789.27	361,242.42	12,299,525.99
September	10,096,816.27	26,136,031.46		16,039,215.19
October	10,324,684.37	23,080,314.17	380,431.75	13,136,061.55
November	9,110,773.30	25,351,265.57	7,417.90	16,247,910.17
December	9,352,506.32	26,605,052.32		17,252,546.00
1884—January	7,882,354.05	29,348,109.97	5,690.67	21,471,446.59
February	9,235,039.76	22,580,455.21	2,675.64	13,348,091.09
March	9,461,406.98	25,279,126.34		15,817,719.36
April	8,983,812.58	22,824,779.82		13,840,967.24
May	13,092,598.63	22,540,655.05	574,421.64	10,022,478.06
June	9,527,244.64	26,106,390.19		16,579,145.55
July	8,937,994.32	36,376,994.58		27,439,000.26
August	9,736,396.56	23,387,931.91	56,488.31	13,708,023.66
September	8,614,439.14	19,525,520.63		10,911,081.49
October	8,969,306.13	26,791,477.84		17,822,171.71
November	8,129,669.44	25,849,772.68		17,720,103.24
December	9,324,234.48	19,268,519.73		9,944,285.25
1885—January	7,922,161.39	29,645,250.91		21,723,089.52
February	10,374,758.06	14,424,711.58	492,493.47	4,542,446.99
March	9,420,039.39	17,810,670.04		8,390,630.65
April	7,858,113.72	22,761,776.11		14,903,662.39
May	10,777,526.63	20,643,732.71	145,302.30	10,011,508.38
June	9,355,432.99	22,344,361.39		12,988,928.40
July	10,066,644.51	23,830,804.82	12,911.10	13,777,071.41
August	9,259,193.95	17,022,142.40	38,620.67	7,801,569.12
September	12,594,235.36	19,542,363.87	150,973.51	7,099,102.02
October	13,819,131.62	20,915,227.66	843,999.03	7,940,095.07
November	9,539,233.94	14,720,003.28	273,584.22	5,454,353.56
December	10,769,312.50	21,595,770.13		10,826,457.63
1886—January	8,955,277.57	28,589,627.99		19,634,350.42
February	10,739,318.85	24,118,923.92	44,890.78	13,424,495.85
March	11,617,293.85	27,544,302.98		15,927,009.13
April	9,020,067.36	26,880,394.15		17,860,326.79
May	9,737,500.61	22,646,906.53		12,909,405.92
June	9,665,310.41	29,449,019.57	278,300.55	20,062,009.71
July	9,870,226.58	28,722,219.31		18,851,992.73
August	10,728,210.72	20,666,782.11		9,938,571.39
September	11,033,624.36	40,289,060.00		29,255,435.64
October	10,562,348.44	38,427,715.67		27,865,367.23
November	10,570,163.76	32,355,120.89		21,784,957.13
December	11,156,037.39	41,531,713.83		30,375,676.44
1887—January	8,548,894.43	27,908,891.95		19,359,997.52
February	8,873,688.51	21,644,094.52	178,360.02	12,948,766.03
March	9,282,306.75	27,862,358.57		18,580,051.82
April	7,880,116.57	25,977,634.75		18,097,518.18
May	9,039,955.26	20,258,688.61		11,218,733.35
June	9,126,355.84	27,826,621.43	3,049.55	18,703,315.14
July	8,015,851.62	27,212,414.30		19,196,562.68
August	9,248,858.76	26,433,997.75		17,185,138.99
September	9,167,233.41	42,348,851.15		33,181,617.74
October	6,498,590.29	31,822,007.57		25,323,417.28
November	4,063,142.17	16,066,465.76		12,003,323.59
December	4,994,683.48	26,749,164.40		21,754,480.92
1888—January	5,916,126.90	25,553,115.79		19,636,988.89
February	10,382,523.15	17,603,884.05	382,681.63	7,604,042.53
March	10,527,854.92	21,987,549.95		11,459,695.03
April	9,149,388.47	30,408,631.42		21,259,242.95
May	11,294,863.72	37,798,822.77		26,503,959.05
June	10,140,418.35	33,864,838.22		23,724,419.87
July	9,830,204.30	30,192,607.59		20,362,403.29
August	10,273,561.88	28,614,545.60		18,340,983.72
September	10,488,683.11	53,056,953.48		42,568,270.37
October	12,023,930.06	52,272,571.24		40,248,641.18
November	9,918,115.71	25,707,727.13		15,789,611.42
December	12,342,375.91	32,903,230.24	1,422,894.17	21,983,748.50
1889—January	13,893,325.24	39,741,346.97		25,848,021.73
February	12,591,350.12	30,592,857.29	846,064.19	18,847,571.36

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No. 55.—TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE SUBTREASURY AND CLEARING HOUSE IN NEW YORK DURING EACH MONTH, FROM JULY, 1880—Continued.

Month.	Checks sent to clearing house.	Checks received from clearing house.	Balances due subtreasury.	Balances due clearing house.
1889—March	$12,284,610.12	$33,640,692.49		$21,356,082.37
April	9,114,725.88	37,905,418.28		28,790,692.40
May	10,433,587.67	28,577,420.79		18,143,833.12
June	8,914,534.39	31,224,279.91		22,309,745.52
July	10,092,520.35	33,567,355.63		23,474,835.28
August	10,815,812.30	39,019,021.20		28,203,208.90
September	10,837,349.39	31,835,275.71		20,997,926.32
October	11,023,505.88	33,226,585.41		22,203,079.53
November	9,899,617.36	24,743,492.26		14,843,874.90
December	11,153,958.66	31,951,429.43		20,797,470.77
1890—January	9,048,455.32	36,177,804.32		27,129,349.00
February	9,526,330.32	18,020,397.17		8,494,066.85
March	11,419,301.33	32,065,422.90		20,646,121.57
April	10,539,627.16	27,869,111.99		17,329,484.83
May	11,946,677.40	21,869,115.82	$33,185.69	9,955,624.11
June	10,292,415.15	29,050,033.43		18,757,618.28
July	11,994,282.63	39,133,522.04		27,139,239.41
August	11,853,751.42	27,778,087.62		15,924,336.20
September	12,373,366.15	64,569,721.82		52,196,355.67
October	13,006,532.10	31,087,577.91		18,081,045.81
November	11,138,414.78	22,465,579.41		11,327,164.63
December	12,780,464.99	30,402,783.40		17,622,318.41
1891—January	9,690,592.79	32,296,425.01		22,605,832.22
February	9,622,421.41	22,678,822.45		13,056,401.04
March	11,604,663.62	32,486,784.43		20,882,120.81
April	9,486,266.76	24,724,064.01		15,237,797.25
May	7,668,010.80	21,026,886.09		13,358,875.29
June	9,806,284.40	34,665,475.58		24,859,191.18
July	12,736,628.26	29,919,667.46		17,183,039.20
August	11,322,335.05	21,811,463.68	277,014.70	10,766,143.33
September	10,928,834.78	30,809,121.45		19,880,286.67
October	10,988,925.54	33,251,199.39		22,262,273.85
November	9,685,924.89	23,176,574.03		13,490,649.14
December	11,522,284.61	26,938,941.24		15,416,656.63
1892—January	9,043,732.90	35,118,064.88		26,074,331.98
February	9,949,586.47	24,599,498.53		14,649,912.06
March	11,328,222.39	23,865,249.01		12,537,026.62
April	9,980,372.21	27,698,240.58		17,717,868.37
May	8,191,441.58	23,513,858.69		15,322,417.11
June	9,850,882.24	27,556,675.22		17,705,792.98
July	11,692,043.79	34,629,796.29		22,937,752.50
August	11,559,382.76	26,065,979.79		15,106,597.03
September	10,531,889.07	23,890,158.54		13,358,269.47
October	12,245,811.11	29,008,268.02		16,762,456.91
November	9,654,078.19	24,442,257.04		14,788,178.85
December	11,424,429.00	27,784,922.49		16,360,493.49
1893—January	9,978,473.74	39,334,218.72		29,355,744.98
February	10,273,017.98	26,751,432.80		16,478,414.82
March	10,750,305.93	26,490,508.58		15,740,202.65
April	9,429,445.93	32,165,104.04		22,735,658.11
May	10,119,802.48	33,095,248.82		22,975,446.34
June	12,125,169.29	29,744,356.72		17,619,187.43
July	15,902,339.68	21,301,822.24	2,556,592.67	7,956,075.23
August	1,881,836.30	4,943,694.19	103,062.35	3,164,920.24
September	1,055,524.25	16,605,529.18		15,550,004.93
October	3,952,092.02	31,693,530.69		27,741,438.67
November	8,207,669.78	24,456,961.56		16,249,291.78
December	8,815,372.45	22,424,603.99	39,062.54	13,648,294.08
1894—January	7,722,230.92	33,017,149.47		25,294,918.55
February	7,476,302.22	19,356,693.97	629,695.25	12,510,087.00
March	6,623,277.54	19,509,717.02		12,886,439.48
April	6,571,571.18	25,452,860.19		18,881,289.01
May	6,275,370.24	19,793,834.43		13,518,464.19
June	7,975,939.62	20,379,955.30	533,695.19	12,937,710.87
July	9,879,621.65	25,420,745.82		15,541,124.17
August	13,216,157.95	18,071,179.88	2,562,623.47	7,417,645.40
September	6,308,077.94	16,267,763.42	150,048.75	10,109,734.23
October	6,708,197.88	24,380,811.19		17,672,613.31
November	6,058,003.46	17,848,291.75		11,790,288.29
December	6,433,980.67	18,057,505.93		11,623,525.26
1895—January	6,503,113.94	30,978,176.94		24,475,063.00
February	5,534,708.40	16,274,106.37		10,739,397.97
March	16,060,989.36	16,830,204.43	1,233,766.36	2,002,981.43
April	10,953,209.34	23,923,683.01	241,501.64	13,211,975.31
May	6,330,245.41	19,963,443.78		13,633,198.37
June	6,277,243.46	16,687,081.19	20,701.30	10,430,539.03
July	8,472,433.17	25,391,457.64		16,919,024.47
August	7,297,287.71	18,400,014.57		11,102,726.86
September	8,530,491.53	14,248,176.49	240,804.20	5,958,489.16

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No. 55.—TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE SUBTREASURY AND CLEARING HOUSE IN NEW YORK DURING EACH MONTH, FROM JULY, 1880—Continued.

Month.	Checks sent to clearing house.	Checks received from clearing house.	Balances due subtreasury.	Balances due clearing house.
1895—October	$9,717,241.20	$22,756,865.43	$19,038.45	$13,058,662.68
November	7,151,071.14	16,953,644.64		9,802,573.50
December	8,427,679.95	18,898,002.76		10,470,322.81
1896—January	7,433,301.21	32,516,004.85		25,082,703.64
February	8,589,998.19	23,057,302.06		14,467,303.87
March	8,288,894.19	16,034,459.91		7,745,565.72
April	6,596,175.83	24,070,236.35		17,474,060.52
May	6,355,425.64	21,374,603.04		15,019,177.40
June	6,304,433.66	20,049,279.26		13,744,845.60
July	10,195,047.52	28,306,590.22		18,111,542.70
August	11,198,162.53	20,328,073.63	479,413.88	9,609,324.98
September	9,335,484.24	22,173,994.55	370,625.74	13,209,136.05
October	15,634,665.17	25,572,863.60	1,316,764.78	11,254,963.21
November	11,111,163.22	23,034,321.84	350,766.92	12,273,925.54
December	14,224,516.33	22,280,135.87	1,143,980.80	9,199,600.34
1897—January	12,241,179.33	35,599,831.00	219,742.58	23,578,394.25
February	11,950,116.61	20,543,287.08	600,030.22	9,193,200.69
March	9,582,136.53	21,316,565.70		11,734,429.17
April	8,088,623.04	27,556,642.93		19,468,019.89
May	7,733,129.47	24,403,098.79		16,669,969.32
June	8,592,301.09	21,529,445.74		12,937,144.65
July	11,413,034.66	30,245,153.02	318,618.71	19,150,737.07
August	9,599,221.32	23,688,678.07	20,792.45	14,110,249.20
September	9,878,051.51	17,982,751.97	118,338.74	8,223,039.20
October	9,378,199.53	25,239,714.81		15,861,515.28
November	7,324,827.36	21,889,838.51		14,565,011.15
December	21,934,834.82	32,722,727.87	7,677,739.23	18,465,632.28
1898—January	16,884,185.86	36,226,949.27	7,282,565.74	26,625,329.15
February	16,028,499.87	20,648,392.09	4,415,981.40	9,035,873.62
March	12,768,808.99	22,457,538.14	1,992,718.86	11,681,448.01
April	17,253,505.44	31,652,853.70	2,546,058.68	16,945,406.94
May	8,248,475.83	23,997,167.10	41,853.99	15,790,545.26
June	8,107,996.83	27,520,885.76	7,163.35	19,420,052.28
July	26,885,820.61	39,032,417.38	1,121,936.28	13,268,533.05
August	14,521,789.77	31,398,860.52		16,877,070.75
September	11,573,848.18	27,167,484.99	441,258.96	16,034,895.77
October	8,410,838.76	42,479,126.98		34,068,288.22
November	12,056,556.33	26,853,575.76		14,797,019.43
December	14,598,582.85	29,308,703.33	413,030.72	15,123,151.20
1899—January	16,080,014.53	50,806,422.88	132,929.53	34,859,337.88
February	16,866,513.43	28,769,844.05	1,037,436.64	12,940,677.26
March	21,989,847.49	27,189,345.52	6,370,710.01	11,570,208.04
April	13,750,145.14	31,565,656.09		17,815,510.95
May	12,444,321.09	49,049,269.61		36,604,948.52
June	14,490,707.28	27,132,085.03	55,454.92	12,696,832.67
July	20,063,951.00	33,931,438.23	234,257.16	14,101,744.39
August	16,272,756.67	31,277,960.28	51,239.03	15,056,442.64
September	15,256,156.16	24,900,285.20	660,304.43	10,304,433.47
October	21,935,137.30	39,450,076.44	475,893.75	17,990,832.89
November	17,733,963.81	36,680,541.48	696,400.56	19,642,978.23
December	16,084,041.51	33,226,979.67	643,102.97	17,786,041.13
1900—January	6,887,638.26	40,017,881.27		33,130,243.01
February	16,864,457.09	26,835,485.91	2,373,218.96	12,344,247.78
March	16,951,605.31	30,717,942.00	508,135.63	14,274,472.32
April	14,837,015.53	47,749,468.43		32,912,452.90
May	13,661,875.73	34,224,285.77		20,562,410.04
June	14,015,804.53	31,795,373.21		17,779,568.68
July	16,980,439.45	40,717,247.55		23,736,808.10
August	17,691,141.32	52,774,626.33		35,083,485.01
September	18,611,973.88	35,791,749.99	434,949.13	17,614,725.24

No. 56.—AMOUNT OF EACH KIND OF MONEY USED IN SETTLEMENT OF CLEARING-HOUSE BALANCES AGAINST THE SUBTREASURY IN NEW YORK DURING EACH MONTH, FROM SEPTEMBER, 1880.

Month.	Gold coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Total.
1880—September	$21,205,000	$2,090,872			$5,740,100	$29,035,972
October	22,825,000	1,114,402			5,244,600	29,184,002
November	8,605,000	508,675			3,001,200	12,114,875
December	18,370,000	434,473			3,951,500	22,755,973
1881—January	15,130,000	352,526			2,684,000	18,166,526
February	8,215,000	237,579			2,672,500	11,125,079
March	16,430,000	829,534			3,955,200	21,214,734
April	29,145,000	365,559			3,436,000	32,946,559

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No. 56.—AMOUNT OF EACH KIND OF MONEY USED IN SETTLEMENT OF CLEARING-HOUSE BALANCES AGAINST THE SUBTREASURY IN NEW YORK, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Gold coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Total.
1881—May	$16,590,000	$382,531	.....	.....	$3,238,000	$20,210,531
June	9,875,000	351,616	.....	.....	3,779,000	14,005,616
July	18,420,000	346,718	.....	.....	4,902,300	23,669,018
August	5,870,000	343,531	.....	.....	4,706,000	10,919,531
September	22,040,000	269,947	.....	.....	7,360,000	29,669,947
October	21,305,000	303,806	.....	.....	7,745,200	29,354,006
November	8,640,000	211,115	.....	.....	265,000	9,116,115
December	18,240,000	373,287	.....	.....	310,000	18,923,287
1882—January	21,570,000	347,573	.....	.....	115,000	22,032,573
February	5,160,000	336,858	.....	.....	275,000	5,771,858
March	21,240,000	417,464	.....	.....	220,000	21,877,464
April	22,575,000	313,708	.....	.....	750,000	23,638,708
May	12,180,000	282,976	.....	.....	245,000	12,707,976
June	16,390,000	290,553	.....	.....	190,000	16,870,553
July	18,400,000	480,420	.....	.....	1,615,000	20,495,420
August	10,855,000	426,782	.....	.....	5,530,000	16,811,782
September	8,430,000	1,381,163	.....	.....	6,856,000	16,667,163
October	3,540,000	1,213,904	.....	$12,504,000	740,000	17,997,904
November	.....	94,416	.....	13,847,000	.....	13,941,416
December	.....	18,721	.....	27,477,000	.....	27,495,721
1883—January	.....	12,968	.....	16,994,000	.....	17,006,968
February	.....	9,817	.....	6,485,000	.....	6,494,817
March	.....	13,289	.....	12,627,000	.....	12,640,289
April	.....	12,009	.....	14,249,000	.....	14,261,009
May	.....	16,102	.....	17,707,000	.....	17,723,102
June	.....	12,872	.....	12,747,000	.....	12,759,872
July	.....	13,721	.....	14,139,000	.....	14,152,721
August	.....	100,526	.....	12,199,000	.....	12,299,526
September	.....	73,215	.....	15,966,000	.....	16,039,215
October	.....	57,062	.....	13,079,000	.....	13,136,062
November	.....	10,910	.....	16,237,000	.....	16,247,910
December	.....	15,546	.....	17,237,000	.....	17,252,546
1884—January	.....	15,447	.....	21,456,000	.....	21,471,447
February	.....	15,091	.....	13,333,000	.....	13,348,091
March	.....	40,719	.....	15,777,000	.....	15,817,719
April	.....	170,967	.....	13,670,000	.....	13,840,967
May	.....	157,478	.....	9,865,000	.....	10,022,478
June	.....	209,146	.....	16,370,000	.....	16,579,146
July	.....	224,000	.....	27,215,000	.....	27,439,000
August	.....	4,328,024	.....	9,380,000	.....	13,708,024
September	.....	5,711,081	.....	5,200,000	.....	10,911,081
October	.....	8,822,172	.....	9,000,000	.....	17,822,172
November	.....	8,420,103	.....	9,300,000	.....	17,720,103
December	.....	2,444,285	.....	7,500,000	.....	9,944,285
1885—January	.....	233,090	.....	21,490,000	.....	21,723,090
February	.....	242,447	.....	4,200,000	100,000	4,542,447
March	.....	180,631	.....	8,210,000	.....	8,390,631
April	.....	158,662	.....	14,745,000	.....	14,903,662
May	.....	134,508	.....	9,877,000	.....	10,011,508
June	.....	11,133,928	.....	1,855,000	.....	12,988,928
July	.....	6,576,071	.....	7,201,000	.....	13,777,071
August	260,000	200,569	.....	7,341,000	.....	7,801,569
September	.....	155,102	.....	6,944,000	.....	7,099,102
October	.....	120,095	.....	7,820,000	.....	7,940,095
November	.....	114,354	.....	5,340,000	.....	5,454,354
December	.....	176,458	.....	10,650,000	.....	10,826,458
1886—January	.....	170,350	.....	19,464,000	.....	19,634,350
February	.....	13,424,496	.....	.....	.....	13,424,496
March	.....	15,927,009	.....	.....	.....	15,927,009
April	.....	17,860,327	.....	.....	.....	17,860,327
May	.....	12,909,406	.....	.....	.....	12,909,406
June	.....	20,062,010	.....	.....	.....	20,062,010
July	.....	18,851,993	.....	.....	.....	18,851,993
August	.....	2,843,571	.....	7,095,000	.....	9,938,571
September	.....	160,436	.....	29,095,000	.....	29,255,436
October	.....	170,367	.....	27,695,000	.....	27,865,367
November	.....	179,957	.....	21,605,000	.....	21,784,957
December	.....	175,676	.....	30,200,000	.....	30,375,676
1887—January	.....	164,998	.....	19,195,000	.....	19,359,998
February	.....	168,766	.....	12,780,000	.....	12,948,766
March	.....	225,052	.....	18,355,000	.....	18,580,052
April	.....	232,518	.....	17,865,000	.....	18,097,518
May	.....	188,733	.....	11,030,000	.....	11,218,733
June	.....	198,315	.....	18,505,000	.....	18,703,315
July	.....	208,563	.....	18,988,000	.....	19,196,563
August	.....	175,139	.....	17,010,000	.....	17,185,139
September	.....	201,618	.....	32,980,000	.....	33,181,618
October	.....	193,417	.....	25,130,000	.....	25,323,417
November	.....	179,324	.....	11,824,000	.....	12,003,324
December	.....	160,481	.....	21,594,000	.....	21,754,481

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No. 56.—AMOUNT OF EACH KIND OF MONEY USED IN SETTLEMENT OF CLEARING-HOUSE BALANCES AGAINST THE SUBTREASURY IN NEW YORK, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Gold coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Total.
1888—January		$184,489		$19,452,500		$19,636,989
February		122,543		7,481,500		7,604,043
March		170,195		11,289,500		11,459,695
April		200,743		21,058,500		21,259,243
May		191,959		26,312,000		26,503,959
June		206,420		23,518,000		23,724,420
July		187,403		20,175,000		20,362,403
August		196,984		18,144,000		18,340,984
September		175,270		42,393,000		42,568,270
October		183,641		40,065,000		40,248,641
November		174,611		15,615,000		15,789,611
December		173,749		21,810,000		21,983,749
1889—January		176,022		25,672,000		25,848,022
February		155,571		18,692,000		18,847,571
March		187,082		21,169,000		21,356,082
April		168,692		28,622,000		28,790,692
May		148,833		17,995,000		18,143,833
June		146,746		22,163,000		22,309,746
July		154,835		23,320,000		23,474,835
August		154,209		28,049,000		28,203,209
September		136,926		20,861,000		20,997,926
October		73,580		22,129,500		22,203,080
November		138,875		14,705,000		14,843,875
December		144,471		20,653,000		20,797,471
1890—January		145,349		26,984,000		27,129,349
February		112,067		8,382,000		8,494,067
March		1,388,122		19,258,000		20,646,122
April		156,485		17,173,000		17,329,485
May		144,624		9,811,000		9,955,624
June		142,618		18,615,000		18,757,618
July		143,239		26,996,000		27,139,239
August		144,536	$291,800	15,488,000		15,924,336
September		48,856	4,296,000	47,851,500		52,196,356
October		49,446	3,293,600	14,738,000		18,081,046
November		62,265	3,737,900	7,527,000		11,327,165
December		15,528	2,304,890	15,301,900		17,622,318
1891—January		2,722	3,665,210	18,937,900		22,605,832
February		281,196	2,721,730	9,999,900	$53,575	13,056,401
March		473,206	2,539,705	17,863,000	6,210	20,882,121
April		101,186	2,177,146	12,958,000	1,465	15,237,797
May		1,201,140	1,897,190	10,260,000	545	13,358,875
June		5,556,416	5,032,775	14,270,000		24,859,191
July		6,302,199	5,578,840	5,302,000		17,183,039
August		3,268,188	4,462,955	3,035,000		10,766,143
September		7,714,207	5,241,080	6,925,000		19,880,287
October		4,649,224	4,881,050	12,732,000		22,262,274
November		2,760,239	2,682,410	8,048,000		13,490,649
December		1,969,387	3,159,270	10,288,000		15,416,657
1892—January		2,508,112	3,679,220	19,887,000		26,074,332
February		4,958,197	4,711,715	4,980,000		14,649,912
March		4,017,422	4,276,605	4,243,000		12,537,027
April		4,403,118	3,671,750	9,643,000		17,717,868
May		1,866,698	4,991,719	8,464,000		15,322,417
June		3,466,673	10,490,120	3,749,000		17,705,793
July		6,813,078	14,917,675	1,207,000		22,937,753
August		2,990,092	12,116,505			15,106,597
September		7,600,314	5,757,955			13,358,269
October		6,460,037	8,353,420	1,949,000		16,762,457
November		4,410,704	6,621,475	3,756,000		14,788,179
December		7,382,093	8,978,400			16,360,493
1893—January		12,827,950	12,856,795	3,671,000		29,355,745
February		1,121,525	15,356,890			16,478,415
March		5,271,933	10,468,270			15,740,203
April		16,440,088	6,295,570			22,735,658
May		16,928,211	6,047,235			22,975,446
June		12,750,040	4,869,147			17,619,187
July	$4,940,000	1,968,450	1,047,625			7,956,075
August	2,475,000	98,140	591,780			3,164,920
September	15,395,000	149,765	5,240			15,550,005
October	27,645,000	41,384	55,055			27,741,439
November	15,150,000	967,252	132,040			16,249,292
December	13,570,000	13,729	64,565			13,648,294
1894—January	19,015,000	3,336,919	2,943,000			25,294,919
February	275,000	11,204,102	1,030,985			12,510,087
March		10,295,129	2,591,310			12,886,439
April		13,988,464	4,892,825			18,881,289
May		13,195,114	323,350			13,518,464
June		12,914,123	23,588			12,937,711
July		15,173,678	367,446			15,541,124
August		7,398,085	19,560			7,417,645

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No. 56.—AMOUNT OF EACH KIND OF MONEY USED IN SETTLEMENT OF CLEARING-HOUSE BALANCES AGAINST THE SUBTREASURY IN NEW YORK, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Gold coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Total.
1894—September		$10,090,104	$19,630			$10,109,734
October		17,647,123	25,490			17,672,613
November		11,768,108	22,180			11,790,288
December		11,612,625	10,900			11,623,525
1895—January		24,475,063				24,475,063
February		10,739,397				10,739,397
March		2,002,981				2,002,981
April		13,211,975				13,211,975
May		13,633,198				13,633,198
June		10,430,539				10,430,539
July		16,919,024				16,919,024
August		11,102,727				11,102,727
September		5,958,489				5,958,489
October		13,058,663				13,058,663
November		9,802,573				9,802,573
December		10,470,323				10,470,323
1896—January		25,082,704				25,082,704
February		14,467,304				14,467,304
March		7,745,565				7,745,565
April		17,474,061				17,474,061
May		15,019,177				15,019,177
June		13,744,846				13,744,846
July		18,111,543				18,111,543
August		9,609,325				9,609,325
September		13,209,136				13,209,136
October		11,254,963				11,254,963
November		12,273,926				12,273,926
December		9,199,600				9,199,600
1897—January		22,232,327	1,346,067			23,578,394
February		4,461,729	4,731,472			9,193,201
March		4,531,170	7,203,260			11,734,430
April		11,765,000	7,703,020			19,468,020
May		16,669,969				16,669,969
June		12,937,145				12,937,145
July		19,150,737				19,150,737
August		14,110,249				14,110,249
September		8,223,039				8,223,039
October		15,861,515				15,861,515
November		14,565,011				14,565,011
December		18,465,632				18,465,632
1898—January		26,625,329				26,625,329
February		9,035,874				9,035,874
March		11,681,448				11,681,448
April	$10,700,000	6,245,407				16,945,407
May	15,300,000	490,545				15,790,545
June	12,180,000	7,240,052				19,420,052
July	11,070,000	2,148,533	50,000			13,268,533
August	15,340,000	1,537,071				16,877,071
September	15,660,000	374,896				16,034,896
October	33,845,000	223,288				34,068,288
November	14,675,000	122,019				14,797,019
December	14,890,000	233,151				15,123,151
1899—January	34,620,000	239,338				34,859,338
February	12,746,000	194,677				12,940,677
March	11,365,000	205,208				11,570,208
April	17,585,000	230,511				17,815,511
May	36,350,000	254,949				36,604,949
June	12,455,000	241,833				12,696,833
July	13,890,000	211,744				14,101,744
August	14,835,000	221,443				15,056,443
September	7,515,000	110,933		$2,678,500		10,304,433
October		407,913		17,582,920		17,990,833
November		5,478		19,637,500		19,642,978
December		6,041		17,780,000		17,786,041
1900—January		2,170,143		30,960,100		33,130,243
February		82,248		12,262,000		12,344,248
March		23,472		14,251,000		14,274,472
April		19,453		32,893,000		32,912,453
May		17,410		20,545,000		20,562,410
June		15,569		17,764,000		17,779,569
July		18,808		23,718,000		23,736,808
August		23,485		35,060,000		35,083,485
September		17,725		17,597,000		17,614,725

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No. 57.—MONTHLY RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH KIND OF MONEY RECEIVED, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Receipts.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1878—June	$6,065,828	5.4	0.1	1.8	.....	60.1	32.6
July	8,201,698	4.6	0.1	1.2	.....	65.0	29.1
August	10,249,459	4.3	0.3	0.9	.....	71.0	23.5
September	9,199,455	4.7	0.3	1.3	.....	75.1	18.6
October	8,387,976	5.2	0.4	1.2	.....	64.6	28.6
November	6,824,556	5.9	0.3	1.5	.....	63.7	28.5
December	6,264,674	60.3	0.3	1.4	.....	13.1	24.9
1879—January	7,659,000	6.1	0.1	69.5	.....	3.9	20.4
February	8,236,000	2.2	0.3	90.9	.....	0.5	6.1
March	9,339,000	0.6	0.2	96.4	.....	0.1	2.7
April	8,190,000	1.3	0.1	95.1	.....	0.2	3.3
May	7,584,000	0.9	0.2	94.1	.....	0.1	4.7
June	7,208,000	0.6	0.2	93.0	.....	.....	6.2
July	9,335,000	0.3	0.1	84.5	.....	.....	15.1
August	10,565,000	0.4	0.3	80.7	.....	.....	18.6
September	11,472,000	0.5	0.2	78.5	.....	.....	20.8
October	10,979,000	19.5	0.1	58.6	.....	.....	21.8
November	8,467,000	46.4	0.2	24.1	.....	1.9	27.4
December	8,175,000	66.9	0.2	9.5	.....	.....	23.4
1880—January	11,969,000	68.3	0.2	15.0	.....	.....	16.5
February	12,258,000	63.2	0.1	14.9	.....	.....	21.8
March	14,477,000	69.0	0.1	6.0	.....	.....	24.9
April	11,818,000	62.2	0.1	8.0	.....	.....	29.7
May	9,852,000	52.1	0.2	20.6	.....	.....	27.1
June	10,701,000	48.8	0.1	18.2	.....	.....	32.9
July	13,301,000	57.7	0.1	10.8	.....	.....	31.4
August	14,403,000	55.9	0.1	6.2	.....	.....	37.8
September	12,859,000	49.9	0.1	5.4	.....	.....	44.6
October	10,575,000	42.4	0.1	5.6	.....	.....	51.9
November	9,081,000	45.0	0.1	4.9	.....	.....	50.0
December	9,234,000	46.2	0.2	5.8	.....	.....	47.8
1881—January	10,573,000	47.5	0.1	7.3	.....	.....	45.1
February	11,221,000	44.5	0.1	11.3	.....	.....	44.1
March	13,196,000	47.6	0.1	5.2	.....	.....	47.1
April	11,684,000	44.5	0.1	3.9	.....	.....	51.5
May	11,051,000	45.9	0.1	3.1	.....	.....	50.9
June	11,013,000	39.3	0.1	3.6	.....	.....	57.0
July	12,082,000	38.8	0.1	3.2	.....	.....	57.9
August	15,206,000	43.5	0.1	3.6	.....	.....	52.8
September	14,108,000	37.1	0.1	2.1	.....	.....	60.7
October	13,019,000	35.8	0.1	2.0	.....	.....	62.1
November	9,718,000	62.9	0.1	3.2	.....	.....	33.8
December	10,973,000	77.1	0.1	4.1	.....	.....	18.7
1882—January	13,393,000	72.9	0.1	6.7	.....	.....	20.3
February	13,589,000	66.5	0.1	8.6	.....	.....	24.8
March	14,000,000	75.6	0.1	4.5	.....	.....	19.8
April	10,528,000	73.5	0.2	4.1	.....	.....	22.2
May	11,986,000	70.7	0.2	5.7	.....	.....	23.4
June	11,434,000	68.7	0.1	7.8	.....	.....	23.4
July	13,730,000	66.5	0.1	8.6	.....	.....	24.8
August	16,487,000	46.1	0.1	5.6	.....	.....	48.2
September	14,695,000	38.8	0.1	5.6	.....	.....	55.5
October	13,101,000	18.2	0.1	7.4	.....	42.2	32.1
November	9,939,000	10.3	0.1	9.5	.....	63.9	16.2
December	10,381,000	5.3	0.1	6.8	.....	69.1	18.7
1883—January	12,574,000	4.2	0.1	7.9	.....	72.1	15.7
February	12,194,000	3.9	0.1	5.0	.....	75.1	15.9
March	12,435,000	6.5	0.1	6.6	.....	73.7	13.1
April	9,199,000	10.8	0.1	5.9	.....	65.5	17.7
May	8,155,000	4.7	0.1	6.9	.....	62.2	26.1
June	13,630,000	3.3	0.1	7.0	.....	69.4	20.2
July	14,609,000	2.3	0.1	5.5	.....	79.1	13.0
August	13,290,000	2.7	0.1	6.0	.....	73.2	18.0
September	12,050,000	3.2	0.1	5.0	.....	77.8	13.9
October	11,616,000	2.9	0.1	4.8	.....	75.8	16.4
November	8,928,000	3.1	0.1	6.7	.....	67.6	22.5
December	9,338,000	2.8	0.1	6.4	.....	71.3	19.4
1884 January	11,768,000	2.4	0.1	7.6	.....	66.2	23.7
February	12,069,000	2.1	0.1	8.3	.....	67.5	22.0
March	11,447,000	1.8	0.1	11.0	.....	60.7	26.4
April	9,850,000	2.5	0.1	13.7	.....	56.9	26.8
May	9,289,000	3.3	0.1	14.8	.....	46.5	35.3
June	9,459,000	3.1	0.1	21.2	.....	40.0	35.6
July	13,111,000	1.6	0.1	17.8	.....	48.1	32.4
August	12,828,000	1.3	0.1	21.9	.....	44.4	32.3
September	11,992,000	1.6	0.1	34.5	.....	32.4	31.4
October	10,369,000	1.8	0.1	42.4	.....	23.6	32.1
November	7,717,000	1.9	0.1	37.5	.....	18.3	42.2

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No. 57.—MONTHLY RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH KIND OF MONEY RECEIVED, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Receipts.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1884—December	$8,087,000	1.7	0.1	36.3	.....	17.9	44.0
1885—January	10,306,000	1.1	0.1	31.7	.....	26.6	40.5
February	10,461,000	0.8	0.1	35.4	.....	31.4	32.3
March	11,281,000	0.7	0.1	25.0	.....	39.7	34.5
April	9,983,000	0.9	0.1	19.6	.....	38.1	41.3
May	9,523,000	0.7	0.1	18.8	.....	43.0	37.4
June	9,644,000	0.7	0.2	33.3	.....	32.5	33.3
July	11,821,000	0.7	0.2	46.7	.....	28.8	23.6
August	12,700,000	0.6	0.3	38.2	.....	47.4	13.5
September	12,167,000	0.7	0.3	25.8	.....	63.4	9.8
October	10,771,000	0.8	0.2	16.9	.....	70.8	11.3
November	8,730,000	0.9	0.4	28.4	.....	56.9	13.4
December	9,935,000	0.7	0.3	24.7	.....	60.5	13.8
1886—January	10,929,000	0.6	0.3	31.0	.....	53.3	14.8
February	11,704,000	0.4	0.2	47.3	.....	43.3	8.8
March	12,512,000	0.6	0.3	58.4	.....	31.5	9.2
April	10,442,000	1.0	0.3	66.2	.....	20.2	12.3
May	9,029,000	0.8	0.3	71.4	.....	12.2	15.3
June	11,887,000	0.7	0.2	81.7	.....	4.8	12.6
July	12,606,000	0.7	0.3	84.8	.....	2.9	11.3
August	14,834,000	0.7	0.4	73.5	.....	16.5	8.9
September	12,944,000	0.6	0.3	22.5	.....	67.3	9.3
October	11,583,000	0.7	0.3	16.2	.....	70.8	12.0
November	10,175,000	1.1	0.3	17.1	.....	69.3	12.2
December	10,546,000	1.2	0.3	16.3	.....	66.7	15.5
1887—January	11,808,000	0.9	0.4	14.7	.....	67.8	16.2
February	13,112,000	0.4	0.2	15.1	.....	74.2	10.1
March	14,212,000	0.8	0.3	13.0	.....	74.5	11.4
April	11,556,000	1.1	0.3	13.6	.....	71.6	13.4
May	10,900,000	1.0	0.4	12.1	.....	72.4	14.1
June	11,840,000	1.3	0.3	13.8	.....	72.6	12.0
July	12,714,000	1.4	0.4	11.6	.....	76.2	10.4
August	15,612,000	0.8	0.2	10.3	.....	79.9	8.8
September	13,833,000	1.1	0.2	10.4	.....	79.9	8.4
October	12,392,000	1.2	0.3	11.3	.....	78.1	9.1
November	10,187,000	1.2	0.5	12.1	.....	75.4	10.8
December	9,789,000	1.1	0.4	12.7	.....	74.8	11.0
1888—January	13,509,000	0.7	0.3	10.4	.....	77.6	11.0
February	13,159,000	0.6	0.2	13.1	.....	75.8	10.3
March	11,050,000	0.6	0.4	11.1	.....	78.7	9.2
April	11,176,000	0.7	0.3	13.4	.....	73.1	12.5
May	9,990,000	0.9	0.4	13.0	.....	69.6	16.1
June	10,996,484	0.7	0.3	11.1	.....	73.5	14.4
July	14,163,486	0.4	0.2	8.1	.....	83.0	8.3
August	13,860,960	0.5	0.1	6.3	.....	87.6	5.5
September	12,138,688	0.4	0.2	5.9	.....	89.1	4.4
October	11,978,438	0.4	0.2	6.3	.....	89.5	3.6
November	9,610,437	0.3	0.2	6.9	.....	87.2	5.4
December	10,966,445	0.2	0.2	9.2	.....	86.3	4.1
1889—January	14,037,625	0.1	0.1	10.6	.....	83.0	6.2
February	12,954,630	0.1	0.1	9.4	.....	85.1	5.3
March	13,422,511	0.1	0.1	9.2	.....	87.5	3.1
April	11,962,153	0.1	0.1	8.3	.....	88.8	2.7
May	11,096,791	0.2	0.1	12.3	.....	81.5	5.9
June	10,697,716	0.1	0.1	18.8	.....	74.5	6.5
July	13,791,000	0.1	0.1	10.4	.....	85.6	3.8
August	13,324,514	0.2	0.1	10.3	.....	86.5	2.9
September	12,015,653	0.2	0.1	7.9	.....	89.7	2.1
October	12,201,906	0.1	0.1	7.3	.....	90.5	2.0
November	11,175,885	0.2	0.1	5.8	.....	92.6	1.3
December	10,997,977	0.2	0.1	5.3	.....	92.4	2.0
1890—January	15,223,480	0.1	0.0	4.6	.....	92.5	2.8
February	13,838,075	0.1	0.1	3.0	.....	95.0	1.8
March	12,569,867	0.1	0.1	2.7	.....	95.7	1.4
April	13,617,857	0.2	0.1	2.7	.....	95.4	1.6
May	10,671,516	0.2	0.1	3.6	.....	93.6	2.5
June	14,492,128	0.1	0.0	2.7	.....	94.5	2.7
July	17,173,016	0.1	0.1	2.5	.....	95.3	2.0
August	12,978,335	0.1	0.0	3.0	3.5	91.7	1.7
September	15,767,331	0.1	0.1	1.9	11.0	85.5	1.4
October	16,093,061	0.2	0.0	2.1	15.5	80.9	1.3
November	10,154,328	0.3	0.1	2.9	14.6	80.4	1.7
December	10,704,055	0.3	0.1	3.0	6.9	87.8	1.9
1891—January	16,794,456	0.1	0.0	4.1	5.2	88.5	2.1
February	12,280,373	0.1	0.0	5.0	7.3	81.0	6.6
March	10,520,414	0.2	0.0	6.0	12.4	64.9	16.5
April	7,711,917	0.2	0.0	7.2	25.6	47.0	20.0
May	7,449,775	0.2	0.0	15.0	30.2	27.8	26.8
June	9,131,418	0.2	0.0	44.6	28.9	12.3	14.0

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No. 57.—MONTHLY RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH KIND OF MONEY RECEIVED, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Receipts.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1891—July	$11,303,169	0.2	0.0	49.0	27.4	14.9	8.5
August	10,460,330	0.2	0.0	50.5	31.5	12.6	5.2
September	9,961,740	0.1	0.1	55.3	28.4	11.7	4.4
October	9,337,291	0.2	0.0	44.0	31.6	19.8	4.4
November	8,502,785	0.1	0.0	31.3	22.3	43.5	2.8
December	9,314,666	0.1	0.0	14.8	16.7	65.3	3.1
1892—January	11,960,445	0.1	0.0	15.0	14.5	66.1	4.3
February	11,628,815	0.1	0.0	36.2	28.6	25.8	9.3
March	10,871,923	0.1	0.0	42.5	33.0	18.7	5.7
April	8,879,912	0.2	0.0	46.4	31.6	14.9	6.9
May	8,103,436	0.1	0.0	40.6	36.4	9.9	13.0
June	9,591,270	0.2	0.0	26.8	49.1	8.0	15.9
July	12,295,908	0.1	0.0	28.4	42.2	13.8	15.5
August	13,175,485	0.0	0.0	25.6	51.9	12.1	10.4
September	11,335,347	0.0	0.0	45.8	39.7	3.6	10.9
October	10,341,120	0.1	0.0	51.9	35.0	6.6	6.4
November	9,951,385	0.1	0.0	52.8	33.0	7.8	6.3
December	10,570,853	0.0	0.0	46.4	40.0	4.4	9.2
1893—January	15,291,892	0.0	0.0	42.1	33.2	8.9	15.8
February	12,439,280	0.0	0.0	33.3	36.8	9.2	20.7
March	2,805,673	0.0	0.0	28.0	48.5	7.8	15.7
April	2,717,539	0.1	0.0	41.0	32.7	2.9	23.3
May	9,967,707	0.1	0.0	26.2	35.9	0.0	37.8
June	9,337,798	0.0	0.0	53.0	35.0	0.0	12.0
July	10,220,733	12.5	0.0	55.6	15.0	4.6	12.3
August	8,188,032	47.4	0.3	37.6	5.3	4.3	5.1
September	7,964,839	58.1	0.2	16.3	6.2	1.7	17.5
October	7,537,386	37.6	0.1	20.7	10.2	0.1	31.3
November	6,312,807	31.0	0.1	16.3	6.4	0.4	45.8
December	5,645,908	28.0	0.1	11.6	8.1	1.1	51.1
1894—January	8,315,531	17.0	0.1	11.2	11.8	0.6	59.3
February	7,424,084	7.2	0.1	20.5	15.5	0.5	56.2
March	7,448,479	3.8	0.1	31.4	15.2	0.1	49.4
April	6,732,696	2.8	0.1	21.9	9.6	0.0	65.6
May	6,238,234	2.3	0.1	9.6	7.0	0.0	81.0
June	5,181,179	1.9	0.1	6.8	7.6	0.0	83.6
July	6,175,379	0.0	0.1	23.4	17.1	0.0	59.4
August	8,723,031	0.5	0.1	29.6	21.9	0.0	47.9
September	9,692,868	0.1	0.1	44.5	31.8	0.0	23.5
October	8,228,744	0.0	0.1	58.9	14.0	0.0	27.0
November	6,769,608	0.0	0.1	55.0	13.1	0.0	31.8
December	7,432,396	0.4	0.1	54.4	6.2	0.0	38.9
1895—January	12,817,827	0.7	0.1	53.6	5.0	0.0	40.6
February	9,341,674	0.3	0.0	63.1	5.2	0.0	31.4
March	9,798,083	0.2	0.0	67.0	2.1	0.0	30.7
April	8,824,715	0.1	0.1	60.6	3.4	0.0	35.8
May	8,104,095	0.1	0.1	54.8	8.7	0.0	36.3
June	7,510,041	0.1	0.1	60.2	3.4	0.0	36.2
July	10,633,052	0.2	0.1	67.1	1.9	0.2	30.5
August	10,296,684	0.0	0.1	72.4	2.1	0.0	25.4
September	9,756,439	0.0	0.0	78.1	1.7	0.0	20.2
October	9,299,368	0.1	0.1	74.8	1.0	0.0	24.0
November	7,703,376	0.0	0.0	73.4	1.0	0.0	25.6
December	8,819,874	0.0	0.0	68.6	1.8	0.0	29.6
1896—January	10,424,267	0.0	0.0	47.4	2.7	0.0	49.9
February	10,077,426	0.0	0.0	53.4	2.8	0.0	43.8
March	9,319,874	0.0	0.0	65.4	1.3	0.0	33.3
April	7,583,921	0.0	0.0	62.7	0.7	0.0	36.6
May	7,359,996	0.3	0.0	50.1	0.8	0.0	48.8
June	7,213,357	0.0	0.0	40.0	1.3	0.0	58.7
July	8,258,485	0.0	0.0	53.1	0.7	0.0	46.2
August	8,449,638	0.0	0.0	70.4	0.6	0.0	29.0
September	7,618,849	0.0	0.0	73.8	0.4	0.0	25.8
October	7,163,489	0.2	0.0	65.4	0.4	0.0	34.0
November	6,645,832	3.7	0.0	56.8	0.4	0.0	39.1
December	7,283,820	0.0	0.0	56.7	0.7	0.0	42.6
1897—January	7,704,500	0.0	0.0	42.6	9.2	0.0	48.2
February	8,359,683	0.0	0.0	36.2	20.2	0.0	43.6
March	17,579,640	0.0	0.0	51.7	27.5	0.1	20.7
April	17,711,324	0.3	0.0	48.0	28.8	0.0	22.9
May	9,092,278	0.0	0.0	46.3	13.6	0.0	40.1
June	14,689,699	0.0	0.0	61.6	6.2	0.0	32.2
July	12,299,463	0.6	0.0	68.8	2.7	0.0	27.9
August	5,197,107	0.4	0.1	62.2	1.7	0.0	35.6
September	5,354,059	0.8	0.1	66.9	1.8	0.0	30.4
October	6,792,041	3.6	0.0	67.8	0.8	0.0	27.8
November	6,926,307	5.0	0.0	63.0	1.7	0.0	30.3
December	7,880,299	9.7	0.0	60.0	0.8	0.0	29.5
1898—January	10,463,456	6.8	0.0	54.1	1.2	0.0	37.9

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No. 57.—MONTHLY RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH KIND OF MONEY RECEIVED, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Receipts.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1898—February	$10,602,373	6.1	0.0	63.6	1.2	0.0	29.1
March	10,577,859	17.6	0.0	60.9	0.3	0.0	21.2
April	9,164,193	52.7	0.0	33.9	0.4	0.0	13.0
May	8,232,713	73.5	0.0	15.3	0.5	0.0	10.7
June	9,364,918	67.7	0.0	17.7	0.3	0.0	14.3
July	9,960,211	59.9	0.0	22.6	0.4	0.0	17.1
August	10,905,996	63.8	0.0	17.6	0.3	0.0	18.3
September	11,011,729	78.0	0.0	9.9	0.3	0.0	11.8
October	10,188,538	79.6	0.0	8.6	0.3	0.0	11.5
November	9,981,266	77.5	0.0	10.6	0.3	0.0	11.6
December	11,581,844	80.2	0.0	8.7	0.3	0.0	10.8
1899—January	12,515,437	78.4	0.0	6.9	0.2	0.0	14.5
February	12,188,922	81.0	0.0	5.9	0.1	0.0	13.0
March	13,546,939	85.6	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.0	9.8
April	11,624,873	85.9	0.0	4.2	0.1	0.0	9.8
May	11,681,989	83.6	0.0	4.9	0.2	0.0	11.3
June	11,294,484	83.4	0.0	4.9	0.2	0.0	11.5
July	11,680,582	85.3	0.0	5.3	0.1	0.0	9.3
August	13,778,484	88.3	0.0	3.7	0.2	2.0	5.8
September	11,727,242	79.2	0.0	2.7	0.1	12.3	5.7
October	13,261,403	30.8	0.0	2.8	0.4	57.9	8.1
November	12,677,850	24.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	71.7	1.8
December	12,780,317	12.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	83.2	2.2
1900—January	14,807,667	5.5	0.0	3.0	0.0	76.5	15.0
February	13,477,192	4.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	65.5	27.3
March	13,914,202	6.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	71.5	19.4
April	11,891,826	4.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	82.5	7.8
May	10,698,357	2.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	78.2	14.8
June	11,324,975	3.3	0.0	4.4	0.0	75.3	17.0
July	13,434,985	1.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	78.5	13.4
August	12,464,539	3.1	0.0	11.3	0.0	73.5	12.1
September	11,792,052	3.7	0.0	9.6	0.0	82.8	3.9

No. 58.—FRACTIONAL SILVER COIN OF EACH DENOMINATION IN EACH OFFICE OF THE TREASURY AND MINT JUNE 30, 1900.

Office.	Fifty cents.	Twenty-five cents.	Twenty cents.	Ten cents.	Five cents.	Three cents.	Uncurrent.	Total.
TREASURY.								
Washington	$332,400.00	$77,220.00	$13.40	$13,995.00	$49.00	$68.34	$100,825.50	$524,571.24
Baltimore	61,150.00	127,700.00	.....	11,700.00	.....	.....	60,069.60	260,619.60
Boston	14,388.00	44,400.00	.....	7,669.30	51.90	.....	104,128.30	170,637.50
Chicago	208,000.00	73,000.00	.....	21,000.00	.....	.....	139,938.00	441,938.00
Cincinnati	63,000.00	54,000.00	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	86,215.00	211,215.00
New Orleans	224,450.00	161,900.00	.....	7,145.00	10.00	.....	30,839.21	424,344.21
New York	467,000.00	413,000.00	.....	59,000.00	.....	.....	227,000.05	1,166,000.05
Philadelphia	15,000.00	299,000.00	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	113,344.20	434,344.20
San Francisco	112,225.00	71,802.75	.....	9,641.60	9.70	.....	43,000.00	236,679.05
St. Louis	83,250.00	78,750.00	.....	20,700.00	.....	.....	114,374.00	297,074.00
MINT.								
Boise City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.82	20.82
Carson City	.....	2,040.00	.....	2,420.00	.....	.....	.38	4,460.38
New Orleans	55,090.00	27,680.00	.....	24,145.00	.....	.....	18,977.68	125,892.68
New York	600.50	270.00	.....	404.00	.....	.....	.....	1,274.50
Philadelphia	349,000.00	456,795.00	.....	227,659.70	.....	.....	247,983.18	1,281,437.88
San Francisco	633,595.00	324,521.25	.....	163,090.10	.....	.....	1,036.81	1,122,243.16
Total	2,619,148.50	2,212,079.00	13.40	583,569.70	120.60	68.34	1,287,752.73	6,702,752.27

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No. 59.—MINOR COIN OF EACH DENOMINATION IN EACH OFFICE OF THE TREASURY AND MINT JUNE 30, 1900.

Office.	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.	One cent.	Uncurrent.	Total.
TREASURY.						
Washington	$6,761.00	$90.00	$20.00	$4,007.00	$8,734.24	$19,612.24
Baltimore	10,750.00	.....	.....	2,700.00	1,684.56	15,134.56
Boston	3,665.00	.....	.....	3,610.45	5,836.87	13,112.32
Chicago	6,700.00	.....	.....	8,790.00	5,221.45	20,711.45
Cincinnati	10,600.00	.....	.....	4,900.00	4,153.09	19,653.09
New Orleans	4,230.00	.....	.....	3,562.25	590.54	8,382.79
New York	13,000.00	.....	.....	7,000.00	27,194.87	47,194.87
Philadelphia	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	15,186.30	35,186.30
San Francisco	7,944.40	600.00	214.00	3,895.99	6,200.00	18,854.39
St. Louis	350.00	.....	.....	2,350.00	2,205.69	4,905.69
MINT.						
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.22	50.22
Philadelphia	166,435.00	.....	.....	63,365.00	11,673.35	241,473.35
Total	250,435.40	690.00	234.00	104,180.69	88,731.18	444,271.27

No. 60.—SHIPMENTS OF SILVER COIN FROM EACH OFFICE OF THE TREASURY AND MINT, FROM JULY 1, 1885.

Office.	Total to June 30, 1899.	During fiscal year 1900.			Total to June 30, 1900.
		Standard dollars.	Fractional silver.	Total for year.	
TREASURY.					
Washington	$18,390,456.04	$1,303,784.00	$365,806.70	$1,669,590.70	$20,060,046.74
Baltimore	5,097,763.48	129,000.00	285,520.00	414,520.00	5,512,283.48
New York	53,571,386.44	1,371,592.00	3,269,727.80	4,641,319.80	58,212,706.24
Philadelphia	32,399,827.26	2,538,475.80	2,381,789.70	4,920,265.50	37,320,092.76
Boston	47,261,318.25	1,504,000.00	1,291,867.40	2,795,867.40	50,057,185.65
Cincinnati	49,491,654.41	4,061,761.00	1,990,347.60	6,052,108.60	55,543,763.01
Chicago	103,328,071.38	8,817,795.00	4,054,899.30	12,872,694.30	116,200,765.68
St. Louis	71,932,867.43	7,708,534.00	2,512,379.05	10,220,913.05	82,153,780.48
New Orleans	53,988,546.92	7,340,600.00	102,880.00	7,443,480.00	61,432,026.92
San Francisco	31,359,081.25	1,488,000.00	1,441,455.00	2,929,455.00	34,288,536.25
MINT.					
Philadelphia	22,769,412.03	21,050.00	802,880.00	823,930.00	23,593,342.03
New Orleans	52,787,569.35	200.00	1,208,350.00	1,208,550.00	53,996,119.35
San Francisco	7,264,490.00	.....	.....	.....	7,264,490.00
Carson City	653,630.00	.....	.....	.....	653,630.00
Total	550,296,074.24	36,284,791.80	19,707,902.55	55,992,694.35	606,288,768.59

No. 61.—SHIPMENTS OF SILVER COIN FROM THE TREASURY OFFICES AND MINTS DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1886, AND CHARGES THEREON FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Fiscal year.	Standard dollars.	Fractional coin.	Total.	Charges.	Rate per $1,000.
1886	.....	.....	$33,561,037.57	$67,820.99	$2.02
1887	.....	.....	35,196,902.84	62,353.38	1.77
1888	$28,953,654.18	$8,033,053.75	36,986,707.93	70,057.68	1.89
1889	26,427,496.71	8,331,777.97	34,759,274.68	69,309.34	1.99
1890	27,283,457.90	9,405,227.50	36,688,685.40	73,045.73	1.99
1891	29,299,237.20	11,598,692.10	40,897,929.30	77,257.62	1.89
1892	24,614,586.95	14,270,479.51	38,885,066.46	76,178.69	1.96
1893	27,098,582.65	11,957,903.90	39,056,486.55	71,980.77	1.84
1894	24,516,980.50	9,281,407.08	33,798,387.58	67,086.44	1.98
1895	27,155,466.80	11,885,117.47	39,040,584.27	78,333.84	2.01
1896	28,412,300.35	12,458,107.03	40,870,407.38	78,755.54	1.93
1897	29,600,035.10	12,029,955.29	41,629,990.39	81,526.24	1.96
1898	33,270,610.00	15,330,205.24	48,600,815.24	110,065.53	2.26
1899	33,305,262.00	17,018,536.65	50,323,798.65	111,741.61	2.22
1900	36,284,791.80	19,707,902.55	55,992,694.35	125,969,37	2.25

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No. 62.—SEMIANNUAL DUTY COLLECTED FROM NATIONAL BANKS FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Fiscal year.	On circulation.	On deposits.	On capital.	Total.
1864	$53,193.32	$95,911.87	$18,432.07	$167,537.26
1865	733,247.59	1,087,530.86	133,251.15	1,954,029.60
1866	2,106,785.30	2,633,102.77	406,947.74	5,146,835.81
1867	2,868,636.78	2,650,180.09	321,881.36	5,840,698.23
1868	2,946,343.07	2,564,143.44	306,781.67	5,817,268.18
1869	2,957,416.73	2,614,553.58	312,918.68	5,884,888.99
1870	2,949,744.13	2,614,767.61	375,962.26	5,940,474.00
1871	2,987,021.69	2,802,840.85	385,292.13	6,175,154.67
1872	3,193,570.03	3,120,984.37	389,356.27	6,703,910.67
1873	3,353,186.13	3,196,569.29	454,891.51	7,004,646.93
1874	3,404,483.11	3,209,967.72	469,048.02	7,083,498.85
1875	3,283,450.89	3,514,265.39	507,417.76	7,305,134.04
1876	3,091,795.76	3,505,129.64	632,296.16	7,229,221.56
1877	2,900,957.53	3,451,965.38	660,784.90	7,013,707.81
1878	2,948,047.08	3,273,111.74	560,296.83	6,781,455.65
1879	3,009,647.16	3,309,668.90	401,920.61	6,721,236.67
1880	3,153,635.63	4,058,710.61	379,424.19	7,591,770.43
1881	3,121,374.33	4,940,945.12	431,233.10	8,493,552.55
1882	3,190,981.98	5,521,927.47	437,774.90	9,150,684.35
1883	3,132,006.73	2,773,790.46	269,976.43	6,175,773.62
1884	3,024,668.24	.....	.....	3,024,668.24
1885	2,794,584.01	.....	.....	2,794,584.01
1886	2,592,021.33	.....	.....	2,592,021.33
1887	2,044,922.75	.....	.....	2,044,922.75
1888	1,616,127.53	.....	.....	1,616,127.53
1889	1,410,331.84	.....	.....	1,410,331.84
1890	1,254,839.65	.....	.....	1,254,839.65
1891	1,216,104.72	.....	.....	1,216,104.72
1892	1,331,287.26	.....	.....	1,331,287.26
1893	1,443,489.69	.....	.....	1,443,489.69
1894	1,721,095.18	.....	.....	1,721,095.18
1895	1,704,007.69	.....	.....	1,704,007.69
1896	1,851,676.03	.....	.....	1,851,676.03
1897	2,020,703.65	.....	.....	2,020,703.65
1898	1,901,817.71	.....	.....	1,901,817.71
1899	1,991,743.31	.....	.....	1,991,743.31
1900	1,881,922.73	.....	.....	1,881,922.73
Total	87,186,868.29	60,940,067.16	7,855,887.74	155,082,823.19

No. 63.—BONDS HELD FOR NATIONAL BANKS JUNE 30, 1899 AND 1900, AND CHANGES DURING THE YEAR.

Kind of bonds.	Rate of interest.	Held June 30, 1899.	Deposited during year.	Withdrawn during year.	Held June 30, 1900.
TO SECURE CIRCULATION.	*Per cent.*				
Funded loan of 1891, continued	2	$20,557,600	$3,568,300	$13,116,500	$11,009,400
Consols of 1930	2	.....	239,940,450	2,106,500	237,833,950
Funded loan of 1907	4	128,241,300	21,710,050	133,490,650	16,460,700
Loan of 1925	4	17,632,750	3,805,000	13,674,900	7,762,850
Loan of 1904	5	14,252,100	14,638,850	27,589,450	1,301,500
Loan of 1908-1918	3	49,004,360	21,444,720	60,439,440	10,009,640
Total	.....	229,688,110	305,107,370	250,417,440	284,378,040
TO SECURE DEPOSITS.					
Funded loan of 1891, continued	2	1,382,500	3,125,000	1,490,500	3,017,000
Consols of 1930	2	.....	47,652,900	3,083,700	44,569,200
Funded loan of 1907	4	25,990,100	15,505,550	24,164,000	17,331,650
Loan of 1925	4	9,023,500	5,527,950	3,694,000	10,857,450
Loan of 1904	5	8,278,000	4,969,000	8,293,000	4,954,000
Loan of 1908-1918	3	25,500,840	10,642,260	23,807,920	12,335,180
Bonds of the District of Columbia	3.65	75,000	.....	.....	75,000
Total	.....	70,249,940	87,422,660	64,533,120	93,139,480
Aggregate	.....	299,938,050	392,530,030	314,950,560	377,517,520

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No. 64.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC MONEYS THROUGH NATIONAL-BANK DEPOSITARIES, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	Receipts.	Funds transferred to banks.	Funds transferred to Treasury by banks.	Drafts paid by banks.	Balance.
1864	$153,395,108.71	$816,000.00	$85,507,674.08	$28,726,695.88	$39,976,738.75
1865	987,564,639.14	8,110,294.70	583,697,912.72	415,887,767.81	36,065,992.06
1866	497,566,676.42	13,523,972.62	363,085,565.65	149,772,756.11	34,298,319.34
1867	351,737,083.83	8,405,903.63	331,039,872.57	37,218,612.76	26,182,821.47
1868	225,244,144.75	9,404,392.00	215,311,460.69	22,218,187.92	23,301,709.61
1869	105,160,573.67	10,052,199.44	114,748,877.24	14,890,463.75	8,875,141.73
1870	120,084,041.79	2,466,521.06	111,123,926.18	11,818,228.61	8,483,549.79
1871	99,299,840.85	2,633,129.45	89,428,544.04	13,790,961.01	7,197,015.04
1872	106,104,855.16	3,050,444.05	94,938,603.76	13,635,837.49	7,777,873.00
1873	169,602,743.98	9,004,842.49	108,089,786.76	16,110,519.07	62,185,153.64
1874	91,108,846.70	2,729,958.81	134,869,112.57	13,364,554.52	7,790,292.06
1875	98,228,249.53	1,737,445.60	82,184,304.05	13,657,678.25	11,914,004.89
1876	97,402,227.57	2,445,451.49	89,981,146.99	13,909,616.83	7,870,920.13
1877	106,470,261.22	2,353,196.29	94,276,400.35	14,862,200.88	7,555,776.41
1878	99,781,053.48	2,385,920.38	90,177,963.35	12,606,870.60	6,937,916.32
1879	109,397,525.67	6,890,489.06	100,498,469.29	15,544,058.34	7,183,403.42
1880	119,493,171.94	6,489,634.17	109,641,232.64	15,525,023.03	7,999,953.86
1881	131,820,002.20	5,646,092.46	118,143,724.91	18,388,772.82	8,933,550.79
1882	143,261,541.41	5,256,574.29	129,131,305.07	18,709,928.56	9,610,432.86
1883	145,974,256.86	5,292,840.22	132,075,358.80	18,771,472.81	10,030,698.33
1884	129,100,449.35	5,501,161.18	116,227,722.17	17,688,442.52	10,716,144.17
1885	119,056,058.94	4,798,782.35	105,952,609.09	17,633,235.03	10,985,141.34
1886	123,592,221.68	8,786,546.55	112,862,815.24	16,464,462.15	14,036,632.18
1887	128,482,769.20	11,476,372.92	118,372,954.27	16,432,743.24	19,190,076.79
1888	132,591,946.77	80,082,442.39	161,168,708.67	15,782,267.54	54,913,489.74
1889	139,316,214.49	20,723,547.15	152,338,700.22	19,309,039.25	43,305,511.91
1890	147,761,566.81	20,285,150.91	163,808,952.13	20,548,812.80	26,994,464.70
1891	152,389,837.70	21,364,103.93	155,747,224.40	23,386,731.39	21,614,450.54
1892	159,380,415.47	24,793,023.09	172,960,512.47	22,162,485.24	10,664,891.39
1893	166,257,566.29	28,583,034.22	172,620,613.70	22,707,590.82	10,177,287.38
1894	147,326,916.13	39,501,947.41	162,102,390.66	24,265,231.27	10,638,528.99
1895	169,440,435.46	41,892,885.26	187,592,511.38	23,186,071.15	11,193,267.18
1896	181,705,917.74	46,867,861.23	205,465,259.58	22,671,550.77	11,630,235.80
1897	149,306,649.29	50,059,755.00	179,269,503.12	19,350,217.54	12,376,919.43
1898	207,178,119.61	82,971,223.08	245,636,845.31	22,830,954.62	34,058,462.19
1899	283,276,222.20	226,173,117.13	448,437,283.16	24,560,430.04	70,510,088.32
1900	303,903,655.56	166,289,607.85	425,260,383.24	22,606,835.39	92,836,133.10
Total	6,798,763,807.57	988,845,863.86	6,463,776,230.52	1,230,997,307.81	

No. 65.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS AND OF NATIONAL-BANK DEPOSITARIES AND AMOUNT OF BONDS HELD FOR THEM AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Fiscal year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositaries.	Bonds held to secure circulation.	Bonds held to secure public funds.	Total of bonds held.
1863	26		$1,185,750		$1,185,750
1864	467	204	44,266,900	$30,009,750	74,276,650
1865	1,294	330	235,989,700	32,707,500	268,697,200
1866	1,634	382	327,310,350	38,177,500	365,487,850
1867	1,636	385	340,607,500	39,177,950	379,785,450
1868	1,640	370	341,495,900	38,517,950	380,013,850
1869	1,619	276	342,851,600	25,423,350	368,274,950
1870	1,612	148	342,278,550	16,072,500	358,351,050
1871	1,723	159	359,885,550	15,536,500	375,422,050
1872	1,853	163	380,440,700	15,329,000	395,769,700
1873	1,968	158	390,410,550	15,210,000	405,620,550
1874	1,983	154	391,171,200	15,390,200	406,561,400
1875	2,076	145	376,314,500	14,547,200	390,861,700
1876	2,091	143	341,394,750	14,578,000	355,972,750
1877	2,078	145	338,713,600	15,377,000	354,090,600
1878	2,056	124	349,546,400	13,858,000	363,404,400
1879	2,048	127	354,254,600	14,421,400	368,676,000
1880	2,076	131	361,652,050	14,777,000	376,429,050
1881	2,115	130	360,505,900	15,295,500	375,801,400
1882	2,239	134	360,722,700	15,925,000	376,647,700
1883	2,417	140	356,596,500	17,116,000	373,712,500
1884	2,625	135	334,147,850	17,060,000	351,207,850
1885	2,689	132	312,145,200	17,607,000	329,752,200
1886	2,809	160	275,974,800	19,659,900	295,634,700
1887	3,014	200	191,966,700	26,485,500	218,452,200
1888	3,128	290	178,312,650	56,128,000	234,440,650

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No. 65.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS AND OF NATIONAL-BANK DEPOSITARIES AND AMOUNT OF BONDS HELD FOR THEM AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Fiscal year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositaries.	Bonds held to secure circulation.	Bonds held to secure public funds.	Total of bonds held.
1889	3,262	270	$148,121,450	$45,222,000	$193,343,450
1890	3,508	205	145,228,300	29,713,000	174,941,300
1891	3,675	185	142,508,900	26,349,500	168,858,400
1892	3,765	159	163,190,050	15,852,000	179,042,050
1893	3,846	160	176,588,250	15,247,000	191,835,250
1894	3,797	155	201,691,750	14,736,000	216,427,750
1895	3,767	160	207,680,800	15,278,000	222,958,800
1896	3,737	160	228,915,950	16,928,000	245,843,950
1897	3,615	168	230,471,550	16,930,500	247,402,050
1898	3,634	172	220,201,400	30,851,500	251,052,900
1899	3,599	357	229,688,110	78,564,540	308,252,650
1900	3,822	442	284,378,040	107,099,580	391,477,620

No. 66.—OLD DEMAND NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Five dollars	$21,800,000	.....	$21,778,337.50	$21,662.50
Ten dollars	20,030,000	.....	20,010,015.00	19,985.00
Twenty dollars	18,200,000	.....	18,187,800.00	12,200.00
Total	60,030,000	.....	59,976,152.50	53,847.50

No. 67.—FRACTIONAL CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstandiug.
Three cents	$601,923.90	$3.00	$511,701.60	$90,222.30
Five cents	5,694,717.85	25.00	3,836,025.18	1,858,692.67
Ten cents	82,198,456.80	360.00	77,139,127.33	5,059,329.47
Fifteen cents	5,305,568.40	30.00	5,065,368.99	240,199.41
Twenty-five cents	139,031,482.00	900.25	134,756,090.91	4,275,391.09
Fifty cents	135,891,930.50	1,100.00	132,128,836.70	3,763,093.80
Total	368,724,079.45	2,418.25	353,437,150.71	15,286,928.74
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	32,000.00	32,000.00
Net	368,724,079.45	2,418.25	353,469,150.71	15,254,928.74

No. 68.—COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Ten dollars	$23,285,200	$70	$23,264,330	$20,870
Twenty dollars	30,125,840	160	30,092,830	33,010
Fifty dollars	60,824,000	300	60,760,700	63,300
One hundred dollars	45,094,400	100	45,061,600	32,800
Five hundred dollars	67,846,000	.....	67,834,500	11,500
One thousand dollars	39,420,000	1,000	39,415,000	5,000
Total	266,595,440	1,630	266,428,960	166,480

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No. 69.—ONE AND TWO YEAR NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Ten dollars	$6,200,000	.....	$6,193,775	$6,225
Twenty dollars	16,440,000	$100	16,427,180	12,820
Fifty dollars	20,945,600	200	20,931,900	13,700
One hundred dollars	37,804,400	.....	37,788,300	16,100
Five hundred dollars	40,302,000	.....	40,300,500	1,500
One thousand dollars	89,308,000	.....	89,289,000	19,000
Total	211,000,000	300	210,930,655	69,345
Unknown, destroyed	.....	.....	10,590	10,590
Net	211,000,000	300	210,941,245	58,755

No. 70.—UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH CLASS, TOGETHER WITH ONE AND TWO YEAR NOTES AND COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES, ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Class.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Old demand notes	.....	$60,030,000.00	.....	$59,976,152.50	$53,847.50
United States notes	$80,676,000	3,077,865,808.00	$80,676,000.00	2,731,184,792.00	346,681,016.00
Treasury notes of 1890	16,008,000	447,435,000.00	33,499,280.00	371,408,000.00	76,027,000.00
Gold certificates	217,325,000	1,756,364,880.46	23,825,640.00	1,528,567,701.46	227,797,179.00
Silver certificates	172,116,000	1,923,886,000.00	162,186,504.00	1,507,871,000.00	416,015,000.00
Currency certificates	9,420,000	1,473,625,000.00	27,070,000.00	1,469,920,000.00	3,705,000.00
Fractional currency	.....	368,724,079.45	2,418.25	353,469,150.71	15,254,928.74
One and two year notes	.....	211,000,000.00	300.00	210,941,245.00	58,755.00
Compound-interest notes	.....	266,595,440.00	1,630.00	266,428,960.00	166,480.00
Total	495,545,000	9,585,526,207.91	327,261,772.25	8,499,767,001.67	1,085,759,206.24

No. 71.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Issue.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1899.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
July 17, 1861	$140,094,750	$140,085,350	.....	$140,085,350	$9,400
August 15, 1864	299,992,500	299,945,400	$200	299,945,600	46,900
June 15, 1865	331,000,000	330,969,550	.....	330,969,550	30,450
July 15, 1865	199,000,000	198,954,100	550	198,954,650	45,350
Total	970,087,250	969,954,400	750	969,955,150	132,100

No. 72.—COUPONS FROM UNITED STATES BONDS AND INTEREST NOTES PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900, CLASSIFIED BY LOANS.

Title of loan.	Number of coupons.	Amount.	Title of loan.	Number of coupons.	Amount.
5-20s of 1862	20	$222.36	Loan of 1904	130,186	$1,457,850.90
5-20s of 1864	2	33.00	Loan of 1925	200,919	1,806 649.00
Consols of 1865	5	40.50	Loan of 1908-1918	888,977	2,667 532.95
Consols of 1867	29	88.50	Two-year notes of 1863	5	30.31
Consols of 1868	5	13.50	7-30s of 1861	1	3.65
Funded loan of 1881	8	10.00	7-30s of 1864 and 1865	15	27.36
Funded loan of 1891	86	362.82			
Funded loan of 1907	542,649	2,692,559.50	Total	1,762,907	8,625,424.35

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No. 73.—CHECKS ISSUED FOR INTEREST ON REGISTERED BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Title of loan.	Number.	Amount.
Funded loan of 1907	107,176	$18,565,645.50
Funded loan of 1891, continued	3,811	457,108.75
Loan of 1904	8,546	2,834,063.80
Spanish indemnity certificates	154	57,000.00
Loan of 1925	15,701	4,534,109.50
Loan of 1908–1918	133,609	2,673,342.45
Total	268,997	29,121,270.00

No. 74.—INTEREST ON 3.65 PER CENT BONDS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Where paid.	Coupons.	Checks.	Total.
Treasury United States, Washington	$5,512.41	$21,498.50	$27,010.91
Subtreasury United States, New York	27,207.10	464,809.25	492,016.35
Total	32,719.51	486,307.75	519,027.26

No. 75.—INTEREST PREPAID FROM OCTOBER 10 TO DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Loan and interest period.	Registered.	Coupon.	Total.	Rebate.
Funded loan of 1907:				
January 1, 1900	$411,198.00	$3,540.50	$414,738.50	$1,656.76
April 1, 1900	443,418.00	2,468.50	445,886.50	4,393.90
July 1, 1900	443,418.00	2,038.50	445,456.50	7,062.69
Total	1,298,034.00	8,047.50	1,306,081.50	13,113.35
Funded loan of 1891, continued:				
December 1, 1899	15,152.75	.....	15,158.75	29.48
March 1, 1900	17,511.25	.....	17,511.25	138.48
June 1, 1900	17,511.25	.....	17,511.25	243.78
Total	50,181.25	.....	50,181.25	411.74
Loan of 1904:				
February 1, 1900	100,936.87	22,178.03	123,114.90	694.98
May 1, 1900	100,936.88	21,804.47	122,741.35	1,429.99
Total	201,873.75	43,982.50	245,856.25	2,124.97
Loan of 1908–1918:				
February 1, 1900	143,451.75	71,178.90	214,630.65	1,241.06
May 1, 1900	143,451.75	69,604.95	213,056.70	2,509.69
Total	286,903.50	140,783.85	427,687.35	3,750.75
Loan of 1925:				
February 1, 1900	79,811.50	23,791.00	103,602.50	586.41
May 1, 1900	79,811.50	15,971.00	95,782.50	1,114.56
Total	159,623.00	39,762.00	199,385.00	1,700.97
Aggregate	1,996,615.50	232,575.85	2,229,191.35	21,101.78

No. 76.—BONDS PURCHASED UNDER DEPARTMENT LETTER OF NOVEMBER 15, 1899, FROM NOVEMBER 18, 1899, TO FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

Title of loan.	Coupon.	Registered.	Principal.	Interest.	Premium.
Funded loan of 1907	$1,022,700.00	$13,287,650.00	$14,310,350.00	$83,078.64	$1,824,569.40
Loan of 1904	991,200.00	3,999,100.00	4,990,300.00	14,636.72	548,933.00
Total	2,013,900.00	17,286,750.00	19,300,650.00	97,715.36	2,373,502.40

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No. 77.—BONDS EXCHANGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900, INTO CONSOLS OF 1930.

Title of loan.	Coupon.	Registered.	Principal.	Accrued interest.	Present worth in excess of par value.
Funded loan of 1907	$5,117,900	$184,699,550	$189,817,450	$257,487.70	$22,071,956.35
Loan of 1904	8,276,450	39,082,050	47,358,500	364,611.48	4,736,486.72
Loan of 1908–1918	10,841,620	59,107,780	69,949,400	329,847.45	3,965,109.34
Total	24,235,970	282,889,380	307,125,350	951,946.63	30,773,552.41

No. 78.—REFUNDING CERTIFICATES, CONVERTIBLE INTO BONDS OF THE FUNDED LOAN OF 1907, ISSUED, CONVERTED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

How payable.	Total issued.	Converted during year.	Total converted.	Outstanding.
1879.				
To order	$58,430	$28,060	$28,060	$30,370
To bearer	39,339,680	26,521,840	26,521,840	12,817,840
Total	39,398,110	26,549,900	26,549,900	12,848,210
1880.				
To order	58,500	24,250	52,310	6,190
To bearer	39,954,250	12,071,600	38,593,440	1,360,810
Total	40,012,750	12,095,850	38,645,750	1,367,000
1881.				
To order	58,500	4,530	56,840	1,660
To bearer	39,954,250	673,670	39,267,110	687,140
Total	40,012,750	678,200	39,323,950	688,800
1882.				
To order	58,500	510	57,350	1,150
To bearer	39,954,250	223,240	39,490,350	463,900
Total	40,012,750	223,750	39,547,700	465,050
1883.				
To order	58,500	20	57,370	1,130
To bearer	39,954,250	109,130	39,599,480	354,770
Total	40,012,750	109,150	39,656,850	355,900
1884.				
To order	58,500	260	57,630	870
To bearer	39,954,250	65,640	39,665,120	289,130
Total	40,012,750	65,900	39,722,750	290,000
1885.				
To order	58,500	150	57,780	720
To bearer	39,954,250	49,250	39,714,370	239,880
Total	40,012,750	49,400	39,772,150	240,600
1886.				
To order	58,500	300	58,080	420
To bearer	39,954,250	32,500	39,746,870	207,380
Total	40,012,750	32,800	39,804,950	207,800
1887.				
To order	58,500	.....	58,080	420
To bearer	39,954,250	32,550	39,779,420	174,830
Total	40,012,750	32,550	39,837,500	175,250
1888.				
To order	58,500	.....	58,080	420
To bearer	39,954,250	37,200	39,816,620	137,630
Total	40,012,750	37,200	39,874,700	138,050

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No. 78.—REFUNDING CERTIFICATES, CONVERTIBLE INTO BONDS OF THE FUNDED LOAN OF 1907, ISSUED, CONVERTED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

How payable.	Total issued.	Converted during year.	Total converted.	Outstanding.
1889.				
To order	$58,500		$58,080	$420
To bearer	39,954,250	$18,410	39,835,030	119,220
Total	40,012,750	18,410	39,893,110	119,640
1890.				
To order	58,500	40	58,120	380
To bearer	39,954,250	15,740	39,850,770	103,480
Total	40,012,750	15,780	39,908,890	103,860
1891.				
To order	58,500	10	58,130	370
To bearer	39,954,250	9,930	39,860,700	93,550
Total	40,012,750	9,940	39,918,830	93,920
1892.				
To order	58,500		58,130	370
To bearer	39,954,250	10,340	39,871,040	83,210
Total	40,012,750	10,340	39,929,170	83,580
1893.				
To order	58,500		58,130	370
To bearer	39,954,250	15,130	39,886,170	68,080
Total	40,012,750	15,130	39,944,300	68,450
1894.				
To order	58,500	200	58,330	170
To bearer	39,954,250	9,260	39,895,430	58,820
Total	40,012,750	9,460	39,953,760	58,990
1895.				
To order	58,500	100	58,430	70
To bearer	39,954,250	4,780	39,900,210	54,040
Total	40,012,750	4,880	39,958,640	54,110
1896.				
To order	58,500		58,430	70
To bearer	39,954,250	6,970	39,907,180	47,070
Total	40,012,750	6,970	39,965,610	47,140
1897.				
To order	58,500		58,430	70
To bearer	39,954,250	2,010	39,909,190	45,060
Total	40,012,750	2,010	39,967,620	45,130
1898.				
To order	58,500		58,430	70
To bearer	39,954,250	3,610	39,912,800	41,450
Total	40,012,750	3,610	39,971,230	41,520
1899.				
To order	58,500		58,430	70
To bearer	39,954,250	3,690	39,916,490	37,760
Total	40,012,750	3,690	39,974,920	37,830
1900.				
To order	58,500		58,430	70
To bearer	39,954,250	2,360	39,918,850	35,400
Total	40,012,750	2,360	39,977,280	35,470

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No. 79.—PUBLIC DEBT JUNE 30, 1899 AND 1900, AND CHANGES DURING THE YEAR.

Title of loan.	Rate of interest.	Outstanding June 30, 1899.	Issued during year.	Retired during year.	Outstanding June 30, 1900.
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.					
	Per ct.				
Funded loan of 1891, continued	2	$25,364,500.00		$3,384,650.00	$21,979,850.00
Funded loan of 1907	4	559,652,300.00	$3,850.00	204,127,800.00	355,528,350.00
Refunding certificates	4	37,830.00		2,360.00	35,470.00
Loan of 1904	5	100,000,000.00		52,348,800.00	47,651,200.00
Loan of 1925	4	162,315,400.00			162,315,400.00
Loan of 1908–1918	3	198,678,720.00	113,920.00	69,949,400.00	128,843,240.00
Consols of 1930	2		307,125,350.00		307,125,350.00
Total		1,046,048,750.00	307,243,120.00	329,813,010.00	1,023,478,860.00
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.					
Old debt	1/10 to 6	151,735.26		100.00	151,635.26
Loan of 1847	6	950.00			950.00
Texan indemnity stock	5	20,000.00			20,000.00
Loan of 1858	5	2,000.00			2,000.00
5-20s of 1862	6	215,850.00			215,850.00
5-20s of June, 1864	6	15,900.00			15,900.00
5-20s of 1865	6	21,850.00		1,000.00	20,850.00
10-40s of 1864	5	20,050.00		200.00	19,850.00
Consols of 1865	6	75,050.00		100.00	74,950.00
Consols of 1867	6	123,100.00		300.00	122,800.00
Consols of 1868	6	11,250.00		100.00	11,150.00
Loan of February, 1861	6	5,000.00			5,000.00
Funded loan of 1881	5	28,250.00		300.00	27,950.00
Funded loan of 1881, continued	3½	650.00			650.00
Oregon war debt	6	2,500.00			2,500.00
Loan of July and August, 1861	6	29,550.00		500.00	29,050.00
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued	3½	2,100.00			2,100.00
Loan of 1863 (1881's)	6	7,100.00			7,100.00
Loan of 1863, continued	3½	100.00			100.00
Loan of July 12, 1882	3	200.00			200.00
Funded loan of 1891	4½	112,850.00		36,600.00	76,250.00
Treasury notes of 1861	6	2,450.00			2,450.00
7.30s of 1861	7 3/10	9,400.00			9,400.00
One-year notes of 1863	5	31,585.00		220.00	31,365.00
Two-year notes of 1863	5	27,200.00		100.00	27,100.00
Compound-interest notes	6	167,330.00		1,710.00	165,620.00
7.30s of 1864–65	7 3/10	123,450.00		750.00	122,700.00
Certificates of indebtedness	6	3,000.00			3,000.00
Temporary loan	4 to 6	2,850.00			2,850.00
Three-per-cent certificates	3	5,000.00			5,000.00
Total		1,218,300.26		41,980.00	1,176,320.26
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.					
Old demand notes		53,847.50			53,847.50
United States notes		346,681,016.00	80,676,000.00	80,676,000.00	346,681,016.00
National-bank notes, redemption account		35,817,381.50	17,240,290.00	17,909,793.00	35,147,878.50
Fractional currency		6,881,408.66		2,418.25	6,878,990.41
Total		389,433,653.66	97,916,290.00	98,588,211.25	388,761,732.41
CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES.					
Gold certificates		34,297,819.00	217,325,000.00	23,825,640.00	227,797,179.00
Silver certificates		406,085,504.00	172,116,000.00	162,186,504.00	416,015,000.00
Currency certificates		21,325,000.00	9,450,000.00	27,070,000.00	3,705,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890		93,518,280.00	16,008,000.00	33,499,280.00	76,027,000.00
Total		555,226,603.00	414,899,000.00	246,581,424.00	723,544,179.00
BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROADS.					
Central Pacific	6	37,000.00		34,000.00	3,000.00
Kansas Pacific	6	7,000.00		2,000.00	5,000.00
Union Pacific	6	35,000.00		22,000.00	13,000.00
Central Branch, Union Pacific	6				
Western Pacific	6				
Sioux City and Pacific	6				
Total		79,000.00		58,000.00	21,000.00
Aggregate		1,992,006,306.92	820,058,410.00	675,082,625.25	2,136,982,091.67

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No. 80.—UNITED STATES BONDS RETIRED, FROM MAY, 1869, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

Title of loan.	Rate of interest.	Redeemed.	Purchased.	Converted and exchanged.	Total.
	Per ct.				
Loan of 1847	6	$47,900			$47,900
Bounty-land scrip	6	1,075			1,075
Loan of February, 1861	6	7,798,000	$10,612,000		18,410,000
Oregon war debt	6	685,700	256,800		942,500
Loan of July and August, 1861	6	12,918,400	48,776,700		61,695,100
5-20s of 1862	6	430,309,400	57,155,850	$27,091,000	514,556,250
Loan of 1863	6	4,680,700	19,854,250		24,534,950
5-20s of March, 1864	6	2,382,200	1,119,800	380,500	3,882,500
5-20s of June, 1864	6	69,867,000	43,459,750	12,218,650	125,545,400
5-20s of 1865	6	157,696,450	36,023,350	9,586,600	203,306,400
Consols of 1865	6	205,269,850	118,950,550	8,703,600	332,924,000
Consols of 1867	6	310,079,650	62,846,950	6,568,600	379,495,200
Consols of 1868	6	37,477,500	4,794,050	256,650	42,528,200
Texan indemnity stock	5	232,000			232,000
Loan of 1860	5	7,022,000			7,022,000
Loan of 1858	5	6,041,000		13,957,000	19,998,000
10-40s of 1864	5	192,457,950		2,089,500	194,547,450
Funded loan of 1881	5	72,862,300	43,599,000		116,461,300
Funded loan of 1891	4½	80,993,350	143,518,200		224,511,550
Funded loan of 1907	4	1,418,850	194,152,850	189,817,450	385,389,150
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued	3½	127,595,100			127,595,100
Loan of 1863, continued	3½	37,226,200		13,231,650	50,457,850
Funded loan of 1881, continued	3½	109,154,650		292,349,600	401,504,250
Loan of July 12, 1882	3	305,581,050			305,581,050
Loan of 1908-1918	3		516,240	69,949,400	70,465,640
Funded loan of 1891, continued	2	3,432,350			3,432,350
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads:					
Central Pacific	6	25,882,120			25,882,120
Union Pacific	6	27,223,512			27,223,512
Kansas Pacific	6	6,298,000			6,298,000
Central Branch, Union Pacific	6	1,600,000			1,600,000
Western Pacific	6	1,970,560			1,970,560
Sioux City and Pacific	6	1,628,320			1,628,320
Loan of 1904	5		4,990,300	47,358,500	52,348,800
Total		2,247,833,137	790,626,640	693,558,700	3,732,018,477

No. 81.—BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES RETIRED FOR THE SINKING FUND DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900, AND TOTAL FROM MAY, 1869.

Title of loan.	Retired during fiscal year.	From May, 1869.		
		Redeemed.	Purchased.	Total.
War-bounty scrip	$100.00	$175.00		$175.00
Loan of 1860		10,000.00		10,000.00
Loan of February, 1861		3,000.00	$10,612,000.00	10,615,000.00
Oregon war debt		1,300.00	256,800.00	258,100.00
Loan of July and August, 1861	500.00	64,450.00	48,776,700.00	48,841,150.00
5-20s of 1862		30,037,400.00	24,029,150.00	54,066,550.00
Loan of 1863		19,100.00	19,854,250.00	19,873,350.00
10-40s of 1864		691,600.00		691,600.00
5-20s of March, 1864			361,600.00	361,600.00
5-20s of June, 1864		11,072,100.00	18,356,100.00	29,428,200.00
5-20s of 1865		1,982,450.00	16,866,150.00	18,848,600.00
Consols of 1865		65,450.00	48,166,150.00	48,231,600.00
Consols of 1867		76,700.00	32,115,600.00	32,192,300.00
Consols of 1868		21,350.00	2,213,800.00	2,235,150.00
Funded loan of 1881	300.00	25,086,000.00	43,599,000.00	68,685,000.00
Funded loan of 1891	36,600.00	50,712,300.00	46,274,850.00	96,987,150.00
Funded loan of 1907	14,310,350.00		91,868,850.00	91,868,850.00
Loan of 1904	4,990,300.00		4,990,300.00	4,990,300.00
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued		56,632,500.00		56,632,500.00
Loan of 1863, continued		37,220,300.00		37,220,300.00
Funded loan of 1881, continued		43,709,700.00		43,709,700.00
Loan of July 12, 1882		168,692,750.00		168,692,750.00
Funded loan of 1891, continued	3,384,650.00	3,432,350.00		3,432,350.00
Treasury notes issued prior to 1846		110.00		110.00
Treasury notes of 1861		50.00		50.00
Temporary loan certificates, act 1862		110.00		110.00
Certificates of indebtedness, act 1862		1,000.00		1,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness of 1870		678,000.00		678,000.00
One-year notes of 1863	220.00	4,340.00		4,340.00
Two-year notes of 1863	100.00	1,400.00		1,400.00

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No. 81.—BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES RETIRED FOR THE SINKING FUND DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900, AND TOTAL FROM MAY, 1869—Continued.

Title of loan.	Retired during fiscal year.	From May, 1869.		
		Redeemed.	Purchased.	Total.
Compound-interest notes	$1,710.00	$23,920.00		$23,920.00
7.30s of 1861		1,450.00		1,450.00
7.30s of 1864-65	750.00	10,800.00		10,800.00
Fractional currency	2,418.25	26,236,892.52		26,236,892.52
United States notes		29,090,564.00		29,090,564.00
Old demand notes		2,620.00		2,620.00
National-bank notes	669,503.00	26,294,120.50		26,294,120.50
Total	23,397,501.25	511,876,352.02	$408,341,300.00	920,217,652.02

No. 82.—BONDS CALLED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Loan and maturity of call.	Call No.	Amount called.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Five-twenties of 1862:					
December 1, 1871	1	$99,959,600		$99,941,650	$17,950
March 7, 1872	2	16,222,250		16,218,850	3,400
March 20, 1872	3	20,105,500		20,098,150	7,350
June 1, 1873	4	49,878,650		49,815,350	63,300
September 6, 1873	5	20,042,100		20,026,400	15,700
November 16, 1873	6	14,335,300		14,328,600	6,700
February 1, 1874	7	4,994,700		4,992,300	2,400
September 3, 1874	8	5,020,100		5,016,850	3,250
September 5, 1874	9	1,004,950		1,003,950	1,000
November 1, 1874	10	25,017,700		25,001,700	16,000
December 1, 1874	11	14,807,700		14,801,050	6,650
January 1, 1875	12	10,168,300		10,156,750	11,550
February 2, 1875	13	5,091,700		5,086,000	5,700
May 1, 1875	14	15,028,350		15,009,200	19,150
June 1, 1875	15	5,005,600		5,005,050	550
June 11, 1875	16	29,998,700		29,981,200	17,500
July 20, 1875	17	5,006,300		5,005,700	600
August 1, 1875	18	5,001,850		5,001,550	300
August 15, 1875	19	5,003,550		5,002,350	1,200
September 1, 1875	20	10,000,950		9,995,350	5,600
September 24, 1875	21	5,005,200		5,003,050	2,150
October 14, 1875	22	10,004,800		10,001,450	3,350
October 28, 1875	23	14,896,750		14,892,250	4,500
Total		391,600,600		391,384,750	215,850
Five-twenties of March, 1864:					
November 13, 1875	24	946,600		946,600	
Five-twenties of June, 1864:					
November 13, 1875	24	9,104,500		9,096,400	8,100
December 1, 1875	25	8,043,900		8,043,900	
Do	26	5,024,750		5,023,150	1,600
December 17, 1875	27	5,012,900		5,010,800	2,100
January 1, 1876	28	5,020,500		5,018,500	2,000
February 1, 1876	29	10,012,650		10,011,650	1,000
February 15, 1876	30	12,802,950		12,801,850	1,100
Do	31	3,024,050		3,024,050	
Total		58,046,200		58,030,300	15,900
Five-twenties of 1865:					
February 15, 1876	31	1,974,700		1,974,150	550
December 1, 1876	32	10,032,300		10,032,300	
December 6, 1876	33	9,996,300		9,993,100	3,200
December 12, 1876	34	10,012,250		10,003,150	9,100
December 21, 1876	35	10,053,750		10,052,650	1,100
January 6, 1877	36	10,008,250	$1,000	10,007,150	1,100
April 10, 1877	37	10,026,900		10,026,100	800
April 24, 1877	38	10,155,150		10,153,650	1,500
May 12, 1877	39	10,138,300		10,137,800	500
May 28, 1877	40	9,904,300		9,902,800	1,500
June 3, 1877	41	10,041,050		10,041,050	
June 10, 1877	42	10,003,250		10,003,250	
June 15, 1877	43	10,048,300		10,048,300	
June 27, 1877	44	10,005,500		10,004,500	1,000

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No. 82.—BONDS CALLED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1900—Cont'd.

Loan and maturity of call.	Call No.	Amount called.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Five-twenties of 1865—Continued.					
July 5, 1877	45	$10,019,000	.....	$10,018,500	$500
August 5, 1877	46	10,114,550	.....	10,114,550	.....
Total	.....	152,533,850	$1,000	152,513,000	20,850
Consols of 1865:					
August 21, 1877	47	10,160,700	.....	10,158,400	2,300
August 28, 1877	48	10,018,650	.....	10,015,200	3,450
September 11, 1877	49	15,000,600	.....	14,995,050	5,550
October 5, 1877	50	10,003,400	.....	10,000,200	3,200
October 16, 1877	51	10,015,550	.....	10,000,750	14,800
October 19, 1877	52	10,007,650	.....	10,004,200	3,450
October 27, 1877	53	10,012,650	.....	10,006,350	6,300
November 3, 1877	54	10,063,700	.....	10,058,050	5,650
March 6, 1878	55	10,032,350	.....	10,031,200	1,150
July 30, 1878	56	5,083,850	.....	5,083,000	850
August 6, 1878	57	5,007,850	.....	5,006,450	1,400
August 22, 1878	58	4,973,100	.....	4,972,050	1,050
September 5, 1878	59	5,001,100	.....	5,000,500	600
September 20, 1878	60	4,795,250	.....	4,792,200	3,050
October 11, 1878	61	4,935,000	100	4,931,800	3,200
October 17, 1878	62	4,989,850	.....	4,985,750	4,100
October 23, 1878	63	5,082,800	.....	5,082,700	100
October 30, 1878	64	5,254,300	.....	5,251,300	3,000
November 5, 1878	65	4,965,000	.....	4,964,800	200
November 7, 1878	66	5,089,350	.....	5,087,300	2,050
November 10, 1878	67	4,991,200	.....	4,991,050	150
November 16, 1878	68	5,072,200	.....	5,071,800	400
November 26, 1878	69	4,996,300	.....	4,995,100	1,200
December 4, 1878	70	4,620,650	.....	4,620,600	50
December 16, 1878	71	5,003,200	.....	5,001,700	1,500
February 16, 1879	72	5,060,650	.....	5,059,650	1,000
February 27, 1879	73	5,012,500	.....	5,012,100	400
March 9, 1879	74	5,007,400	.....	5,005,400	2,000
March 18, 1879	75	12,374,950	.....	12,372,150	2,800
Total	.....	202,631,750	100	202,556,800	74,950
Consols of 1867:					
April 1, 1879	76	9,983,700	.....	9,981,300	2,400
April 4, 1879	77	9,893,300	.....	9,883,450	9,850
April 6, 1879	78	10,314,700	.....	10,311,100	3,600
April 8, 1879	79	10,006,650	.....	10,002,650	4,000
April 11, 1879	80	9,389,600	.....	9,386,000	3,600
April 14, 1879	81	20,104,700	100	20,086,200	18,500
April 18, 1879	82	19,604,800	.....	19,595,550	9,250
April 21, 1879	83	18,579,500	.....	18,572,750	6,750
April 24, 1879	84	21,622,950	.....	21,616,050	6,900
April 28, 1879	85	20,253,900	100	20,248,700	5,200
May 1, 1879	86	20,161,250	.....	20,158,200	3,050
May 6, 1879	87	20,044,250	.....	20,040,750	3,500
May 12, 1879	88	19,858,600	.....	19,847,150	11,450
May 17, 1879	89	20,219,200	.....	20,214,850	4,350
May 24, 1879	90	19,407,450	100	19,402,600	4,850
June 4, 1879	91	10,674,400	.....	10,668,100	6,300
June 12, 1879	92	10,464,650	.....	10,463,000	1,650
June 29, 1879	93	10,076,700	.....	10,064,900	11,800
July 3, 1879	94	9,972,800	.....	9,970,450	2,350
July 4, 1879	95	19,213,050	.....	19,209,600	3,450
Total	.....	309,846,150	300	309,723,350	122,800
Consols of 1868:					
July 4, 1879	96	37,420,300	100	37,409,150	11,150
Ten-forties of 1864:					
July 9, 1879	97	10,294,150	200	10,290,950	3,200
July 18, 1879	98	157,607,600	.....	157,590,950	16,650
July 21, 1879	99	24,575,050	.....	24,575,050	.....
Total	.....	192,476,800	200	192,456,950	19,850
Loan of 1858:					
July 23, 1879	100	260,000	.....	260,000	.....

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No. 82.—Bonds Called, Redeemed, and Outstanding June 30, 1900—Cont'd.

Loan and maturity of call.	Call No.	Amount called.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Funded loan of 1881:					
May 21, 1881	101	$25,030,100	.....	$25,029,100	$1,000
August 12, 1881	103	10,121,850	$300	10,097,050	24,800
October 1, 1881	104	28,184,500	.....	28,182,350	2,150
Total	.....	63,336,450	300	63,308,500	27,950
Loan of July and August, 1861:					
July 1, 1881	102	12,947,450	500	12,918,400	29,050
Loan of 1863:					
July 1, 1881	102	4,687,800	.....	4,680,700	7,100
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued:					
December 24, 1881	105	20,031,550	.....	20,031,550	.....
January 29, 1882	106	20,184,900	.....	20,184,900	.....
March 13, 1882	107	19,564,100	.....	19,564,100	.....
April 8, 1882	108	20,546,700	.....	20,546,600	100
May 3, 1882	109	5,086,200	.....	5,086,200	.....
May 10, 1882	110	5,010,200	.....	5,009,200	1,000
May 17, 1882	111	5,096,550	.....	5,096,550	.....
June 7, 1882	112	15,109,950	.....	15,108,950	1,000
July 1, 1882	113	11,227,500	.....	11,227,500	.....
Total	.....	121,857,650	.....	121,855,550	2,100
Loan of 1863, continued:					
August 1, 1882	114	15,024,700	.....	15,024,700	.....
September 13, 1882	115	16,304,000	.....	16,304,000	.....
October 4, 1882	116	3,269,750	.....	3,269,650	100
Total	.....	34,598,450	.....	34,598,350	100
Funded loan of 1881, continued:					
December 23, 1882	117	25,822,600	.....	25,821,950	650
January 18, 1883	118	16,119,850	.....	16,119,850	.....
February 10, 1883	119	15,221,800	.....	15,221,800	.....
May 1, 1883	120	15,215,350	.....	15,215,350	.....
November 1, 1883	121	30,753,350	.....	30,753,350	.....
Total	.....	103,132,950	.....	103,132,300	650
Loan of July 12, 1882:					
December 1, 1883	122	15,272,100	.....	15,272,100	.....
December 15, 1883	123	15,133,650	.....	15,133,650	.....
February 1, 1884	124	10,208,850	.....	10,208,850	.....
March 15, 1884	125	10,047,850	.....	10,047,850	.....
May 1, 1884	126	10,093,100	.....	10,093,000	100
June 20, 1884	127	10,010,250	.....	10,010,250	.....
June 30, 1884	128	10,151,050	.....	10,151,050	.....
August 1, 1884	129	10,040,800	.....	10,040,800	.....
September 30, 1884	130	10,050,100	.....	10,050,100	.....
November 1, 1884	131	10,330,750	.....	10,330,750	.....
February 1, 1886	132	10,098,150	.....	10,098,150	.....
March 1, 1886	133	10,000,250	.....	10,000,250	.....
April 1, 1886	134	10,012,750	.....	10,012,750	.....
May 1, 1886	135	10,009,850	.....	10,009,750	100
June 1, 1886	136	10,002,900	.....	10,002,900	.....
July 1, 1886	137	4,001,850	.....	4,001,850	.....
August 1, 1886	138	4,007,700	.....	4,007,700	.....
September 1, 1886	139	4,004,950	.....	4,004,950	.....
September 15, 1886	140	10,003,650	.....	10,003,650	.....
October 1, 1886	141	15,005,000	.....	15,005,000	.....
October 16, 1886	142	15,122,400	.....	15,122,400	.....
November 1, 1886	143	15,008,300	.....	15,008,300	.....
December 1, 1886	144	10,005,350	.....	10,005,350	.....
February 1, 1887	145	10,010,900	.....	10,010,900	.....
March 1, 1887	146	13,887,000	.....	13,887,000	.....
April 1, 1887	147	10,007,750	.....	10,007,750	.....
May 1, 1887	148	10,014,250	.....	10,014,250	.....
July 1, 1887	149	19,717,500	.....	19,717,500	.....
Total	.....	302,259,000	.....	302,258,800	200
Funded loan of 1891:					
September 2, 1891	150	25,457,000	36,600	25,380,750	76,250

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No. 82.—BONDS CALLED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1900—Cont'd.

Loan and maturity of call.	Call No.	Amount called.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads:					
January 16, 1895	151	$2,362,000	.....	$2,362,000	.....
November 1, 1895	152	640,000	.....	635,000	$5,000
January 1, 1896	153	3,680,000	.....	3,680,000	.....
February 1, 1896	154	4,320,000	.....	4,310,000	10,000
January 1, 1897	155	9,712,000	.....	9,712,000	.....
January 1, 1898	156	29,904,952	$28,000	29,902,952	2,000
January 1, 1899	157	14,004,560	30,000	14,000,560	4,000
Total	.....	64,623,512	58,000	64,602,512	21,000
Funded loan of 1891, continued: August 18, 1900	158	25,364,500	3,384,650	3,384,650	21,979,850
Aggregate	.....	2,104,027,012	3,481,750	2,081,401,412	22,625,600

No. 83.—PUBLIC DEBT, EXCLUSIVE OF CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES, AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Interest bearing.	Matured.	United States notes and fractional currency.	National-bank notes, redemption account.	Total.
1878—June	$1,780,735,650	$5,594,560.26	$363,291,082.27	$9,799,233.00	$2,159,420,525.53
July	1,795,677,900	9,009,640.26	363,198,881.67	9,779,042.00	2,177,665,463.93
August	1,818,670,500	11,973,650.26	363,094,984.10	9,143,950.00	2,202,883,084.36
September	1,818,261,550	12,524,690.26	363,040,525.58	9,184,120.00	2,203,010,885.84
October	1,807,163,600	15,026,370.26	362,954,274.86	9,611,708.00	2,194,755,953.12
November	1,798,750,750	23,666,240.26	362,893,413.89	9,832,601.25	2,195,143,005.40
December	1,809,812,850	22,446,460.26	362,851,205.62	10,436,754.75	2,205,547,270.63
1879—January	1,940,805,650	6,608,080.26	362,770,526.73	11,352,589.75	2,321,536,846.74
February	2,000,271,900	6,372,930.26	362,729,353.34	11,742,321.75	2,381,116,505.35
March	1,992,144,470	7,672,160.26	362,668,603.14	12,413,943.75	2,374,899,177.15
April	1,954,962,800	67,429,110.26	362,655,640.52	14,005,216.75	2,399,052,767.53
May	1,953,414,760	55,306,660.26	362,617,323.12	12,435,482.75	2,383,774,226.13
June	1,887,716,110	37,015,630.26	362,585,091.78	11,596,061.25	2,298,912,893.29
July	1,782,912,800	78,737,550.26	362,557,304.23	13,114,506.25	2,237,322,160.74
August	1,782,917,000	41,140,910.26	362,504,505.96	12,939,588.25	2,199,502,004.47
September	1,782,967,650	29,674,720.26	362,489,929.26	13,159,829.75	2,188,292,129.27
October	1,782,967,650	23,079,035.26	362,453,340.91	13,052,124.25	2,181,552,150.42
November	1,772,917,650	18,247,595.26	362,446,719.79	13,187,024.25	2,166,798,989.30
December	1,772,686,850	14,691,925.26	362,416,669.78	13,438,142.25	2,163,233,587.29
1880—January	1,767,686,850	12,002,445.26	362,411,085.96	16,623,235.25	2,158,723,616.47
February	1,756,212,850	10,823,135.26	362,373,582.08	18,244,836.25	2,147,654,403.59
March	1,746,698,400	9,922,965.26	362,367,508.00	18,546,756.25	2,137,535,629.51
April	1,733,698,400	8,877,635.26	362,346,693.00	19,125,436.25	2,124,048,164.51
May	1,721,698,400	8,134,965.26	362,334,980.37	19,068,847.25	2,111,237,192.88
June	1,709,993,100	7,621,455.26	353,956,945.37	19,337,621.25	2,090,909,121.88
July	1,708,698,400	6,841,115.26	353,947,641.37	19,731,300.25	2,089,218,456.88
August	1,699,198,400	6,128,035.26	353,923,891.37	19,753,958.25	2,079,004,284.88
September	1,686,698,400	6,011,665.26	353,923,781.37	20,222,920.25	2,066,856,766.88
October	1,676,698,400	5,615,665.26	353,923,702.37	20,825,767.25	2,057,063,534.88
November	1,672,520,400	5,518,085.26	353,905,003.37	20,997,588.25	2,052,941,076.88
December	1,661,265,400	11,484,395.26	353,889,291.12	21,300,799.85	2,047,939,886.23
1881—January	1,661,265,400	7,273,285.26	353,886,225.12	21,145,468.85	2,043,570,379.23
February	1,660,935,000	6,598,725.26	353,886,124.92	37,281,864.85	2,058,701,715.03
March	1,649,317,250	6,093,465.26	353,873,639.92	38,132,782.85	2,047,417,138.03
April	1,641,749,350	5,704,865.26	353,856,692.92	35,828,749.35	2,037,139,657.53
May	1,625,567,750	10,600,005.26	353,850,748.92	35,194,087.85	2,025,212,592.03
June	1,625,567,750	6,723,865.26	353,847,504.32	33,146,858.85	2,019,285,978.43
July	1,607,111,000	9,959,015.26	353,840,146.32	33,140,042.60	2,004,050,204.18
August	1,589,342,800	14,198,665.26	353,839,635.02	32,005,584.60	1,989,386,684.88
September	1,579,102,250	10,039,595.26	353,839,562.02	31,547,560.60	1,974,528,967.88
October	1,552,728,750	13,746,305.26	353,834,207.92	30,772,754.60	1,951,082,017.78
November	1,550,305,200	10,648,315.26	353,834,104.92	29,680,500.60	1,944,468,120.78
December	1,540,534,600	11,528,265.26	353,816,862.92	29,689,802.10	1,935,569,530.28
1882—January	1,520,331,600	13,920,005.26	353,810,399.67	30,095,568.60	1,918,157,573.53
February	1,520,325,600	10,037,925.26	353,806,768.67	29,961,285.60	1,914,131,579.53
March	1,500,752,700	12,665,615.26	353,805,749.67	29,507,958.60	1,896,732,023.53
April	1,480,044,850	13,714,845.26	353,798,633.77	32,444,379.60	1,880,002,708.63
May	1,464,952,800	14,440,165.26	353,790,329.77	34,879,647.60	1,868,062,942.63
June	1,449,810,400	16,260,805.26	353,787,958.77	37,056,729.60	1,856,915,893.63
July	1,438,661,500	13,909,715.26	353,787,180.77	37,962,089.10	1,844,320,485.13
August	1,423,603,750	12,472,725.26	353,772,677.77	38,941,344.60	1,828,790,497.63
September	1,407,341,350	15,959,625.26	353,768,579.77	38,851,758.10	1,815,921,313.13
October	1,404,080,200	11,588,945.26	353,766,581.77	38,169,253.10	1,807,604,980.13

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No. 83.—PUBLIC DEBT, EXCLUSIVE OF CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES, AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Interest-bearing.	Matured.	United States notes and fractional currency.	National-bank notes, redemption account.	Total.
1882—November	$1,404,066,800	$9,545,055.26	$353,762,960.17	$37,991,780.10	$1,805,366,595.53
December	1,378,245,450	14,887,015.26	353,762,385.17	39,098,793.10	1,785,993,643.53
1883—January	1,362,130,050	14,632,715.26	353,758,359.17	39,272,298.10	1,769,793,422.53
February	1,340,895,750	13,311,945.26	353,756,694.17	39,438,349.32	1,747,402,738.75
March	1,339,113,050	10,575,195.26	353,750,679.81	38,828,626.60	1,742,267,551.67
April	1,334,478,000	9,091,085.26	353,749,024.81	38,606,117.60	1,735,924,227.67
May	1,324,229,050	8,938,475.26	353,743,624.81	37,960,444.60	1,724,871,594.67
June	1,324,229,150	7,831,415.26	353,740,691.81	36,157,910.60	1,721,959,167.67
July	1,324,232,000	7,267,765.26	353,739,167.31	35,220,105.60	1,720,459,038.17
August	1,314,878,950	6,583,165.26	353,737,687.31	35,375,902.60	1,710,575,705.17
September	1,302,617,600	5,643,665.26	353,732,777.31	36,655,222.10	1,698,649,264.67
October	1,298,446,050	4,348,745.26	353,730,119.31	35,672,219.60	1,692,197,134.17
November	1,287,040,800	6,645,335.26	353,730,119.31	35,536,622.60	1,682,952,877.17
December	1,262,885,150	15,138,795.26	353,729,124.31	38,814,572.60	1,670,567,642.17
1884—January	1,262,657,850	11,348,165.26	353,726,906.31	39,036,637.60	1,666,769,559.17
February	1,252,840,900	12,067,365.26	353,725,893.31	39,605,082.60	1,658,239,241.17
March	1,242,758,000	14,043,915.26	353,723,858.31	39,754,813.10	1,650,280,586.67
April	1,242,572,350	12,128,405.26	353,722,628.31	38,849,725.10	1,647,273,108.67
May	1,230,845,650	12,578,275.26	353,720,860.31	38,779,038.10	1,635,923,823.67
June	1,212,563,850	19,656,205.26	353,719,517.31	39,368,121.10	1,625,307,693.67
July	1,211,407,950	12,606,365.26	353,717,922.31	38,852,805.10	1,616,585,042.67
August	1,202,526,400	14,188,585.26	353,717,377.31	38,386,957.60	1,608,819,320.17
September	1,192,476,500	18,616,815.26	353,716,616.36	39,358,283.10	1,604,168,214.72
October	1,192,475,600	12,547,485.26	353,713,585.36	39,283,467.10	1,598,020,137.72
November	1,182,147,100	9,238,435.26	353,713,585.36	42,994,137.10	1,588,093,257.72
December	1,182,147,450	6,993,925.26	353,710,599.36	42,442,478.10	1,585,294,452.72
1885—January	1,182,148,850	5,955,945.26	353,708,189.36	39,818,704.54	1,581,631,689.16
February	1,182,149,050	5,401,395.26	353,707,422.67	40,387,666.10	1,581,645,534.03
March	1,182,149,600	4,951,505.26	353,706,180.67	38,826,340.60	1,579,633,626.53
April	1,182,150,350	4,746,085.26	353,705,174.88	37,498,812.10	1,578,100,422.24
May	1,182,150,950	4,353,855.26	353,704,899.88	36,967,727.10	1,577,177,432.24
June	1,182,150,950	4,100,995.26	353,703,141.88	38,596,332.10	1,578,551,419.24
July	1,182,152,600	4,014,485.26	353,700,123.88	38,436,422.60	1,578,303,631.74
August	1,182,153,400	3,921,765.26	353,700,078.88	38,425,553.60	1,578,200,797.74
September	1,182,153,950	3,871,385.26	353,700,048.88	38,917,301.60	1,578,642,685.74
October	1,182,154,650	3,734,305.26	353,700,003.88	39,510,138.85	1,579,099,097.99
November	1,182,155,100	3,569,105.26	353,698,380.92	39,661,505.35	1,579,084,091.53
December	1,182,155,150	3,447,475.26	353,697,959.77	41,634,715.73	1,580,935,300.76
1886—January	1,182,155,900	3,324,755.26	353,697,849.77	44,167,171.73	1,583,345,676.76
February	1,172,058,150	4,258,465.26	353,697,849.77	49,265,791.98	1,579,280,257.01
March	1,162,057,950	5,367,865.26	353,694,653.27	52,639,262.35	1,573,759,730.88
April	1,151,742,250	5,856,795.26	353,693,078.52	56,613,089.85	1,567,905,213.63
May	1,142,026,800	7,097,505.26	353,692,573.52	57,496,394.35	1,560,313,273.13
June	1,132,014,100	9,704,445.26	353,692,548.52	60,248,705.85	1,555,659,799.63
July	1,127,980,600	5,374,185.26	353,692,138.52	60,381,020.85	1,547,427,944.63
August	1,122,391,600	4,773,225.26	353,692,093.52	60,933,955.35	1,541,790,874.13
September	1,103,133,800	6,998,735.26	353,692,093.52	65,612,547.35	1,529,437,176.13
October	1,074,819,600	12,316,435.26	353,692,093.52	78,105,363.60	1,518,933,492.38
November	1,059,125,850	9,289,365.26	353,692,093.52	87,111,317.60	1,509,218,626.38
December	1,051,870,950	8,874,855.26	353,692,043.52	90,602,281.60	1,505,040,130.38
1887—January	1,050,995,950	7,310,325.26	353,689,317.52	89,140,094.10	1,501,135,686.88
February	1,040,627,650	6,530,845.26	353,688,904.52	93,850,874.10	1,494,698,273.88
March	1,023,947,600	6,926,275.26	353,686,763.37	99,253,424.10	1,483,814,062.73
April	1,016,055,200	6,310,715.26	353,686,658.37	100,520,290.10	1,476,572,863.73
May	1,007,692,300	6,541,295.26	353,685,468.37	101,769,625.10	1,469,688,688.73
June	1,007,692,350	6,115,165.26	353,685,110.37	97,992,918.10	1,465,485,543.73
July	987,976,850	6,161,115.26	353,683,895.37	105,956,194.60	1,453,778,055.23
August	982,230,200	4,397,715.26	353,682,115.37	103,951,505.60	1,444,261,536.23
September	968,490,930	3,739,935.26	353,682,072.12	102,265,787.60	1,428,178,724.98
October	963,147,230	3,460,105.26	353,682,037.12	102,781,559.25	1,423,070,931.63
November	963,138,030	3,252,975.26	353,681,992.12	101,450,594.91	1,421,523,592.29
December	963,138,230	3,163,955.26	353,680,335.12	102,534,767.50	1,422,517,287.88
1888—January	963,139,550	2,914,365.26	353,679,781.12	101,291,753.80	1,421,025,450.18
February	963,140,540	2,741,265.26	353,679,781.12	98,138,542.20	1,417,700,128.58
March	963,140,540	2,688,795.26	353,679,017.12	96,780,918.30	1,416,289,270.68
April	959,576,250	2,675,155.26	353,679,017.12	94,852,723.45	1,410,783,145.83
May	942,437,350	2,555,645.26	353,661,360.07	93,835,592.90	1,392,489,948.23
June	936,522,500	2,496,095.26	353,660,467.32	91,952,843.65	1,384,631,906.23
July	935,514,630	2,478,665.26	353,660,467.32	90,029,866.65	1,381,683,629.23
August	929,514,060	2,453,265.26	353,659,140.32	87,819,564.65	1,373,446,030.23
September	906,039,660	2,419,625.26	353,659,139.97	87,307,731.65	1,349,426,156.88
October	879,499,770	2,365,685.26	353,659,139.97	87,018,859.20	1,322,543,454.43
November	868,444,690	2,151,745.26	353,657,741.97	86,430,020.50	1,310,684,197.73
December	862,418,140	2,094,695.26	353,657,349.97	86,279,471.50	1,304,449,656.73
1889—January	854,504,330	2,067,095.26	353,655,953.47	83,979,985.50	1,294,207,364.23
February	844,106,220	2,047,245.26	353,655,953.47	82,577,250.25	1,282,386,668.98
March	836,412,020	1,941,245.26	353,655,234.47	82,485,444.75	1,274,493,944.48
April	825,005,090	1,931,755.26	353,654,762.97	82,513,378.25	1,263,104,986.48

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No. 83.—PUBLIC DEBT, EXCLUSIVE OF CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES, AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Interest-bearing.	Matured.	United States notes and fractional currency.	National-bank notes, redemption account.	Total.
1889—May	$818,745,190	$1,907,925.26	$353,654,148.97	$80,497,423.59	$1,254,804,687.82
June	815,853,990	1,911,485.26	353,654,148.97	78,051,136.75	1,249,470,760.98
July	811,244,790	1,904,255.26	353,654,148.97	75,302,411.75	1,242,105,605.98
August	794,954,790	1,900,505.26	353,653,148.97	73,176,103.25	1,223,684,547.48
September	784,324,990	1,897,425.26	353,653,148.97	71,957,616.75	1,211,833,180.98
October	774,011,660	1,885,875.26	353,653,148.97	71,816,079.75	1,201,366,763.98
November	764,055,750	1,847,225.26	353,651,590.97	69,523,668.25	1,189,078,234.48
December	751,273,950	1,844,625.26	353,651,590.97	68,831,220.75	1,175,601,386.98
1890—January	740,327,450	1,841,345.26	353,651,590.97	67,195,912.75	1,163,016,298.98
February	735,029,520	1,833,885.26	353,651,202.97	64,182,864.25	1,154,697,472.48
March	723,499,020	1,831,105.26	353,651,202.47	62,140,825.75	1,141,122,153.48
April	719,178,570	1,826,045.26	353,650,008.47	60,040,957.25	1,134,695,580.98
May	713,488,580	1,824,165.26	353,649,469.47	58,022,894.75	1,126,985,109.48
June	711,313,110	1,815,805.26	353,648,559.47	55,619,359.75	1,122,396,834.48
July	700,799,360	1,803,135.26	353,648,559.47	54,207,975.75	1,110,459,030.48
August	680,978,020	1,777,275.26	353,648,559.47	55,059,296.75	1,091,463,151.48
September	638,688,070	1,750,985.26	353,648,559.47	56,005,865.25	1,050,093,479.98
October	632,283,390	1,708,635.26	353,647,675.47	54,796,857.25	1,042,436,557.98
November	629,492,590	1,687,345.26	353,647,675.47	52,994,622.75	1,037,822,283.48
December	619,019,740	1,682,505.26	353,647,675.47	51,323,030.75	1,025,672,951.48
1891—January	617,145,750	1,679,695.26	353,646,525.47	49,107,010.75	1,021,578,981.48
February	615,501,580	1,671,865.26	353,646,525.47	47,165,815.25	1,017,985,785.98
March	613,512,780	1,670,115.26	353,646,395.47	45,116,485.75	1,013,945,776.48
April	610,771,520	1,660,635.26	353,645,240.82	44,156,999.25	1,010,234,395.33
May	610,529,120	1,647,505.26	353,645,240.82	42,203,360.75	1,008,025,226.83
June	610,529,120	1,614,705.26	353,644,343.10	40,018,392.25	1,005,806,560.61
July	610,529,420	1,613,320.26	353,644,343.10	38,461,875.25	1,004,248,958.61
August	610,529,420	1,611,770.26	353,644,343.10	37,372,208.75	1,003,157,742.11
September	585,024,720	9,127,290.26	353,643,355.10	36,540,138.25	984,335,503.61
October	585,026,720	6,209,230.26	353,643,355.10	35,430,670.75	980,309,976.11
November	585,026,870	5,279,770.26	353,643,355.10	33,789,991.25	977,739,986.61
December	585,026,970	4,633,340.26	353,642,337.10	32,679,299.25	975,981,946.61
1892—January	585,027,680	3,965,900.26	353,642,337.10	31,350,376.75	973,986,294.11
February	585,028,080	3,725,410.26	353,641,397.10	29,888,003.25	972,282,890.61
March	585,028,630	3,461,670.26	353,641,397.10	28,894,830.75	971,026,528.11
April	585,029,030	3,304,210.26	353,641,397.10	28,273,515.75	970,248,153.11
May	585,029,280	3,167,345.26	353,641,397.10	27,521,231.25	969,359,253.61
June	585,029,330	2,785,875.26	353,640,126.12	26,763,509.25	968,218,840.63
July	585,030,380	2,603,325.26	353,640,126.12	26,105,103.75	967,378,935.13
August	585,031,080	2,536,765.26	353,640,126.12	26,018,448.25	967,226,419.63
September	585,031,170	2,510,145.26	353,640,126.12	25,336,722.75	966,518,164.13
October	585,032,020	2,459,555.26	353,640,126.12	25,191,032.75	966,322,734.13
November	585,032,980	2,432,015.26	353,640,126.12	24,137,678.25	965,242,799.63
December	585,033,080	2,385,045.26	353,640,126.12	23,466,501.75	964,524,753.13
1893—January	585,033,660	2,357,755.26	353,640,126.12	22,771,492.25	963,803,033.63
February	585,034,260	2,335,305.26	353,640,126.12	22,272,061.25	963,281,752.63
March	585,034,260	2,301,590.26	353,637,788.12	21,854,580.75	962,828,219.13
April	585,034,810	2,228,490.26	353,637,788.12	21,506,675.75	962,407,764.13
May	585,035,110	2,191,010.26	353,637,168.12	20,887,600.25	961,750,888.63
June	585,037,100	2,094,060.26	353,637,168.12	20,663,437.75	961,431,766.13
July	585,037,440	2,081,530.26	353,637,168.12	20,364,878.25	961,121,016.63
August	585,037,590	2,045,540.26	353,637,168.12	20,239,960.25	960,960,258.63
September	585,037,740	1,984,770.26	353,637,168.12	20,727,096.75	961,386,775.13
October	585,039,040	1,974,570.26	353,637,168.12	21,295,714.25	961,946,492.63
November	585,039,220	1,939,380.26	353,637,168.12	20,952,547.75	961,568,316.13
December	585,039,310	1,913,530.26	353,637,168.12	23,015,908.75	963,605,917.13
1894—January	585,040,090	1,884,630.26	353,635,445.92	24,582,359.75	965,142,525.93
February	625,872,000	1,871,020.26	353,635,445.92	25,977,549.25	1,007,356,015.43
March	634,940,930	1,864,120.26	353,635,445.92	25,957,602.00	1,016,398,098.18
April	635,041,380	1,862,030.26	353,634,520.92	27,019,048.50	1,017,556,979.68
May	635,041,840	1,858,390.26	353,634,520.92	26,381,869.00	1,016,916,560.18
June	635,041,890	1,851,240.26	353,633,000.92	26,371,685.50	1,016,897,816.68
July	635,042,590	1,840,850.26	353,633,000.92	26,317,470.00	1,016,833,911.18
August	635,042,670	1,831,750.26	353,633,000.92	26,234,592.55	1,016,742,013.73
September	635,042,810	1,830,030.26	353,633,000.92	27,060,495.50	1,017,566,336.68
October	635,042,860	1,828,280.26	353,633,000.92	28,163,475.50	1,018,667,616.68
November	639,143,030	1,826,930.26	353,633,000.92	29,487,564.00	1,024,090,525.18
December	679,168,130	1,825,800.26	353,631,895.92	29,615,449.50	1,064,241,275.68
1895—January	684,323,710	1,792,690.26	353,631,895.92	29,301,277.00	1,069,049,573.18
February	685,043,860	1,779,300.26	353,631,895.92	28,155,471.00	1,068,610,527.18
March	713,851,960	1,770,250.26	353,631,280.92	27,393,816.00	1,096,647,307.18
April	716,201,910	1,754,660.26	353,631,280.92	27,069,968.50	1,098,657,819.68
May	716,202,010	1,734,920.26	353,631,280.92	26,205,181.00	1,097,773,392.18
June	716,202,060	1,721,590.26	353,629,980.99	25,359,489.00	1,096,913,120.25
July	747,360,400	1,699,650.26	353,629,980.99	24,568,404.00	1,127,258,435.25
August	747,360,610	1,695,870.26	353,629,980.99	24,277,018.00	1,126,963,479.25
September	747,360,820	1,685,660.26	353,629,980.99	23,818,538.50	1,126,494,999.75
October	747,361,560	1,681,670.26	353,629,257.64	23,706,619.00	1,126,379,106.90

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No. 83.—PUBLIC DEBT, EXCLUSIVE OF CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES, AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Interest-bearing.	Matured.	United States notes and fractional currency.	National-bank notes, redemption account.	Total.
1895—November	$747,361,960	$1,676,180.26	$353,629,257.64	$23,216,600.00	$1,125,883,997.90
December	747,361,960	1,674,510.26	353,629,257.64	22,659,734.50	1,125,325,462.40
1896—January	747,362,820	1,673,190.26	353,628,352.64	21,973,653.00	1,124,638,015.90
February	822,615,170	1,667,630.26	353,628,352.64	21,863,326.50	1,199,774,479.40
March	837,404,140	1,659,510.26	353,628,352.64	21,291,999.00	1,213,984,001.90
April	842,312,140	1,651,790.26	353,628,352.64	20,786,048.00	1,218,378,330.90
May	845,488,590	1,645,970.26	353,628,352.64	19,906,698.00	1,220,669,610.90
June	847,363,890	1,636,890.26	353,626,547.64	20,102,022.50	1,222,729,350.40
July	847,364,250	1,633,640.26	353,626,547.64	19,688,546.50	1,222,312,984.40
August	847,364,260	1,622,960.26	353,626,547.64	19,229,828.50	1,221,843,596.40
September	847,364,260	1,621,790.26	353,625,867.64	18,845,768.00	1,221,457,685.90
October	847,364,460	1,607,010.26	353,625,867.64	18,474,380.00	1,221,071,717.90
November	847,364,520	1,591,620.26	353,625,867.64	18,544,249.50	1,221,126,257.40
December	847,364,690	1,383,070.26	353,625,867.64	18,876,333.50	1,221,249,961.40
1897—January	847,364,750	1,382,930.26	353,625,867.64	20,997,189.50	1,223,370,737.40
February	847,364,950	1,358,210.26	353,624,604.64	23,089,944.50	1,225,437,709.40
March	847,364,950	1,355,760.26	353,624,604.64	23,662,492.00	1,226,007,806.90
April	847,365,030	1,353,830.26	353,624,604.64	23,991,184.50	1,226,334,649.40
May	847,365,030	1,348,510.26	353,624,604.64	24,459,719.50	1,226,797,864.40
June	847,365,130	1,346,880.26	353,623,065.64	24,458,637.00	1,226,793,712.90
July	847,365,320	1,336,340.26	353,623,065.64	24,138,377.00	1,226,463,102.90
August	847,365,540	1,336,280.26	353,623,065.64	24,571,442.00	1,226,896,327.90
September	847,365,540	1,334,570.26	353,623,065.64	24,992,324.50	1,227,315,500.40
October	847,365,560	1,331,540.26	353,623,065.64	26,000,524.50	1,228,320,690.40
November	847,365,620	1,331,280.26	353,622,300.64	27,570,824.50	1,229,890,025.40
December	847,365,620	1,330,270.26	353,622,300.64	32,268,146.00	1,234,586,336.90
1898—January	847,365,810	1,328,540.26	353,621,635.64	33,257,139.00	1,235,573,124.90
February	847,366,680	1,327,670.26	353,621,635.64	33,352,434.00	1,235,668,419.90
March	847,366,680	1,283,780.26	353,620,615.64	32,612,218.50	1,234,883,294.40
April	847,367,010	1,280,680.26	353,620,615.64	31,974,968.50	1,234,243,274.40
May	847,367,410	1,264,850.26	353,620,615.64	31,275,699.50	1,233,528,575.40
June	847,367,470	1,262,680.26	353,619,765.64	30,493,147.00	1,232,743,062.90
July	847,367,730	1,260,050.26	353,619,765.64	30,677,676.00	1,232,925,221.90
August	922,212,800	1,259,030.26	353,619,765.64	30,266,206.00	1,307,357,801.90
September	990,088,600	1,256,790.26	353,618,987.64	30,072,331.00	1,375,036,708.90
October	1,026,766,960	1,246,870.26	353,618,987.64	29,572,380.00	1,411,205,197.90
November	1,036,396,630	1,241,630.26	353,618,987.64	28,593,029.60	1,419,850,277.50
December	1,040,215,980	1,237,200.26	353,618,987.64	28,808,814.00	1,423,940,981.90
1899—January	1,040,562,030	1,237,150.26	353,618,242.64	31,792,003.00	1,427,209,425.90
February	1,040,735,270	1,231,670.26	353,618,242.64	31,422,722.00	1,427,007,904.90
March	1,045,775,290	1,219,420.26	353,618,234.16	32,935,782.00	1,433,548,726.42
April	1,046,048,680	1,218,390.26	353,617,356.16	34,830,371.00	1,435,714,797.42
May	1,046,048,730	1,218,350.26	353,617,356.16	35,591,064.00	1,436,475,500.42
June	1,046,048,750	1,218,300.26	353,616,272.16	35,817,381.50	1,436,700,703.92
July	1,046,048,770	1,215,740.26	353,616,272.16	35,551,056.00	1,436,431,838.42
August	1,046,048,850	1,215,150.26	353,616,272.16	35,779,155.00	1,436,659,427.42
September	1,046,048,850	1,215,030.26	353,616,272.16	35,721,240.00	1,436,601,392.42
October	1,046,049,020	1,210,030.26	353,616,272.16	35,145,799.00	1,436,021,121.42
November	1,037,049,690	1,209,820.26	353,615,422.16	34,433,338.00	1,426,308,270.42
December	1,026,772,320	1,208,506.26	353,615,422.16	36,299,218.00	1,417,895,460.42
1900—January	1,026,863,050	1,208,410.26	353,615,422.16	36,440,318.00	1,418,127,200.42
February	1,026,862,120	1,208,000.26	353,615,421.91	35,563,340.00	1,417,248,882.17
March	1,026,862,140	1,207,600.26	353,614,318.91	37,365,294.50	1,419,049,353.67
April	1,026,863,490	1,182,170.26	353,614,318.91	39,259,654.00	1,420,919,633.17
May	1,026,482,990	1,181,880.26	353,614,318.91	37,113,151.50	1,418,392,340.67
June	1,023,478,860	1,176,320.26	353,613,853.91	35,147,878.50	1,413,416,912.67
July	1,021,125,160	1,176,310.26	353,613,853.91	33,290,751.00	1,409,206,075.17
August	1,001,499,260	9,201,960.26	353,613,273.91	33,374,308.00	1,397,688,802.17
September	1,001,499,260	5,516,220.26	353,613,273.91	33,732,795.50	1,394,361,549.67

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No. 84.—LAWFUL MONEY DEPOSITED IN THE TREASURY EACH MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1900 FOR THE REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

Month.	Five per cent account.	Failed account.	Liquidating account.	Reducing account.	Total.
1899—July	$4,903,671.61	$14,728.00	$354,800.00	$579,150.00	$5,852,349.61
August	4,990,463.00	89,500.00	142,997.50	1,104,297.50	6,327,258.00
September	3,971,425.05	3,919.50	.....	969,750.00	4,945,094.55
October	5,286,863.76	93,780.00	81,370.00	162,000.00	5,624,013.76
November	4,953,207.52	.....	61,275.00	501,750.00	5,516,232.52
December	5,569,598.01	881,695.00	82,750.00	3,026,650.00	9,560,693.01
1900—January	7,356,585.15	24,917.00	178,830.00	2,015,130.00	9,575,462.15
February	8,203,712.91	56,197.50	250,174.50	675,895.00	9,185,979.91
March	7,428,939.77	46,695.00	301,095.00	2,990,250.00	10,766,979.77
April	6,174,566.95	56,250.00	786,900.00	2,347,840.00	9,365,556.95
May	8,695,639.19	6,030.00	209,432.00	83,500.00	8,994,601.19
June	10,820,209.96	1,290.00	51,560.00	170,247.50	11,043,307.46
Total	78,354,882.88	1,275,002.00	2,501,184.00	14,626,460.00	96,757,528.88

No. 85.—DISBURSEMENTS FROM REDEMPTION ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL BANKS EACH MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Month.	For notes redeemed.	Transfers and repayments.	Total disbursements.	Balance.
1899—July	$6,015,470.50	$87,223.46	$6,102,693.96	$44,368,690.05
August	5,469,921.00	114,921.14	5,584,842.14	45,111,105.91
September	5,510,702.50	63,227.85	5,573,930.35	44,482,270.11
October	5,794,806.00	32,078.70	5,826,884.70	44,279,399.17
November	5,991,626.00	149,831.00	6,141,457.00	43,654,174.69
December	6,776,247.50	1,034,665.07	7,810,912.57	45,403,955.13
1900—January	10,245,650.00	139,727.27	10,385,377.27	44,594,040.01
February	9,563,915.50	92,389.25	9,656,304.75	44,123,715.17
March	7,149,128.00	164,454.49	7,313,582.49	47,577,112.45
April	7,052,603.00	327,475.50	7,380,078.50	49,562,590.90
May	11,059,397.50	50,774.00	11,110,171.50	47,447,020.59
June	12,152,803.00	48,924.62	12,201,727.62	46,288,600.43
Total	92,782,270.50	2,305,692.35	95,087,962.85	.....

No. 86.—NATIONAL-BANK NOTES RECEIVED FOR REDEMPTION FROM THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND OTHER PLACES EACH MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1900, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

Month.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	New Orleans.	Other places.	Total.
1899—July	$3,121	$769	$584	$146	$393	$97	$168	$58	$818	$6,154
August	2,573	775	603	162	462	46	98	41	832	5,592
September	2,302	827	574	155	414	83	125	48	816	5,344
October	2,927	838	660	172	358	112	159	44	947	6,217
November	2,806	1,003	751	154	419	101	137	30	844	6,245
December	3,469	1,070	783	225	391	75	145	38	1,082	7,278
1900—January	7,821	1,662	788	219	407	81	145	38	1,035	12,196
February	4,335	739	549	185	318	73	200	89	879	7,367
March	3,732	815	633	169	398	74	220	61	1,032	7,134
April	4,620	820	669	333	353	109	285	63	1,106	8,358
May	7,081	1,534	901	393	428	177	251	74	1,214	12,053
June	7,920	1,575	895	320	463	190	387	126	1,168	13,044
Total	52,707	12,427	8,390	2,633	4,804	1,218	2,320	710	11,773	96,982

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No. 87.—Redemptions and Deliveries of National-Bank Notes each Month of the Fiscal Year 1900.

Month.	Redemptions.	Deliveries on redemption accounts.	Deposited in Treasury.	On hand, charged to 5 per cent account.	On hand, unassorted.
1899—July	$6,139,695.20	$6,016,960.50	$6,499.00	$14,990.00	$3,310,693.54
August	5,520,663.50	5,478,401.00	8,508.00	6,510.00	3,352,928.04
September	5,332,828.05	5,487,182.50	3,180.00	30,030.00	3,171,873.59
October	6,143,859.85	5,801,866.00	5,282.00	22,970.00	3,515,645.44
November	6,111,708.20	5,995,871.00	4,555.00	18,725.00	3,631,172.64
December	7,094,587.90	6,766,042.50	15,781.00	28,930.00	3,933,732.04
1900—January	12,180,421.33	10,152,850.00	27,691.00	121,730.00	5,840,812.37
February	7,245,797.05	9,603,975.50	7,361.00	81,670.00	3,515,332.92
March	7,076,946.30	7,195,208.00	6,700.00	35,590.00	3,436,451.22
April	8,338,882.00	6,995,803.00	5,079.00	92,390.00	4,717,651.22
May	11,980,405.50	10,882,917.50	9,492.00	268,870.00	5,629,167.22
June	13,060,486.60	12,159,820.50	11,571.00	261,852.50	6,525,279.82
Total	96,226,281.48	92,536,898.00	111,699.00	.....	.....

No. 88.—Redeemed National-Bank Notes Delivered from the Treasury each Month of the Fiscal Year 1900.

Month.	For return to banks of issue.	For destruction and reissue.	For destruction and retirement.	Total.	Balance.
1899—July	$1,181,480.00	$3,632,835.00	$1,202,645.50	$6,016,960.50	$3,325,683.54
August	1,069,520.00	3,329,170.00	1,079,711.00	5,478,401.00	3,359,438.04
September	1,178,240.00	3,281,277.50	1,027,665.00	5,487,182.50	3,201,903.59
October	1,318,240.00	3,586,075.00	897,551.00	5,801,866.00	3,538,615.44
November	1,281,130.00	3,439,255.00	1,275,486.00	5,995,871.00	3,649,897.64
December	1,548,260.00	3,974,262.50	1,243,520.00	6,766,042.50	3,962,662.04
1900—January	2,419,610.00	5,680,882.50	2,052,357.50	10,152,850.00	5,962,542.37
February	2,272,690.00	5,515,477.50	1,815,808.00	9,603,975.50	3,597,002.92
March	2,345,210.00	3,317,707.50	1,532,290.50	7,195,208.00	3,472,041.22
April	2,326,120.00	3,518,072.50	1,151,610.50	6,995,803.00	4,810,041.22
May	3,905,580.00	4,533,140.00	2,444,197.50	10,882,917.50	5,898,037.22
June	4,774,580.00	5,198,290.00	2,186,950.50	12,159,820.50	6,787,132.32
Total	25,620,660.00	49,006,445.00	17,909,793.00	92,536,898.00	.....

No. 89.—National-Bank Notes Received for Redemption from the Principal Cities and Other Places, by Fiscal Years, in Thousands of Dollars.

Fiscal year.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	New Orleans.	Other places.	Total.
1875	$80,925	$17,598	$9,096	$1,902	$6,814	$3,676	$1,384	$350	$33,776	$155,521
1876	78,389	55,878	9,778	3,265	10,106	3,085	1,019	796	46,723	209,039
1877	76,693	75,212	20,988	1,821	4,162	2,781	1,292	185	59,751	242,885
1878	66,273	80,527	10,836	1,085	3,194	2,268	999	186	47,784	213,152
1879	54,170	59,375	7,052	693	1,719	1,219	1,487	162	31,780	157,657
1880	26,460	11,701	3,358	415	1,673	819	392	546	16,222	61,586
1881	23,319	5,565	4,919	673	2,655	996	673	322	20,528	59,650
1882	28,012	7,370	5,939	947	3,545	1,188	1,061	322	27,705	76,089
1883	36,042	16,631	7,333	1,626	6,146	1,774	1,372	413	31,363	102,700
1884	54,327	19,971	6,830	2,853	5,794	1,822	1,155	642	32,758	126,152
1885	75,409	27,473	7,220	3,705	4,558	1,910	977	2,063	26,894	150,209
1886	49,487	30,031	7,323	3,546	5,493	2,263	3,422	1,423	27,308	130,296
1887	31,315	13,219	6,973	3,103	5,315	2,244	3,422	1,316	20,783	87,690
1888	43,411	13,062	6,401	2,927	5,508	2,726	3,034	1,328	20,755	99,152
1889	38,559	11,478	5,641	2,575	5,862	1,491	1,636	1,564	20,126	88,932
1890	29,100	7,818	4,640	2,013	5,188	1,425	1,792	1,357	16,924	70,257
1891	30,393	7,106	4,381	1,613	4,615	1,495	1,284	1,038	15,536	67,461
1892	30,845	8,053	5,053	2,070	5,050	1,938	1,239	1,010	14,367	69,625
1893	36,341	9,580	5,402	1,808	4,998	2,238	1,178	852	13,448	75,845
1894	62,790	14,255	6,094	1,092	4,130	2,560	1,102	464	12,844	105,331
1895	51,936	10,266	6,099	952	4,028	1,705	1,731	389	9,603	86,709
1896	58,051	14,613	7,601	2,068	5,778	3,112	3,836	1,062	12,140	108,261
1897	65,312	16,382	8,348	1,610	5,431	1,584	2,172	575	12,160	113,574
1898	51,804	16,606	6,570	2,113	5,153	1,465	1,895	564	10,942	97,112
1899	46,610	13,342	7,332	2,385	5,050	1,718	2,283	630	11,488	90,838
1900	52,707	12,427	8,390	2,633	4,804	1,218	2,320	710	11,773	96,982
Total	1,278,680	575,539	189,597	51,493	126,769	50,720	44,157	20,269	605,481	2,942,705

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No. 90.—RESULT OF THE COUNT OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES RECEIVED FOR REDEMPTION, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	Claimed by owners.	"Overs."	"Shorts."	Referred and rejected.	Counterfeit.	Express charges.	Net proceeds.
1875	$154,526,760.16	$24,644.85	$20,223.50	$1,635,585.51	$3,741.00	.....	$152,891,855.00
1876	210,032,975.26	16,491.42	16,175.26	1,972,711.42	5,188.00	.....	208,955,392.00
1877	242,885,375.14	24,996.58	29,704.43	1,283,659.77	5,634.00	.....	241,591,373.52
1878	213,151,458.56	37,649.20	16,394.60	388,369.35	4,008.00	.....	212,780,335.81
1879	157,655,844.96	22,148.42	9,906.35	335,605.92	3,016.00	$25,842.15	157,303,622.96
1880	61,586,475.68	6,461.30	9,868.97	313,302.37	3,846.75	9,938.41	61,255,980.48
1881	59,650,259.43	13,231.38	6,618.25	592,734.43	4,324.50	3,345.03	59,056,468.60
1882	76,089,327.48	11,222.13	13,405.13	676,259.44	4,151.00	1,152.09	75,405,581.95
1883	102,582,656.73	8,092.09	10,103.35	731,620.60	4,559.50	725.84	101,843,739.53
1884	126,220,881.34	6,066.30	3,785.60	458,698.82	3,770.50	523.54	125,760,169.18
1885	150,257,840.01	17,060.07	6,445.25	332,885.68	3,560.00	612.25	149,931,396.90
1886	130,296,606.82	25,528.97	8,246.65	281,017.06	2,720.00	526.96	130,029,625.12
1887	87,689,687.15	16,404.07	22,356.00	466,967.68	2,924.00	573.58	87,213,269.96
1888	99,046,534.34	14,749.28	2,741.70	808,375.88	2,722.00	716.62	98,246,727.42
1889	89,037,811.75	4,048.62	6,836.85	814,014.27	2,191.50	957.18	88,217,860.57
1890	70,242,489.45	8,540.90	4,954.55	387,104.85	2,634.50	313.75	69,856,022.70
1891	67,475,113.15	10,661.05	43,819.00	625,663.80	2,800.00	241.70	66,813,249.70
1892	69,625,086.73	9,832.70	10,784.50	644,706.95	2,529.60	256.31	68,976,642.07
1893	75,845,224.51	13,291.35	7,910.50	504,984.30	3,002.00	334.50	75,342,284.56
1894	105,099,227.89	2,798.75	6,816.83	897,992.05	2,472.50	9,218.55	104,185,526.71
1895	86,940,748.54	7,553.54	2,062.90	575,708.51	1,580.50	13,226.95	86,355,723.22
1896	108,260,978.05	7,654.71	7,582.70	352,355.27	2,069.50	15,598.95	107,891,026.34
1897	113,226,181.47	5,423.79	3,841.50	626,331.70	1,508.75	43.80	112,599,879.51
1898	97,459,282.47	10,383.40	11,957.50	352,846.95	1,424.50	76.20	97,103,360.72
1899	90,838,301.01	16,615.50	15,911.20	681,108.05	1,227.00	121.80	90,156,548.46
1900	96,982,607.88	8,092.25	11,685.80	750,902.15	1,706.00	124.70	96,226,281.48
Total	2,942,705,735.96	349,642.62	310,138.87	16,591,512.78	79,311.60	84,470.86	2,925,989,944.47

No. 91.—DISPOSITION MADE OF THE NOTES REDEEMED AT THE NATIONAL-BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	Returned to banks of issue.	Delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency.		Deposited in Treasury.	Balance on hand.
		For destruction and reissue.	For destruction and retirement.		
1875	$15,213,500	$115,109,445.00	.....	$17,532,008.00	$5,036,902.00
1876	97,478,700	78,643,155.00	.....	29,927,900.00	7,942,539.00
1877	151,070,300	62,518,600.00	.....	24,439,700.00	11,505,312.52
1878	152,437,300	51,585,400.00	.....	11,852,100.00	8,410,848.33
1879	112,411,800	40,204,700.00	.....	9,313,382.00	3,784,589.29
1880	24,980,500	29,861,700.00	.....	7,100,386.00	3,097,983.77
1881	6,763,600	40,080,700.00	.....	12,466,045.00	2,844,107.37
1882	3,801,500	53,338,500.00	.....	16,978,700.00	3,630,989.32
1883	15,572,100	59,875,000.00	$18,789,758.00	4,674,927.00	6,562,943.85
1884	26,255,500	72,260,700.00	23,355,364.00	3,589,808.00	6,861,741.03
1885	45,634,800	72,669,700.00	25,928,470.00	5,769,080.00	6,791,087.93
1886	46,701,100	54,532,935.00	27,723,778.50	4,022,497.50	3,840,402.05
1887	20,786,640	30,506,030.00	36,335,520.00	1,259,942.60	2,165,539.41
1888	17,453,780	25,843,765.00	50,068,991.45	275,350.30	6,770,380.08
1889	17,084,590	27,443,340.00	46,386,121.90	114,970.00	3,959,218.75
1890	12,590,880	23,275,005.00	33,633,889.00	112,206.00	4,203,261.45
1891	12,543,220	27,494,445.00	25,329,027.50	107,547.00	5,542,271.65
1892	16,676,700	36,282,335.00	16,232,721.00	95,113.00	5,232,044.72
1893	24,166,150	43,394,418.50	9,037,651.50	117,738.15	3,858,371.13
1894	39,893,840	50,944,080.00	10,929,535.75	144,322.00	6,132,120.09
1895	35,055,620	40,094,540.00	13,068,369.00	65,341.00	4,203,973.31
1896	46,946,190	43,866,375.00	11,223,150.00	91,894.00	9,967,390.65
1897	37,659,960	69,014,687.50	11,092,355.50	69,019.00	4,731,248.16
1898	27,124,260	54,858,155.50	15,990,460.00	71,155.00	3,790,578.38
1899	23,472,650	50,530,827.50	16,649,275.00	84,926.00	3,209,447.84
1900	25,620,660	49,006,445.00	17,909,793.00	111,699.00	6,787,132.32
Total	1,055,395,840	1,303,734,984.00	409,684,231.10	150,387,756.55	.....

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No. 92.—MODE OF PAYMENT FOR NOTES REDEEMED AT THE NATIONAL-BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	Transfer checks.	United States currency.	Silver coin.	Credit in general account.	Credit in redemption account.	Total.
1875	$58,825,756.00	$50,958,842.00	.....	$24,066,844.00	$19,040,413.00	$152,891,855.00
1876	92,374,801.00	44,859,317.00	.....	19,078,209.00	52,643,065.00	208,955,392.00
1877	95,212,743.45	41,263,129.15	$468,974.00	12,789,757.00	91,856,769.92	241,591,373.52
1878	75,361,427.23	25,707,439.44	549,645.40	12,609,083.76	98,552,739.98	212,780,335.81
1879	51,718,253.06	19,706,842.21	148,862.22	35,148,181.38	50,581,484.09	157,303,622.96
1880	10,852,505.53	25,058,244.26	203,062.44	18,218,070.37	6,924,097.88	61,255,980.48
1881	22,415,972.28	23,090,351.21	300,209.83	8,936,232.92	4,313,702.36	59,056,468.60
1882	32,992,144.72	27,256,234.23	516,365.86	10,106,238.45	4,534,598.69	75,405,581.95
1883	56,018,447.71	27,609,702.66	538,776.16	12,428,692.86	5,248,120.14	101,843,739.53
1884	77,991,916.83	27,906,597.62	1,173,646.70	12,960,221.66	5,727,786.37	125,760,169.18
1885	105,840,234.80	23,084,820.77	618,273.57	13,944,370.50	6,443,697.26	149,931,396.90
1886	74,149,555.26	17,590,237.76	555,037.84	31,007,087.30	6,727,706.96	130,029,625.12
1887	39,996,984.07	19,857,953.12	346,641.33	24,768,344.79	2,243,346.65	87,213,269.96
1888	53,463,333.36	22,510,497.65	293,222.76	20,149,324.00	1,830,349.65	98,246,727.42
1889	49,669,676.83	21,569,714.63	235,583.89	15,589,994.27	1,152,890.95	88,217,860.57
1890	30,271,993.55	24,732,324.05	166,361.50	14,025,166.30	660,177.30	69,856,022.70
1891	33,204,177.04	21,276,332.60	164,807.30	11,582,031.00	585,901.76	66,813,249.70
1892	28,643,402.79	28,221,963.95	123,425.55	11,343,243.03	644,606.75	68,976,642.07
1893	32,803,085.28	30,369,565.70	61,044.20	11,340,885.51	767,703.87	75,342,284.56
1894	60,028,085.33	31,883,131.15	26,647.65	11,387,038.41	860,624.17	104,185,526.71
1895	40,374,030.32	31,625,706.66	61,236.65	13,604,654.93	690,094.66	86,355,723.22
1896	48,774,713.30	29,331,636.61	82,669.45	28,893,499.85	808,507.13	107,891,026.34
1897	55,567,032.90	36,525,208.00	57,208.70	19,084,125.58	1,366,304.33	112,599,879.51
1898	42,186,863.86	39,921,232.75	83,747.40	13,733,920.92	1,177,595.79	97,103,360.72
1899	24,730,838.15	49,339,819.20	84,399.50	14,984,970.20	1,016,521.41	90,156,548.46
1900	28,433,009.35	55,877,983.30	78,301.35	11,380,978.28	456,009.20	96,226,281.48
Total	1,321,900,984.00	797,134,827.68	6,938,151.25	433,161,166.27	366,854,815.27	2,925,989,944.47

No. 93.—DEPOSITS, REDEMPTIONS, ASSESSMENTS FOR EXPENSES, AND TRANSFERS AND REPAYMENTS, ON ACCOUNT OF THE FIVE PER CENT REDEMPTION FUND OF NATIONAL BANKS, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	Deposits.	Redemptions.	Assessments.	Transfers and repayments.	Balance.
1875	$140,874,563.53	$130,322,945.00	.....	$1,000,262.76	$9,551,355.77
1876	177,485,074.44	176,121,855.00	$290,965.37	1,634,644.11	8,988,965.73
1877	215,580,271.83	214,361,300.00	365,193.31	782,797.06	9,059,947.19
1878	205,308,371.37	203,416,400.00	357,066.10	530,180.92	10,064,671.54
1879	156,670,138.19	152,455,000.00	317,942.48	580,732.28	13,381,134.97
1880	56,512,201.10	54,837,600.00	240,949.95	789,961.25	14,024,824.87
1881	48,831,326.63	46,844,300.00	143,728.39	1,415,570.04	14,452,553.07
1882	58,041,777.64	57,644,500.00	126,212.12	978,047.03	13,745,571.56
1883	76,307,727.55	75,452,100.00	142,508.72	1,136,352.83	13,322,337.56
1884	98,883,599.17	98,553,100.00	150,611.53	1,314,180.15	12,188,045.05
1885	117,172,640.18	118,745,200.00	178,579.34	1,077,584.73	9,359,321.16
1886	103,359,393.61	100,794,895.00	175,522.15	1,552,680.34	10,195,617.28
1887	52,522,359.27	51,261,200.00	160,611.15	3,327,246.34	7,968,919.06
1888	43,290,223.72	43,379,185.00	135,180.53	1,219,495.34	6,525,281.91
1889	44,916,163.37	44,491,370.00	139,719.98	1,390,770.35	5,419,584.95
1890	36,424,560.95	35,890,235.00	129,207.10	504,386.92	5,320,316.88
1891	39,891,264.52	40,199,345.00	107,719.52	432,579.69	4,471,937.19
1892	54,440,540.49	52,896,015.00	99,014.21	220,172.90	5,697,275.57
1893	67,792,199.90	67,612,683.50	100,037.31	179,507.56	5,597,247.10
1894	92,574,209.40	90,957,212.50	104,282.49	765,070.86	6,344,890.65
1895	76,530,065.50	74,907,472.50	107,222.51	510,917.34	7,349,343.80
1896	91,565,065.77	90,967,815.00	100,159.28	273,425.83	7,573,009.46
1897	107,249,316.44	106,608,977.50	114,814.32	671,838.92	7,426,695.16
1898	83,511,779.36	81,817,265.50	125,971.49	924,597.79	8,070,639.74
1899	75,885,139.10	73,982,227.50	130,417.31	1,041,481.13	8,801,652.90
1900	78,354,882.88	74,872,477.50	121,420.28	1,021,916.07	11,140,721.93
Total	2,399,974,855.91	2,359,392,676.50	4,165,056.94	25,276,400.54	.....

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No. 94.—DEPOSITS, REDEMPTIONS, AND TRANSFERS AND REPAYMENTS, ON ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL BANKS FAILED, IN LIQUIDATION, AND REDUCING CIRCULATION, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	Deposits.	Redemptions.	Transfers and repayments.	Balance.
FAILED.				
1867	$44,000.00	$87,230.00		
1868	648,171.95	584,752.65		$20,189.30
1869	653,220.20	419,978.90		253,430.60
1870	27,732.00	122,227.60		158,935.00
1871	96,209.60	104,159.50		150,985.10
1872	1,473,459.25	842,369.35		782,075.00
1873	474,701.25	818,627.00		438,149.25
1874	724,126.54	458,510.00		703,765.79
1875	1,434,065.96	1,115,693.00		1,022,138.75
1876	586,535.00	770,818.80		837,854.95
1877	855,988.25	773,915.00		919,928.20
1878	598,104.50	752,497.50		765,535.20
1879	814,870.25	636,613.50		943,791.95
1880	217,008.00	382,116.50		778,683.45
1881	325,562.50	426,888.50		677,357.45
1882	975,729.25	533,504.50		1,119,582.20
1883	452,787.50	722,808.00		849,561.70
1884	634,780.00	625,212.00		859,129.70
1885	837,413.00	703,785.50	$99,323.00	893,434.20
1886	885,440.00	608,707.00		1,170,167.20
1887	297,890.00	406,773.50	83,445.00	977,838.70
1888	581,336.00	437,793.20		1,121,383.50
1889	217,880.00	418,974.50		920,289.00
1890	126,410.00	284,455.50		762,243.50
1891	410,815.00	359,278.50		813,780.00
1892	306,310.50	328,776.50	36,930.00	754,384.00
1893	857,409.50	580,400.00		1,031,393.50
1894	1,607,768.00	1,172,401.00		1,466,760.50
1895	274,293.50	754,044.00		987,010.00
1896	613,180.50	786,163.50	25,020.00	789,007.00
1897	1,510,952.50	938,538.00	1,810.00	1,359,611.50
1898	563,831.00	699,340.00	450.00	1,223,652.50
1899	908,422.00	548,111.50	56,230.00	1,527,733.00
1900	1,275,002.00	687,831.50	6,352.00	2,108,551.50
Total	22,311,407.50	19,893,296.00	309,560.00	
IN LIQUIDATION.				
1867	37,490.00	5,600.00		31,890.00
1868	92,198.25	17,427.75		106,660.50
1869	112,500.00	38,430.50		180,730.00
1870	758,428.00	80,527.65		858,630.35
1871	2,920,861.00	1,203,367.50		2,576,123.85
1872	1,999,645.00	2,531,784.55		2,043,984.30
1873	1,856,620.00	2,423,151.00		1,479,453.30
1874	2,561,283.00	915,990.00	900.00	3,123,846.30
1875	3,316,721.00	1,974,954.00	2,000.00	4,463,613.30
1876	2,607,643.00	2,509,456.50		4,561,799.80
1877	1,878,016.00	2,405,317.00	29,662.00	4,004,836.80
1878	2,561,039.50	1,810,752.00	163,429.50	4,591,694.80
1879	2,569,228.00	1,554,086.50	179,594.00	5,427,242.30
1880	1,056,183.00	1,058,414.50		5,425,010.80
1881	1,281,961.00	1,144,906.40		5,562,065.40
1882	7,957,752.00	1,769,756.00	17,757.00	11,732,304.40
1883	7,284,980.00	4,595,593.00		14,421,691.40
1884	5,015,950.50	5,746,173.50	531,900.00	13,159,568.40
1885	12,684,354.00	7,066,226.50	109,793.00	18,667,902.90
1886	35,202,542.75	14,637,711.00	143,596.00	39,089,138.65
1887	31,435,378.25	17,313,545.00	91,229.00	53,119,742.90
1888	25,539,318.10	20,717,893.25	255,897.60	57,685,270.15
1889	3,386,676.00	17,807,773.90	21,660.00	43,242,512.25
1890	1,306,313.00	11,327,772.00	9,740.00	33,211,313.25
1891	1,682,370.00	8,330,876.00	600.00	26,562,207.25
1892	1,364,448.50	6,212,259.50	66,485.50	21,647,900.75
1893	1,435,160.50	4,670,673.00	29,055.00	18,383,343.25
1894	3,065,486.50	3,871,680.25	43,535.50	17,533,614.00
1895	2,596,457.50	3,225,443.00	33,973.50	16,870,655.00
1896	1,853,255.00	2,868,828.50	73,038.00	15,782,043.50
1897	2,174,129.50	2,808,411.50	82,690.00	15,065,071.50
1898	3,396,559.50	2,502,099.00	13,066.00	15,946,466.00
1899	4,669,753.00	3,088,015.00	39,674.50	17,488,529.50
1900	2,501,184.00	3,207,666.00	65,202.00	16,716,845.50
Total	180,163,885.35	161,442,561.75	2,004,478.10	
REDUCING CIRCULATION.				
1875	21,164,854.00	7,822,019.00	624,920.00	12,717,915.00
1876	29,300,469.00	21,044,412.00	401,266.00	20,572,706.00
1877	9,985,065.00	21,871,523.00	619,652.00	8,066,596.00

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No. 94.—DEPOSITS, REDEMPTIONS, AND TRANSFERS AND REPAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL BANKS FAILED, IN LIQUIDATION, AND REDUCING CIRCULATION, BY FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

Fiscal year.	Deposits.	Redemptions.	Transfers and repayments.	Balance.
REDUCING CIRCULATION—continued.				
1878	$6,080,650.00	$9,446,626.00	$260,337.00	$4,440,283.00
1879	7,222,805.00	5,866,001.00	572,060.00	5,225,027.00
1880	13,042,896.60	4,961,385.00	172,611.00	13,133,927.00
1881	26,063,959.00	10,773,004.00	1,517,446.00	26,907,436.00
1882	15,522,365.00	14,505,346.00	3,719,612.00	24,204,843.00
1883	16,200,398.00	18,233,878.50	1,284,705.00	20,886,657.50
1884	25,389,470.00	20,486,304.00	440,400.50	25,349,423.00
1885	17,927,785.00	20,692,213.00	3,550,000.00	19,034,995.00
1886	16,514,285.00	14,311,170.00	1,248,710.00	19,989,400.00
1887	44,396,630.00	19,647,970.50	842,723.00	43,895,336.50
1888	20,400,030.00	29,008,271.00	2,140,905.50	33,146,190.00
1889	29,578,580.00	28,159,373.50	677,061.00	33,888,335.50
1890	10,217,387.00	22,021,661.50	438,258.00	21,645,803.00
1891	8,049,130.00	16,638,873.00	413,655.00	12,642,405.00
1892	1,489,448.00	9,691,685.00	78,953.50	4,361,214.50
1893	826,929.50	3,786,578.50	152,864.50	1,248,701.00
1894	12,144,227.50	5,885,454.50	136,163.00	7,371,311.00
1895	9,346,995.50	9,088,882.00	127,600.50	7,501,824.00
1896	3,659,307.00	7,568,158.00	62,001.00	3,530,972.00
1897	12,324,430.00	7,345,406.00	476,042.00	8,033,954.00
1898	18,800,530.00	12,789,021.00	722,434.50	13,323,028.50
1899	18,121,441.00	13,013,149.00	1,630,201.50	16,801,119.00
1900	14,626,460.00	14,014,295.50	1,090,802.00	16,322,481.50
Total	408,396,526.50	368,672,660.50	23,401,384.50	
AGGREGATE.				
1867	81,490.00	92,830.00		
1868	740,370.20	602,180.40		126,849.80
1869	765,720.20	458,409.40		434,160.60
1870	786,160.00	202,755.25		1,017,565.35
1871	3,017,070.60	1,307,527.00		2,727,108.95
1872	3,473,104.25	3,374,153.90		2,826,059.30
1873	2,333,321.25	3,241,778.00		1,917,602.55
1874	3,285,409.54	1,374,500.00	900.00	3,827,612.09
1875	25,915,640.96	10,912,666.00	626,920.00	18,203,667.05
1876	32,494,647.00	24,324,687.30	401,266.00	25,972,360.75
1877	12,719,069.25	25,050,755.00	649,314.00	12,991,361.00
1878	9,239,794.00	12,009,875.50	423,766.50	9,797,513.00
1879	10,606,903.25	8,056,701.00	751,654.00	11,596,061.25
1880	14,316,087.00	6,401,916.00	172,611.00	19,337,621.25
1881	27,671,482.50	12,344,798.90	1,517,446.00	33,146,858.85
1882	24,455,846.25	16,808,606.50	3,737,369.00	37,056,729.60
1883	23,938,165.50	23,552,279.50	1,284,705.00	36,157,910.60
1884	31,040,200.50	26,857,689.50	972,300.50	39,368,121.10
1885	31,449,552.00	28,462,225.00	3,759,116.00	38,596,332.10
1886	52,602,267.75	29,557,588.00	1,392,306.00	60,248,705.85
1887	76,129,898.25	37,368,289.00	1,017,397.00	97,992,918.10
1888	46,520,686.10	50,163,957.45	2,396,803.10	91,952,843.65
1889	33,183,136.00	46,386,121.90	698,721.00	78,051,136.75
1890	11,650,110.00	33,633,889.00	447,998.00	55,619,359.75
1891	10,142,315.00	25,329,027.50	414,255.00	40,018,392.25
1892	3,160,207.00	16,232,721.00	182,369.00	26,763,509.25
1893	3,119,499.50	9,037,651.50	181,919.50	20,663,437.75
1894	16,817,482.00	10,929,535.75	179,698.50	26,371,685.50
1895	12,217,746.50	13,068,369.00	161,574.00	25,359,489.00
1896	6,125,742.50	11,223,150.00	160,059.00	20,102,022.50
1897	16,009,512.00	11,092,355.50	560,542.00	24,458,637.00
1898	22,760,920.50	15,990,460.00	735,950.50	30,493,147.00
1899	23,699,616.00	16,649,275.50	1,726,106.00	35,817,381.50
1900	18,402,646.00	17,909,793.00	1,162,356.00	35,147,878.50
Total	610,871,819.35	550,008,518.25	25,715,422.60	

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No. 95.—EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	Charges for transportation.	Salaries.	Stationery, printing, and binding.	Contingent expenses.	Total.	Rate of expense per $1,000.
1875	$88,098.31	$158,227.39	$12,290.72	$32,348.95	$290,965.37	$2.2326
1876	159,142.84	188,018.94	9,174.68	8,856.85	365,193.31	2.07352
1877	189,362.05	150,695.68	10,422.40	6,585.97	357,066.10	1.66572
1878	173,420.60	136,580.63	5,750.32	2,190.93	317,942.48	1.56301
1879	98,298.75	133,956.27	5,491.82	3,203.11	240,949.95	1.58
1880	34,764.24	104,350.08	3,666.98	947.09	143,728.39	2.62098
1881	33,843.86	89,564.72	2,271.87	531.67	126,212.12	2.6942
1882	39,203.31	87,593.56	2,341.93	390.58	129,529.38	1.80416
1883	57,190.86	86,213.35	3,291.95	896.11	147,592.27	1.55634
1884	68,684.11	88,426.79	3,069.75	716.00	160,896.65	1.31978
1885	85,255.48	93,371.82	2,784.96	444.90	181,857.16	1.257
1886	74,490.52	89,065.18	4,354.54	333.11	168,243.35	1.3091
1887	48,020.53	87,450.54	2,484.32	1,011.61	138,967.00	1.58644
1888	51,529.76	86,232.40	3,268.22	111.10	141,141.48	1.52297
1889	42,413.56	85,974.55	2,064.16	738.40	131,190.67	1.4549
1890	19,862.65	83,841.30	3,157.53	981.91	107,843.39	1.5616
1891	18,536.54	78,989.85	1,671.00	169.13	99,366.52	1.52757
1892	19,305.54	77,131.13	3,553.54	603.49	100,593.70	1.46339
1893	23,231.70	77,840.12	1,700.21	260.93	103,032.96	1.35518
1894	24,271.41	77,790.01	4,227.71	1,156.01	107,445.14	1.06599
1895	21,035.82	76,411.97	2,173.41	731.59	100,352.79	1.15
1896	32,518.93	77,766.54	2,825.97	974.19	114,085.63	1.125
1897	44,518.50	77,977.62	2,515.92	49.69	125,061.73	1.0701
1898	34,337.93	87,183.64	3,387.11	1,015.67	125,924.35	1.29646
1899	30,725.56	87,161.01	1,966.34	1,438.49	121,291.40	1.34611
1900	31,767.33	86,986.30	3,561.94	669.19	122,984.76	1.33558
Total	1,543,830.69	2,554,801.39	103,469.30	67,356.67	4,269,458.05	

No. 96.—GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT OF THE NATIONAL-BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900, AND FROM JULY 1, 1874.

	For fiscal year.	From July 1, 1874.
DR.		
Balance from previous year	$3,209,447.84	
National-bank notes received for redemption	96,982,607.88	$2,942,705,735.96
"Overs"	8,092.25	349,642.62
Total	100,200,147.97	2,943,055,378.58
CR.		
National-bank notes forwarded to banks of issue	25,620,660.00	1,071,348,631.00
National-bank notes delivered to Comptroller of the Currency	66,916,238.00	1,713,419,215.00
Moneys deposited in Treasury	111,699.00	134,434,965.55
Packages referred and moneys returned	748,219.90	16,473,407.31
Express charges deducted	124.70	84,470.86
Counterfeit notes returned	1,706.00	79,311.60
Uncurrent notes returned or discounted	2,682.25	118,105.47
"Shorts"	11,685.80	310,138.87
Balance to next year	6,787,132.32	6,787,132.32
Total	100,200,147.97	2,943,055,378.58

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No. 97.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE FIVE PER CENT REDEMPTION FUND OF NATIONAL BANKS AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JULY, 1874.

Month.	Assets.			Total.	Liabilities.		
	On deposit in Treasury.	National-bank notes on hand.	Expenses paid.		To national banks.	To Treasury.	On other accounts.
1874—July	$9,634,749	$6,886,259	$3,375	$16,524,383	$16,524,383	.....	.....
August	.....	17,316,311	11,340	17,327,651	17,274,485	$53,166	.....
September	.....	16,868,438	20,962	16,889,400	14,853,996	2,035,404	.....
October	4,211,847	10,822,087	35,858	15,069,792	15,069,792	.....	.....
November	3,695,879	11,606,911	63,478	15,366,268	15,366,268	.....	.....
December	3,776,909	11,894,841	87,337	15,759,087	15,759,087	.....	.....
1875—January	3,006,838	11,590,362	108,140	14,705,340	14,705,340	.....	.....
February	3,943,558	9,351,681	129,933	13,425,172	13,425,172	.....	.....
March	5,470,226	8,933,163	170,691	14,574,080	14,574,080	.....	.....
April	2,691,907	11,021,435	191,864	13,905,206	13,905,206	.....	.....
May	1,235,789	12,265,976	214,319	13,716,084	13,716,084	.....	.....
June	4,281,996	5,036,902	232,458	9,551,356	9,551,356	.....	.....
July	1,138,868	10,956,300	253,007	12,348,175	12,348,175	.....	.....
August	3,024,183	10,640,789	290,802	13,955,774	13,955,774	.....	.....
September	3,006,589	11,131,135	33,800	14,171,524	14,171,524	.....	.....
October	1,756,953	11,886,368	33,800	13,677,121	13,677,121	.....	.....
November	1,454,036	12,098,962	65,444	13,618,442	13,618,442	.....	.....
December	2,616,489	10,314,865	65,444	12,996,798	12,996,798	.....	.....
1876—January	563,993	11,197,014	80,083	11,841,090	11,841,090	.....	.....
February	4,506,905	8,621,199	80,083	13,208,187	13,208,187	.....	.....
March	5,078,201	7,981,222	122,823	13,182,246	13,182,246	.....	.....
April	3,294,238	9,768,707	122,823	13,185,768	13,185,768	.....	.....
May	193,042	11,414,602	137,886	11,745,530	11,745,530	.....	.....
June	893,238	7,942,539	153,189	8,988,966	8,988,966	.....	.....
July	.....	11,135,521	153,189	11,288,710	11,216,451	72,259	.....
August	2,033,430	10,318,551	153,189	12,505,170	12,505,170	.....	.....
September	1,027,683	9,944,348	236,874	11,208,905	11,208,905	.....	.....
October	987,135	11,485,783	.....	12,472,918	11,879,118	.....	$593,800
November	1,725,210	9,380,386	.....	11,105,596	10,690,696	.....	414,900
December	3,849,276	8,496,202	.....	12,345,478	11,448,678	.....	896,800
1877—January	857,055	10,014,358	57,632	10,929,045	10,592,345	.....	336,700
February	3,645,418	8,030,998	57,632	11,734,048	11,377,548	.....	356,500
March	3,682,964	7,502,403	57,632	11,242,999	11,018,099	.....	224,900
April	304,852	10,545,077	80,961	10,930,890	10,859,090	.....	71,800
May	.....	10,867,761	80,961	10,948,722	10,521,883	24,539	402,300
June	.....	11,505,312	116,142	11,621,454	9,059,947	1,789,107	772,400
July	2,870,927	8,062,978	116,142	11,050,047	10,383,947	.....	666,100
August	3,294,225	9,036,075	150,696	12,480,996	12,217,596	.....	263,400
September	2,616,288	9,115,866	.....	11,732,154	11,351,054	.....	381,100
October	4,088,382	8,282,606	.....	12,370,988	12,221,388	.....	149,600
November	3,454,107	8,841,670	.....	12,295,777	12,142,777	.....	153,000
December	3,697,995	9,235,929	.....	12,933,924	12,743,524	.....	190,400
1878—January	4,245,991	7,435,996	34,470	11,716,457	11,455,657	.....	260,800
February	7,207,331	5,758,993	34,470	13,000,794	12,984,094	.....	16,700
March	8,657,284	4,442,508	68,501	13,168,293	13,162,493	.....	5,800
April	5,350,007	7,517,263	68,501	12,935,771	12,934,271	.....	1,500
May	2,531,041	9,150,626	68,501	11,750,168	11,690,868	.....	59,300
June	1,717,350	8,410,849	102,573	10,230,772	10,064,672	.....	166,100
July	1,518,582	9,453,375	102,573	11,074,530	10,986,330	.....	88,200
August	3,932,528	8,131,252	102,573	12,166,353	11,976,853	.....	189,500
September	5,493,882	7,315,451	102,573	12,917,906	12,841,706	.....	76,200
October	10,374,810	3,730,844	137,780	14,243,434	14,239,834	.....	3,600
November	9,767,217	3,859,742	319,142	13,946,101	13,941,391	.....	4,710
December	10,078,816	3,659,359	1,200	13,739,375	13,737,165	.....	2,210
1879—January	8,566,290	4,868,994	1,200	13,436,484	13,418,374	.....	18,110
February	6,912,214	6,032,581	35,673	12,980,468	12,950,358	.....	30,110
March	9,594,059	3,981,014	35,673	13,610,746	13,598,636	.....	12,110
April	8,917,987	4,728,268	35,673	13,681,928	13,678,918	.....	3,010
May	7,184,993	5,713,568	69,901	12,968,462	12,947,952	.....	20,510
June	9,498,337	3,784,589	103,419	13,386,345	13,381,135	.....	5,210
July	10,352,098	3,843,250	103,419	14,298,767	14,296,957	.....	1,810
August	11,820,000	2,742,211	103,419	14,665,630	14,665,020	.....	610
September	12,249,355	2,826,197	240,950	15,316,502	15,316,187	.....	310
October	13,359,631	2,341,702	.....	15,701,333	15,701,018	.....	310
November	13,466,357	2,287,637	.....	15,753,994	15,753,678	.....	310
December	13,846,955	2,231,329	.....	16,078,284	16,077,968	.....	310
1880—January	11,345,566	4,212,434	.....	15,558,000	15,557,684	.....	310
February	12,888,980	2,432,711	29,761	15,351,452	15,347,487	.....	3,960
March	13,846,256	1,967,037	29,761	15,843,054	15,842,589	.....	460
April	12,597,829	2,821,553	29,761	15,449,143	15,448,678	.....	460
May	10,792,246	4,057,683	29,761	14,879,690	14,879,225	.....	460
June	10,847,634	3,097,984	79,672	14,025,290	14,024,825	.....	460
July	12,401,846	2,833,695	79,672	15,315,213	15,314,748	.....	460
August	12,932,676	2,596,152	79,672	15,608,500	15,608,035	.....	460
September	12,867,063	2,548,125	143,728	15,558,916	15,558,451	.....	460
October	12,485,961	2,860,875	143,728	15,490,564	15,490,099	.....	460
November	12,660,902	2,735,710	143,728	15,540,340	15,539,875	.....	460
December	12,231,728	3,060,916	.....	15,292,644	15,292,179	.....	460
1881—January	10,772,382	4,200,433	.....	14,972,815	14,972,350	.....	460

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No. 97.—Assets and Liabilities of the Five Per Cent Redemption Fund of National Banks at the end of each Month, etc.—Continued.

Month.	Assets.			Total.	Liabilities.		
	On deposit in Treasury.	National bank notes on hand.	Expenses paid.		To national banks.	To Treasury.	On other accounts.
1881—February	$10,840,589	$3,202,787	.....	$14,043,376	$14,042,911	.....	$465
March	11,329,162	3,341,908	.....	14,671,070	14,670,605	.....	465
April	10,727,047	4,272,966	$44,890	15,044,903	15,042,938	.....	1,965
May	9,753,083	4,815,459	44,890	14,613,432	14,599,767	.....	13 665
June	11,564,021	2,844,107	44,890	14,453,018	14,452,553	.....	465
July	11,703,340	3,376,458	67,321	15,147,119	15,145,054	.....	2,065
August	12,255,051	3,122,964	67,321	15,445,336	15,444,871	.....	465
September	12,110,932	3,619,908	67,321	15,798,161	15,797,696	.....	465
October	11,820,144	3,426,427	67,321	15,313,892	15,313,427	.....	465
November	11,656,560	3,578,399	.....	15,234,959	15,234,494	.....	465
December	11,264,338	4,420,111	.....	15,684,449	15,666,184	.....	18,265
1882—January	9,312,142	5,609,086	21,790	14,943,018	14,909,253	.....	33,765
February	10,616,550	4,398,409	21,790	15,036,749	15,029,984	.....	6,765
March	11,420,393	3,550,883	21,790	14,993,066	14,991,701	.....	1,365
April	10,496,454	4,155,117	43,944	14,695,515	14,695,050	.....	465
May	9,426,406	5,075,466	43,944	14,545,816	14,542,651	.....	3,165
June	10,053,699	3,630,989	65,848	13,750,536	13,745,571	.....	4,965
July	9,389,795	5,387,746	65,848	14,843,389	14,841,924	.....	1,465
August	9,662,335	5,487,246	65,848	15,215,429	15,212,964	.....	2,465
September	8,919,900	6,088,107	87,593	15,095,600	15,078,008	.....	17,592
October	9,294,697	5,026,572	.....	14,321,269	14,299,185	.....	22,084
November	9,889,437	4,805,480	.....	14,694,917	14,661,669	.....	33,248
December	8,819,194	5,727,426	.....	14,546,620	14,529,509	.....	17,111
1883—January	5,412,681	8,642,768	21,323	14,076,772	14,033,189	.....	43,583
February	8,173,462	5,547,304	21,323	13,742,089	13,664,204	.....	77,885
March	9,994,155	3,645,595	21,323	13,661,073	13,637,936	.....	23,137
April	8,839,548	5,358,170	21,323	14,219,041	14,178,258	.....	40,783
May	6,527,363	7,120,471	21,323	13,669,157	13,625,386	.....	43,771
June	6,761,107	6,562,944	21,323	13,345,374	13,322,337	.....	23,037
July	6,683,417	7,013,786	21,323	13,718,526	13,685,589	.....	32,937
August	9,160,457	4,609,862	86,213	13,856,532	13,820,795	.....	35,737
September	9,239,568	5,022,175	86,213	14,347,956	14,330,319	.....	17,637
October	8,800,696	5,078,991	147,592	14,027,279	14,009,642	.....	17,637
November	8,290,289	5,493,433	.....	13,783,722	13,766,885	.....	16,837
December	6,438,684	7,395,132	.....	13,833,816	13,812,351	.....	21,465
1884—January	.....	12,201,941	.....	12,201,941	11,812,792	$218,772	170,377
February	2,409,856	9,897,167	.....	12,307,023	12,153,696	.....	153,327
March	6,883,430	6,044,669	44,174	12,972,273	12,916,846	.....	55,427
April	4,911,360	8,150,646	44,174	13,106,180	13,062,412	.....	43,768
May	5,543,713	6,019,787	44,174	11,607,674	11,430,151	.....	177,523
June	5,345,086	6,861,741	44,174	12,251,001	12,188,045	.....	62,956
July	3,687,479	8,689,966	66,240	12,443,685	12,361,629	.....	82,056
August	3,586,050	9,364,216	88,427	13,038,693	12,943,937	.....	94,756
September	3,820,009	8,338,791	88,427	12,247,227	12,131,771	.....	115,456
October	4,078,522	8,012,753	88,427	12,179,702	12,075,546	.....	104,156
November	3,527,717	8,012,482	101,373	11,641,572	11,549,843	.....	91,729
December	4,281,582	7,872,536	.....	12,154,118	12,044,330	.....	109,788
1885—January	.....	11,513,180	.....	11,513,180	10,013,188	670,959	829,033
February	3,519,762	7,593,356	22,986	11,136,104	10,945,357	.....	190,747
March	6,376,994	5,176,931	22,986	11,576,911	11,493,197	.....	83,714
April	4,389,106	5,972,032	22,986	10,384,124	10,304,040	.....	80,084
May	3,260,643	7,312,602	46,432	10,619,677	10,404,503	.....	215,174
June	3,043,140	6,791,088	46,432	9,880,660	9,359,321	.....	521,339
July	6,095,306	5,309,882	69,902	11,475,090	11,405,151	.....	69,939
August	6,717,545	4,799,879	93,372	11,610,796	11,544,157	.....	66,639
September	8,718,232	3,542,398	93,372	12,354,002	12,301,763	.....	52,239
October	8,280,933	3,996,398	93,372	12,370,703	12,290,644	.....	80,059
November	9,198,023	3,487,306	.....	12,685,329	12,659,558	.....	25,771
December	8,178,824	3,508,868	.....	11,687,692	11,643,679	.....	44,013
1886—January	2,448,906	8,104,137	.....	10,553,043	10,474,184	.....	78,859
February	4,030,953	6,323,972	22,654	10,377,579	10,243,341	.....	134,238
March	7,434,915	3,175,794	22,654	10,633,363	10,563,100	.....	70,263
April	7,450,900	3,537,361	45,232	11,033,493	10,990,470	.....	43,023
May	5,679,892	4,619,666	67,020	10,366,578	10,305,842	.....	60,736
June	6,364,061	3,840,402	67,020	10,271,483	10,195,617	.....	75,866
July	6,609,658	3,524,910	67,020	10,201,588	10,150,819	.....	50,769
August	8,294,550	2,655,239	89,065	11,038,854	10,995,670	.....	43,184
September	8,797,697	1,917,975	89,065	10,804,737	10,772,273	.....	32,464
October	7,209,312	2,992,810	89,065	10,291,187	10,254,402	.....	36,785
November	7,281,699	2,348,558	89,065	9,719,322	9,682,247	.....	37,075
December	6,514,453	2,785,270	.....	9,299,723	9,271,983	.....	27,740
1887—January	3,816,650	4,309,913	20,965	8,147,528	8,095,626	.....	51,902
February	5,637,684	2,854,640	20,965	8,513,289	8,465,307	.....	47,982
March	6,259,492	2,357,856	20,965	8,638,313	8,603,200	.....	35,113
April	5,022,572	3,164,234	42,931	8,229,737	8,192,141	.....	37,596
May	4,297,250	3,552,069	42,931	7,892,250	7,855,721	.....	36,529
June	5,774,775	2,165,540	65,463	8,005,778	7,968,919	.....	36,859
July	4,880,724	2,868,303	65,463	7,814,490	7,781,411	.....	33,079

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No. 97.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE FIVE PER CENT REDEMPTION FUND OF NATIONAL BANKS AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Assets.			Total.	Liabilities.		
	On deposit in Treasury.	National-bank notes on hand.	Expenses paid.		To national banks.	To Treasury.	On other accounts.
1887—August	$4,728,967	$3,135,413	$87,451	$7,951,831	$7,917,247	.....	$34,584
September	4,797,848	2,764,223	138,967	7,701,038	7,664,116	.....	36,922
October	3,751,309	4,001,162	.....	7,752,471	7,720,340	.....	32,131
November	4,660,936	3,013,462	21,298	7,695,696	7,664,045	.....	31,651
December	2,779,350	4,755,341	21,298	7,555,989	7,523,372	.....	32,617
1888—January	.....	7,685,489	21,298	7,706,787	6,658,560	$953,579	94,648
February	419,742	6,222,777	21,298	6,663,817	6,588,129	.....	75,688
March	2,071,397	5,069,966	21,298	7,162,661	7,095,905	.....	66,756
April	1,093,564	5,589,183	42,738	6,725,485	6,634,753	.....	90,732
May	159,846	6,449,041	64,273	6,673,160	6,524,761	.....	148,399
June	.....	6,770,380	64,273	6,834,653	6,525,282	194,630	114,741
July	.....	8,054,638	64,273	8,118,911	6,408,322	1,611,906	98,683
August	.....	7,741,716	64,273	7,805,989	7,089,467	668,239	48,283
September	734,749	5,829,659	86,232	6,650,640	6,574,827	.....	75,813
October	2,449,770	3,930,670	86,232	6,466,672	6,384,492	.....	82,180
November	3,467,565	3,114,398	86,232	6,668,195	6,633,591	.....	34,604
December	2,540,692	3,724,723	.....	6,265,415	6,225,541	.....	39,874
1889—January	239,642	5,130,032	20,936	5,390,610	5,257,749	.....	132,861
February	2,777,833	3,115,035	20,936	5,913,804	5,840,598	.....	73,206
March	3,324,123	2,717,815	42,709	6,084,647	6,040,180	.....	44,467
April	2,710,653	3,220,496	42,709	5,973,858	5,935,225	.....	38,633
May	866,105	4,448,966	42,709	5,357,780	5,249,520	.....	108,260
June	1,472,579	3,959,219	64,467	5,496,265	5,419,585	.....	76,680
July	2,088,687	3,471,822	64,467	5,624,976	5,566,486	.....	58,490
August	1,465,624	4,436,825	64,467	5,966,916	5,911,276	.....	55,640
September	2,069,617	3,706,080	85,975	5,861,672	5,803,542	.....	58,130
October	574,713	5,062,948	85,975	5,723,636	5,667,026	.....	56,610
November	1,505,714	4,026,241	131,191	5,663,146	5,623,648	.....	39,498
December	1,246,173	4,367,102	.....	5,613,275	5,564,197	.....	49,078
1890—January	.....	6,029,508	21,221	6,050,729	5,051,510	866,115	133,104
February	1,052,718	4,197,153	21,221	5,271,092	5,135,718	.....	135,374
March	1,703,932	3,834,208	21,221	5,559,361	5,459,370	.....	99,991
April	1,644,734	3,806,834	42,190	5,493,758	5,422,628	.....	71,130
May	1,165,590	4,128,493	42,190	5,336,273	5,245,967	.....	90,306
June	1,173,931	4,203,262	42,190	5,419,383	5,320,317	.....	99,066
July	938,907	4,713,320	63,020	5,715,247	5,653,702	.....	61,545
August	625,237	4,935,522	63,020	5,623,779	5,543,974	.....	79,805
September	763,746	4,505,712	83,841	5,353,299	5,244,089	.....	109,210
October	1,894,510	3,549,663	83,841	5,528,014	5,479,044	.....	48,970
November	2,028,288	3,285,337	107,843	5,421,468	5,372,208	.....	49,260
December	2,118,241	3,277,840	.....	5,396,081	5,328,687	.....	67,394
1891—January	.....	6,181,625	19,739	6,201,364	4,724,349	1,276,439	200,576
February	171,049	4,845,746	19,739	5,036,534	4,874,565	.....	161,969
March	1,690,598	3,302,465	19,739	5,012,802	4,887,172	.....	125,630
April	1,551,728	3,953,555	19,739	5,525,022	5,432,273	.....	92,749
May	.....	5,003,448	39,536	5,042,984	4,497,975	392,139	152,870
June	.....	5,542,271	59,212	5,601,483	4,471,937	868,974	260,572
July	.....	5,801,651	59,212	5,860,863	5,030,539	666,603	163,721
August	.....	6,649,700	78,989	6,728,689	5,847,401	743,193	138,095
September	78,716	5,589,043	78,989	5,746,748	5,610,854	.....	135,894
October	.....	5,595,200	78,989	5,674,189	5,527,753	21,172	125,264
November	655,846	4,673,987	99,366	5,429,199	5,189,961	.....	239,238
December	1,178,753	4,550,533	.....	5,729,286	5,527,105	.....	202,181
1892—January	.....	5,833,636	19,171	5,852,807	5,221,208	385,890	245,709
February	877,347	4,687,590	19,171	5,584,108	5,376,084	.....	208,024
March	1,956,080	3,802,554	19,171	5,777,805	5,604,158	.....	173,647
April	1,621,397	4,292,481	19,171	5,933,049	5,824,178	.....	108,871
May	481,675	4,952,287	38,506	5,472,468	5,311,106	.....	161,362
June	623,913	5,232,044	38,506	5,894,463	5,697,275	.....	197,188
July	.....	5,786,149	38,506	5,824,655	5,569,987	21,756	232,912
August	.....	6,503,472	38,506	6,541,978	6,132,418	232,704	176,856
September	.....	7,526,222	77,131	7,603,353	5,933,649	1,446,572	223,132
October	.....	6,968,821	77,131	7,045,952	5,910,346	925,430	210,176
November	.....	5,695,211	77,131	5,772,342	5,440,473	48,729	283,140
December	10,386	5,899,697	.....	5,910,083	5,586,966	.....	323,117
1893—January	.....	7,593,744	200	7,593,944	4,956,774	2,124,585	512,585
February	383,217	5,437,804	200	5,821,221	5,551,109	.....	270,112
March	2,069,709	3,692,528	365	5,762,602	5,470,555	.....	292,047
April	802,224	4,945,410	365	5,747,999	5,436,356	.....	311,643
May	300,926	5,119,181	38,881	5,458,988	5,076,930	.....	382,058
June	1,948,881	3,858,371	38,881	5,846,133	5,597,247	.....	248,886
July	3,158,476	3,512,581	58,447	6,729,504	6,549,612	.....	179,892
August	4,327,277	2,991,630	58,447	7,377,354	7,121,743	.....	255,611
September	511,390	7,561,305	58,447	8,131,142	7,865,336	.....	265,806
October	.....	11,258,335	77,840	11,336,175	5,978,021	4,452,354	905,800
November	.....	12,634,770	77,840	12,712,610	5,437,663	6,492,488	782,459
December	.....	12,112,475	19,400	12,131,875	6,234,853	5,456,464	440,558
1894—January	.....	14,288,804	19,400	14,308,204	5,639,628	8,192,701	475,875
February	.....	12,469,240	19,400	12,488,640	6,152,872	6,000,861	334,907

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No. 97.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE FIVE PER CENT REDEMPTION FUND OF NATIONAL BANKS AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Assets.			Total.	Liabilities.		
	On deposit in Treasury.	National-bank notes on hand.	Expenses paid.		To national banks.	To Treasury.	On other accounts.
1894—March	.....	$10,565,388	$38,810	$10,604,198	$6,401,088	$3,836,135	$366,975
April	.....	8,436,696	38,810	8,475,506	6,194,783	1,854,885	425,838
May	.....	7,089,222	58,285	7,147,507	6,373,428	350,816	423,263
June	$523,879	6,132,120	58,285	6,714,284	6,344,890	.....	369,394
July	2,487,080	4,548,448	58,285	7,093,813	6,774,123	.....	319,690
August	2,467,236	5,296,814	77,790	7,841,840	7,671,862	.....	169,978
September	2,522,309	4,867,050	77,790	7,467,149	7,250,860	.....	216,289
October	2,673,835	4,816,021	77,790	7,567,646	7,424,640	.....	143,006
November	3,294,662	3,955,321	107,445	7,357,428	7,186,644	.....	170,784
December	2,593,619	4,556,187	.....	7,149,806	7,072,499	.....	77,307
1895—January	616,591	6,105,143	.....	6,721,734	6,596,132	.....	125,602
February	2,248,754	5,004,609	.....	7,253,363	7,176,074	.....	77,289
March	2,864,740	4,103,436	.....	6,968,176	6,853,373	.....	114,803
April	2,653,891	4,609,610	.....	7,263,501	7,132,388	.....	131,113
May	2,789,453	4,661,091	57,578	7,508,122	7,390,592	.....	117,530
June	3,214,277	4,203,973	57,578	7,475,828	7,349,344	.....	126,484
July	2,188,940	5,259,121	57,578	7,505,639	7,361,287	.....	144,352
August	1,001,502	7,257,996	76,412	8,335,910	8,208,122	.....	127,788
September	2,025,271	5,530,709	76,412	7,632,392	7,525,303	.....	107,089
October	1,949,265	6,114,490	76,412	8,140,167	8,017,476	.....	122,691
November	1,787,810	5,858,829	100,353	7,746,992	7,598,512	.....	148,480
December	721,140	6,618,573	.....	7,339,713	7,168,186	.....	171,527
1896—January	.....	9,955,683	.....	9,955,683	6,472,790	3,132,390	350,503
February	.....	7,993,630	.....	7,993,630	7,027,642	737,114	228,874
March	1,274,249	6,515,076	.....	7,789,325	7,674,057	.....	115,268
April	699,146	7,114,472	.....	7,813,618	7,624,680	.....	188,938
May	.....	9,445,926	58,307	9,504,233	7,772,917	1,535,054	196,262
June	.....	9,967,391	58,307	10,025,698	7,573,009	2,171,135	281,554
July	.....	11,613,348	58,307	11,671,655	7,412,349	3,976,873	282,433
August	.....	13,376,890	58,307	13,435,197	8,891,426	4,328,287	215,484
September	.....	12,519,928	77,767	12,597,695	8,957,215	3,532,559	107,921
October	.....	12,586,958	77,767	12,664,725	8,477,211	4,003,115	184,399
November	.....	12,515,246	114,086	12,629,332	8,229,757	4,240,025	159,550
December	.....	13,735,345	19,269	13,754,614	8,243,966	5,327,581	183,067
1897—January	.....	16,906,136	19,269	16,925,405	7,662,497	8,919,868	343,040
February	.....	14,768,457	38,818	14,807,275	8,317,951	6,324,446	164,878
March	.....	11,074,148	38,818	11,112,966	7,847,745	3,019,063	246,158
April	.....	8,292,970	58,398	8,351,368	7,488,770	586,258	276,340
May	882,801	6,717,977	58,398	7,659,176	7,355,400	.....	303,776
June	2,853,650	4,731,248	58,398	7,643,296	7,426,695	.....	216,601
July	2,878,859	5,344,284	58,398	8,281,541	8,138,040	.....	143,501
August	3,863,257	4,193,979	77,978	8,135,214	8,016,001	.....	119,213
September	5,111,268	3,550,102	77,978	8,739,348	8,665,921	.....	73,427
October	4,055,894	4,553,876	125,062	8,734,832	8,664,277	.....	70,555
November	3,606,493	4,396,757	146,635	8,149,885	8,074,901	.....	74,984
December	3,144,861	4,767,824	21,573	7,934,258	7,843,105	.....	91,153
1898—January	1,287,522	5,866,096	21,573	7,175,191	6,994,830	.....	180,361
February	4,595,297	3,185,821	43,374	7,824,492	7,734,424	.....	90,068
March	5,510,375	2,573,372	43,374	8,127,121	8,090,519	.....	36,602
April	5,954,804	2,562,457	65,279	8,582,540	8,549,004	.....	33,536
May	5,619,576	2,902,367	65,279	8,587,222	8,546,564	.....	40,658
June	4,267,148	3,790,578	65,279	8,123,005	8,070,640	.....	52,365
July	3,611,062	4,219,482	65,279	7,895,823	7,838,028	.....	57,795
August	4,567,648	3,854,448	65,279	8,487,375	8,416,133	.....	71,242
September	5,106,837	3,399,267	87,183	8,593,287	8,530,365	.....	62,922
October	4,495,717	4,238,503	125,924	8,860,144	8,775,345	.....	84,799
November	4,528,562	4,356,399	125,924	9,010,885	8,942,305	.....	68,580
December	4,379,543	4,768,321	.....	9,147,864	9,065,873	.....	81,991
1899—January	3,068,424	5,358,206	.....	8,426,630	8,306,608	.....	120,022
February	5,290,371	3,536,931	43,474	8,870,776	8,812,458	.....	58,318
March	6,482,694	2,683,736	43,474	9,209,904	9,152,695	.....	57,209
April	5,570,067	3,535,111	43,474	9,148,652	9,120,350	.....	28,302
May	5,121,444	3,735,326	65,104	8,921,874	8,885,354	.....	36,520
June	5,562,709	3,209,448	65,104	8,837,261	8,801,653	.....	35,608
July	5,436,576	3,325,683	87,161	8,849,420	8,814,679	.....	34,741
August	5,877,604	3,359,438	121,291	9,358,333	9,331,950	.....	26,383
September	5,487,739	3,201,904	121,291	8,810,934	8,761,030	.....	49,904
October	5,516,678	3,538,616	121,291	9,176,585	9,133,600	.....	42,985
November	5,583,546	3,649,898	21,673	9,255,117	9,220,837	.....	34,280
December	5,165,012	3,962,662	21,673	9,149,347	9,104,737	.....	44,610
1900—January	2,285,807	5,962,542	43,559	8,291,908	8,153,722	.....	138,186
February	5,018,411	3,597,002	43,559	8,658,972	8,560,375	.....	98,597
March	6,749,164	3,472,041	43,559	10,264,764	10,211,818	.....	52,946
April	5,538,933	4,810,041	65,212	10,414,186	10,302,937	.....	111,249
May	4,658,756	5,898,037	65,212	10,622,005	10,333,869	.....	288,136
June	4,569,496	6,787,132	65,212	11,421,840	11,140,722	.....	281,118
July	4,134,458	7,770,524	65,212	11,970,194	11,760,955	.....	209,239
August	3,864,903	8,832,912	122,985	12,820,800	12,687,692	.....	133,108
September	3,863,011	8,138,809	122,985	12,124,805	11,911,446	.....	213,359

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No. 98.—NATIONAL BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, AND MONTHLY REDEMPTIONS, FROM JULY, 1874.

Month.	Outstanding.	Redemptions.	Month.	Outstanding.	Redemptions.
1874—July	$352,718,780	$10,538,000	1881—March	$347,054,162	$4,804,000
August	353,368,065	9,993,000	April	352,047,097	6,850,000
September	353,978,546	7,824,000	May	353,604,893	8,036,000
October	354,077,246	5,608,000	June	354,617,115	7,152,000
November	354,706,246	10,687,000	July	356,913,233	4,988,000
December	354,128,250	11,302,000	August	357,449,906	4,540,000
1875—January	354,273,370	15,891,000	September	358,405,640	3,623,000
February	354,249,344	13,170,000	October	359,863,000	4,946,000
March	355,448,578	15,251,000	November	361,509,650	5,034,000
April	355,047,593	17,295,000	December	361,857,468	6,484,000
May	354,455,473	19,631,000	1882—January	361,880,764	8,186,000
June	354,408,008	18,331,000	February	361,095,650	6,345,000
July	353,118,688	20,221,000	March	360,915,787	6,672,000
August	351,859,952	16,649,000	April	360,363,889	7,249,000
September	350,539,582	13,923,000	May	359,025,054	9,042,000
October	348,216,902	16,036,000	June	357,552,564	8,980,000
November	347,820,830	13,711,000	July	357,974,142	7,363,000
December	346,479,756	16,516,000	August	359,834,430	6,296,000
1876—January	343,968,529	20,545,000	September	362,256,662	5,641,000
February	342,819,073	16,240,000	October	361,779,335	6,858,000
March	340,478,094	15,492,000	November	361,691,569	7,435,000
April	338,839,912	14,829,000	December	361,882,790	9,071,000
May	336,665,930	21,196,000	1883—January	361,310,848	11,612,000
June	332,998,336	23,681,000	February	360,424,097	7,534,000
July	329,738,615	23,224,000	March	359,192,003	7,374,000
August	325,934,902	20,813,000	April	358,546,954	8,274,000
September	324,352,744	18,486,000	May	357,457,250	12,135,000
October	323,241,308	16,242,000	June	356,072,208	12,607,000
November	321,950,591	16,960,000	July	355,113,823	9,251,000
December	321,595,606	15,243,000	August	353,906,874	8,422,000
1877—January	320,361,618	20,554,000	September	352,728,114	7,387,000
February	319,145,036	16,985,000	October	351,528,420	8,569,000
March	319,669,588	17,894,000	November	350,300,884	9,172,000
April	319,793,587	21,476,000	December	349,949,351	10,623,000
May	319,096,212	26,929,060	1884—January	348,680,806	17,464,000
June	317,048,872	28,079,000	February	345,784,941	11,517,000
July	316,665,958	18,430,000	March	344,035,505	8,680,000
August	316,686,698	19,263,000	April	342,216,527	11,643,000
September	317,324,069	15,543,000	May	340,018,509	12,037,000
October	318,207,231	16,688,000	June	338,692,612	11,387,000
November	320,631,719	17,616,000	July	337,065,355	12,886,000
December	321,672,505	17,422,000	August	336,131,964	11,214,000
1878—January	322,079,310	18,266,000	September	335,043,938	8,747,000
February	321,989,991	13,838,000	October	333,007,772	11,207,000
March	322,193,514	12,276,000	November	330,780,483	11,472,000
April	323,141,679	15,942,000	December	328,392,332	12,241,000
May	323,988,085	24,077,000	1885—January	326,049,907	17,883,000
June	322,919,810	23,791,000	February	323,636,120	10,972,000
July	321,945,415	23,210,000	March	320,897,395	10,196,000
August	321,641,533	17,144,000	April	319,415,804	12,549,000
September	320,761,650	13,492,000	May	316,989,246	14,190,000
October	321,121,041	8,588,000	June	316,857,081	16,652,000
November	322,032,362	9,396,000	July	315,378,841	12,131,000
December	322,808,560	8,683,000	August	315,431,707	9,894,000
1879—January	323,409,195	12,421,000	September	316,348,122	7,589,000
February	325,036,476	13,280,000	October	315,279,087	10,112,000
March	326,093,402	12,037,000	November	316,748,847	7,772,000
April	328,442,966	10,347,000	December	316,512,303	11,238,000
May	328,676,747	15,660,000	1886—January	317,000,162	17,485,000
June	328,962,073	13,399,000	February	317,001,252	12,208,000
July	329,244,893	9,123,000	March	315,150,389	10,826,000
August	330,062,713	6,315,000	April	313,261,874	8,421,000
September	333,649,736	4,508,000	May	311,168,165	11,480,000
October	336,581,624	3,350,000	June	308,510,891	11,140,000
November	339,494,074	3,252,000	July	306,238,538	9,261,571
December	341,852,242	2,922,000	August	304,249,615	6,296,341
1880—January	343,187,430	5,641,000	September	303,099,812	5,438,047
February	343,241,251	3,961,000	October	301,309,290	5,918,365
March	343,949,401	3,145,000	November	299,144,276	5,954,011
April	344,538,584	4,006,000	December	296,572,072	7,940,493
May	344,678,227	7,555,000	1887—January	292,782,727	11,513,904
June	343,890,901	7,808,000	February	288,864,797	7,769,082
July	343,781,711	4,710,000	March	286,950,711	5,943,971
August	343,657,947	3,470,000	April	284,793,311	6,908,850
September	343,447,742	3,349,000	May	281,982,407	7,866,911
October	343,379,396	3,708,000	June	278,917,073	6,878,141
November	343,297,160	3,369,000	July	276,288,312	5,903,291
December	343,792,832	4,152,000	August	274,128,829	5,921,000
1881—January	343,851,123	5,551,000	September	272,721,530	5,101,627
February	343,242,478	4,499,000	October	271,915,258	5,541,736

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No. 98.—NATIONAL BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, AND MONTHLY REDEMPTIONS, FROM JULY, 1874—Continued.

Month.	Outstanding.	Redemptions.
1887—November	$269,690,378	$5,799,075
December	268,363,854	8,228,273
1888—January	265,702,634	12,232,503
February	262,452,593	9,176,339
March	259,997,204	7,916,274
April	258,426,501	9,642,090
May	255,581,273	12,302,623
June	252,203,941	11,387,533
July	249,453,735	9,224,959
August	246,347,027	6,984,802
September	243,529,002	5,205,274
October	239,258,217	5,845,727
November	236,326,872	5,805,922
December	233,554,192	7,692,437
1889—January	229,041,824	12,256,553
February	224,248,585	7,164,265
March	221,028,621	5,735,356
April	218,506,473	6,035,825
May	215,286,737	9,039,602
June	211,197,683	7,941,336
July	207,993,689	6,510,302
August	205,763,371	5,644,911
September	203,567,802	4,710,379
October	201,925,825	5,579,573
November	199,546,637	5,394,524
December	197,087,385	5,848,455
1890—January	194,447,219	8,266,222
February	192,000,453	5,001,433
March	190,274,602	5,273,365
April	189,264,900	5,445,498
May	187,361,523	6,417,309
June	185,748,590	6,164,976
July	184,253,868	5,693,419
August	183,134,753	4,799,416
September	181,602,915	4,256,904
October	179,610,433	4,281,206
November	178,329,011	4,327,087
December	177,088,171	4,711,836
1891—January	175,303,549	9,443,920
February	173,423,024	4,953,537
March	171,535,064	5,115,459
April	170,227,646	5,048,370
May	168,850,839	7,262,701
June	167,577,214	7,566,764
July	168,166,939	6,368,617
August	171,134,309	4,981,988
September	171,785,146	4,710,379
October	172,184,558	5,188,589
November	172,993,607	5,013,820
December	173,078,585	5,909,334
1892—January	173,205,496	7,788,484
February	172,621,875	6,066,177
March	172,529,451	5,276,655
April	172,476,575	5,639,755
May	172,499,349	6,357,399
June	172,683,850	6,323,849
July	172,527,713	6,191,046
August	172,656,429	5,352,812
September	172,786,760	5,296,038
October	172,432,146	5,218,960
November	173,614,870	5,471,649
December	174,404,424	6,969,662
1893—January	174,391,253	9,731,986
February	175,422,388	5,864,411
March	176,094,544	5,524,568
April	176,855,614	6,991,571
May	177,164,254	8,150,482
June	178,713,872	5,082,039
July	183,755,147	3,877,423
August	198,980,368	2,699,855
September	208,690,579	7,275,730
October	209,311,993	12,505,692
November	208,948,105	13,774,976
December	208,538,844	9,839,329
1894—January	207,862,107	13,176,204
February	207,479,520	7,422,351
March	207,875,695	8,118,107
April	207,833,032	8,360,025
May	207,245,019	8,959,113
June	207,353,244	9,322,038
July	207,539,066	6,684,645
August	207,592,215	6,599,917
September	207,564,458	5,380,628
October	207,565,090	6,663,770
November	206,686,337	6,132,207
December	206,605,710	7,494,569
1895—January	205,297,571	10,376,851
February	205,043,651	5,946,346
March	207,541,211	7,165,011
April	209,719,850	8,132,445
May	211,478,716	8,700,735
June	211,691,035	7,432,008
July	211,372,045	8,332,851
August	212,339,200	7,027,790
September	212,851,934	5,702,240
October	213,887,630	7,252,879
November	213,960,598	7,750,398
December	213,716,973	9,685,659
1896—January	213,496,547	13,974,586
February	217,181,917	8,316,189
March	221,316,027	7,894,397
April	224,189,337	9,227,331
May	225,287,935	11,801,075
June	226,000,547	11,295,483
July	226,030,042	12,051,832
August	229,613,896	7,833,890
September	233,639,357	5,387,077
October	234,984,444	7,773,491
November	235,398,890	9,351,401
December	235,663,118	12,583,899
1897—January	235,094,662	13,765,173
February	234,236,327	7,243,972
March	233,795,141	7,344,396
April	232,887,984	8,573,146
May	231,875,841	10,722,337
June	231,441,686	10,943,162
July	230,844,256	10,381,308
August	230,593,674	7,235,581
September	230,278,970	6,648,031
October	230,132,275	7,987,243
November	229,634,217	8,313,654
December	229,014,641	10,395,345
1898—January	226,529,216	12,404,809
February	224,831,072	7,333,587
March	224,481,879	6,724,345
April	226,113,751	5,441,202
May	227,696,370	5,645,717
June	227,900,177	8,600,865
July	226,780,065	9,387,739
August	227,261,650	7,404,534
September	235,439,985	6,260,269
October	239,629,136	7,562,258
November	242,784,803	8,187,373
December	243,817,870	9,350,470
1899—January	243,324,226	10,531,694
February	242,985,082	6,430,217
March	243,134,892	5,718,848
April	242,796,708	5,856,857
May	242,146,789	7,289,210
June	241,350,871	6,858,832
July	241,624,053	6,154,652
August	242,153,897	5,592,341
September	243,372,223	5,344,072
October	243,066,624	6,217,119
November	243,842,068	6,245,818
December	246,277,223	7,275,445
1900—January	247,068,743	12,196,432
February	249,516,228	7,367,144
March	271,034,337	7,133,696
April	285,359,366	8,358,204
May	300,569,758	12,054,085
June	309,640,443	13,043,599
July	320,095,891	13,665,718
August	324,304,325	13,072,084
September	328,416,428	8,677,348

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No. 99.—AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES REDEEMABLE AND AMOUNTS REDEEMED, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	Out of deposits for retirement.		Out of 5 per cent fund.			
	Average redeemable.	Redeemed.	Average redeemable.	Redeemed, fit for use.	Redeemed, unfit for use.	Total redeemed.
1875	$12,808,056	$10,912,666	$341,227,987	$26,166,291	$115,109,445	$141,275,736
1876	22,742,097	24,324,687	323,525,840	102,478,700	78,643,155	181,121,855
1877	20,100,598	25,050,755	303,056,663	151,070,300	62,518,600	213,588,900
1878	12,793,048	12,009,875	307,342,754	152,437,300	51,585,400	204,022,700
1879	11,371,372	8,056,701	313,696,846	112,411,800	40,204,700	152,616,500
1880	15,542,362	6,401,916	323,309,058	24,980,500	29,861,700	54,842,200
1881	26,375,055	12,344,799	319,577,199	6,763,600	40,080,700	46,844,300
1882	32,132,324	16,808,606	327,964,886	3,801,500	53,838,500	57,640,000
1883	39,507,992	23,552,279	321,292,597	15,572,100	59,875,000	75,447,100
1884	38,552,614	26,857,689	311,358,660	26,255,500	72,260,700	98,516,200
1885	40,888,124	28,462,225	288,915,938	45,634,800	72,669,700	118,304,500
1886	46,593,367	29,557,588	270,047,283	46,701,100	54,532,935	101,234,035
1887	84,788,106	37,368,289	211,731,998	20,786,640	30,506,030	51,292,670
1888	101,613,807	50,163,957	166,411,545	17,453,780	25,843,765	43,297,545
1889	86,548,952	46,386,122	147,669,610	17,084,590	27,443,340	44,527,930
1890	68,965,067	33,633,889	129,575,073	12,590,880	23,275,005	35,865,885
1891	51,084,457	25,329,027	126,579,941	12,543,220	27,494,445	40,037,665
1892	33,693,998	16,232,721	138,083,516	16,676,700	36,282,335	52,959,035
1893	24,223,646	9,037,651	150,030,040	24,166,150	43,394,418	67,560,568
1894	23,315,329	10,929,536	179,620,846	39,893,840	50,944,080	90,837,920
1895	27,808,800	13,068,369	179,674,672	35,055,620	40,094,540	75,150,160
1896	23,034,758	11,223,150	192,917,396	46,946,190	43,866,375	90,812,565
1897	21,155,731	11,092,355	211,280,121	37,659,960	69,014,688	106,674,648
1898	29,173,128	15,990,460	199,337,064	27,124,260	54,858,156	81,982,416
1899	31,584,525	16,649,275	206,582,256	23,472,650	50,530,828	74,003,478
1900	36,471,290	17,909,793	218,131,659	25,620,660	49,006,445	74,627,105
Total		539,354,380		1,071,348,631	1,303,734,985	2,375,083,616

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No. 100.—PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING NATIONAL-BANK NOTES REDEEMED AND ASSORTED EACH FISCAL YEAR, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

Division.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Maine	43.38	83.53	94.46	98.83	75.41	19.27	14.56	19.70
New Hampshire	43.40	84.24	116.06	113.87	89.34	23.59	16.16	21.16
Vermont	42.47	68.67	88.02	86.12	61.59	18.54	15.98	21.21
Massachusetts	45.33	89.45	130.97	131.89	91.84	24.64	17.64	22.00
Rhode Island	44.19	73.20	101.42	92.76	63.82	22.78	18.49	21.57
Connecticut	45.40	64.98	83.57	71.01	56.42	20.16	19.32	22.53
New England	44.80	81.70	113.71	111.75	79.93	22.95	17.61	21.80
New York	44.21	60.33	70.18	61.03	45.82	19.74	22.02	22.58
New Jersey	44.11	64.45	80.43	65.27	48.63	18.72	19.08	22.04
Pennsylvania	39.54	42.71	53.90	42.36	31.72	14.54	15.74	18.65
Delaware	42.69	43.92	56.67	44.69	32.99	19.20	15.17	18.31
Maryland	40.48	47.74	44.90	38.98	32.79	14.92	16.16	19.64
District of Columbia	41.28	50.41	59.06	65.67	48.01	23.48	19.45	25.26
Eastern	42.29	53.12	62.89	52.87	39.89	17.40	18.89	20.79
Virginia	36.02	42.63	46.52	40.59	37.00	16.71	16.33	22.75
West Virginia	36.17	40.21	45.01	34.34	25.50	12.48	12.51	17.51
North Carolina	30.34	43.62	43.68	37.86	35.46	14.19	15.82	20.72
South Carolina	29.73	45.13	48.22	37.37	28.87	15.09	18.09	23.61
Georgia	36.22	48.57	46.53	37.67	28.76	15.28	18.52	25.05
Florida	15.56	35.91	42.46	37.17	29.00	14.38	10.88	18.00
Alabama	29.25	40.83	42.64	31.68	24.10	14.04	15.88	21.05
Mississippi	45.43	39.51	23.23	28.59	22.91	26.53	17.34	47.10
Louisiana	35.60	41.33	42.46	30.49	18.47	10.70	12.75	16.45
Texas	24.73	37.02	42.56	28.72	21.47	13.96	12.60	17.30
Arkansas	26.06	25.01	31.64	19.98	16.94	9.79	9.65	16.64
Kentucky	28.74	36.70	44.66	35.15	26.83	12.69	14.59	18.69
Tennessee	31.63	42.57	42.53	32.45	24.09	12.07	14.36	21.79
Southern	31.94	40.74	44.51	35.05	27.24	13.37	15.00	20.08
Ohio	35.62	39.15	44.43	34.37	24.71	12.50	13.73	16.87
Indiana	37.26	39.45	45.08	33.62	24.70	13.52	15.41	19.62
Illinois	34.62	38.64	42.15	30.34	21.93	12.76	13.81	17.75
Michigan	33.44	38.86	43.53	32.97	24.20	13.06	14.26	19.27
Wisconsin	36.50	35.76	40.33	28.68	22.01	13.12	14.92	16.85
Minnesota	30.19	36.04	40.20	28.64	22.88	12.98	14.66	18.96
Iowa	33.22	35.38	40.50	29.10	21.14	12.92	14.66	18.35
Missouri	39.87	42.36	41.72	30.62	24.37	13.58	14.78	16.73
Middle	35.47	38.74	43.33	32.44	23.76	12.91	14.31	17.93
Dakota	22.89	35.56	37.11	32.95	15.66	11.04	13.01	14.69
Nebraska	31.50	36.45	38.42	28.29	21.44	13.41	14.55	17.11
Kansas	31.68	37.42	39.68	30.50	24.76	15.47	18.80	23.67
Montana	24.51	35.01	37.35	31.98	24.26	15.52	17.25	18.92
Wyoming	21.48	33.06	39.18	29.21	24.26	17.22	21.88	20.26
Colorado	30.39	36.19	39.87	26.81	21.93	17.56	19.10	22.54
New Mexico	33.56	37.50	43.27	36.22	32.20	17.16	15.07	20.64
Western	30.77	36.69	39.48	29.72	23.57	15.52	17.18	20.44
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.44	6.00	13.43	15.87
Oregon	33.42	31.13	42.02	25.29	19.87	11.28	12.68	17.96
California	.....	15.23	32.06	.....	1.59	9.68	15.74	27.42
Idaho	34.54	35.92	35.81	25.87	23.90	14.16	19.17	26.73
Utah	35.56	57.26	58.22	41.93	27.56	20.91	16.45	19.28
Nevada	27.53	42.66	29.20	18.83	12.20	7.65	.36	7.31
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific	8.70	19.85	34.36	6.23	5.89	10.50	15.28	24.47
United States	40.24	57.96	74.35	67.89	49.98	18.19	17.23	20.59

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No. 100.—PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING NATIONAL-BANK NOTES REDEEMED AND ASSORTED EACH FISCAL YEAR, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

Division.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Maine	28.22	37.39	48.14	50.52	27.72	33.38	36.82	31.55
New Hampshire	30.58	40.08	54.98	50.67	29.73	46.17	41.07	35.72
Vermont	30.43	39.34	51.98	46.27	30.07	38.41	44.61	40.27
Massachusetts	32.04	41.80	53.65	56.96	33.74	37.07	40.86	35.60
Rhode Island	30.44	41.13	55.20	44.98	28.55	33.47	39.40	36.33
Connecticut	29.84	39.10	51.44	43.74	29.61	34.48	40.01	36.81
New England	31.04	40.81	53.09	52.22	31.63	36.37	40.43	35.75
New York	29.06	39.05	48.56	42.49	31.57	39.07	43.43	40.27
New Jersey	28.98	38.56	48.61	43.65	30.23	40.88	45.20	40.27
Pennsylvania	25.14	32.30	38.16	35.10	29.05	32.66	34.92	33.52
Delaware	23.78	30.84	38.80	39.96	37.23	43.66	46.05	41.30
Maryland	24.70	36.68	41.22	42.80	36.25	36.44	40.73	34.33
District of Columbia	32.21	41.78	45.96	49.02	52.54	61.77	52.51	57.71
Eastern	27.19	36.12	43.78	39.68	31.04	36.76	40.41	37.63
Virginia	26.97	33.36	43.85	38.32	32.97	35.21	40.38	37.42
West Virginia	23.00	29.63	35.08	28.86	24.31	29.14	31.30	31.32
North Carolina	26.37	32.59	39.76	32.82	29.91	31.67	37.92	36.81
South Carolina	30.30	39.91	50.66	42.18	37.16	38.53	41.13	37.53
Georgia	30.02	48.52	52.68	45.37	36.23	36.69	42.49	36.56
Florida	22.95	35.12	54.90	25.60	23.87	33.94	30.47	35.03
Alabama	30.20	37.55	44.28	43.68	36.12	36.40	37.31	35.52
Mississippi	32.21	39.32	45.61	39.18	35.58	31.35	37.72	37.28
Louisiana	21.21	26.68	39.18	42.10	27.78	28.07	30.69	32.80
Texas	18.38	28.63	30.43	29.22	24.38	30.30	32.48	33.44
Arkansas	21.93	30.95	43.77	31.81	31.30	34.24	33.95	38.66
Kentucky	24.54	30.71	37.52	31.91	24.91	28.54	31.62	28.75
Tennessee	26.42	39.09	42.99	35.50	27.79	36.13	37.79	37.17
Southern	25.41	33.39	40.26	35.31	28.27	31.63	34.70	33.49
Ohio	21.03	27.69	33.96	29.82	23.34	29.69	32.14	29.58
Indiana	25.36	30.64	33.55	28.99	23.28	28.48	30.09	27.56
Illinois	21.91	27.02	30.30	28.21	24.21	28.43	31.38	28.28
Michigan	23.81	30.48	33.60	29.20	24.23	28.45	33.33	29.49
Wisconsin	21.71	27.76	29.38	28.04	23.78	29.46	34.85	31.71
Minnesota	24.73	28.00	30.08	27.94	30.03	28.47	34.15	29.29
Iowa	20.45	25.33	29.61	29.40	25.04	30.15	33.82	28.36
Missouri	22.84	28.94	33.64	29.39	24.40	28.56	30.11	27.55
Middle	22.34	28.19	32.59	29.20	24.00	29.13	32.06	28.93
Dakota	15.13	21.42	28.32	28.04	23.19	26.57	34.26	30.30
Nebraska	15.20	19.73	25.35	24.70	23.10	27.97	34.73	28.80
Kansas	22.51	24.03	22.98	22.22	19.68	26.00	28.07	27.40
Montana	22.44	28.01	34.48	31.12	24.48	27.42	30.72	25.76
Wyoming	20.00	27.20	34.16	30.54	24.67	31.32	33.91	32.04
Colorado	23.36	27.69	31.54	28.97	25.08	30.71	35.77	28.71
New Mexico	23.40	28.06	31.77	31.93	25.19	31.76	35.13	34.10
Western	19.95	23.97	27.63	26.21	22.72	27.70	31.99	28.49
Washington	18.62	20.02	36.94	23.67	18.46	24.57	27.94	21.65
Oregon	23.58	23.19	39.44	28.39	21.02	28.56	32.48	30.52
California	30.40	26.83	34.47	34.84	26.40	33.52	35.93	34.81
Idaho	29.85	27.80	32.32	34.23	21.66	35.02	32.29	29.18
Utah	23.20	26.95	30.87	26.36	21.97	23.32	24.40	24.13
Nevada	22.19	35.87	60.82	34.49	36.82	59.49	45.21	48.77
Arizona	9.80	20.55	31.14	39.46	39.56	32.00	34.66	39.04
Pacific	27.15	25.54	34.93	31.32	23.80	30.33	32.93	29.91
United States	27.36	35.67	44.20	41.34	29.41	34.40	37.98	34.43

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No. 100.—PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING NATIONAL-BANK NOTES REDEEMED AND ASSORTED EACH FISCAL YEAR, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

Division.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Maine	34.72	37.64	41.24	46.05	38.47	43.01	49.13	48.43	40.85	38.53
New Hampshire	38.48	44.99	51.04	53.30	45.40	47.95	52.64	51.71	43.41	39.77
Vermont	44.45	48.22	51.65	55.08	48.71	52.81	61.48	56.20	46.81	40.05
Massachusetts	38.06	41.95	49.55	53.08	45.89	52.28	58.76	56.87	48.31	45.47
Rhode Island	38.09	48.95	46.87	49.94	43.91	48.77	60.54	54.51	49.07	43.84
Connecticut	38.97	41.17	48.97	55.04	53.57	53.30	61.17	52.38	48.22	43.54
New England	38.25	42.77	48.58	52.51	46.20	50.95	58.24	54.80	47.23	43.55
New York	42.10	47.70	54.71	57.60	52.69	55.40	59.50	50.25	47.85	45.76
New Jersey	41.91	47.87	53.02	58.48	60.20	64.20	75.52	59.88	55.65	51.11
Pennsylvania	35.25	40.65	46.09	48.70	45.19	50.71	57.59	43.14	41.69	39.59
Delaware	40.57	44.32	49.72	54.18	47.84	51.19	54.66	46.50	44.03	41.04
Maryland	39.56	48.68	50.84	46.55	44.00	56.26	52.08	46.88	50.76	49.37
District of Columbia	103.21	77.52	61.25	69.90	50.05	66.98	63.04	53.78	48.79	50.12
Eastern	40.19	45.59	51.12	54.08	49.95	54.44	59.38	47.98	46.12	43.99
Virginia	41.71	48.00	54.74	51.20	40.54	43.46	44.74	36.98	34.56	36.88
West Virginia	30.77	33.44	35.08	37.49	36.13	36.14	38.54	32.75	30.48	25.99
North Carolina	36.70	40.15	45.02	46.40	35.34	36.69	39.71	34.45	37.97	42.65
South Carolina	46.42	53.95	67.16	56.17	46.06	61.82	52.69	45.12	37.25	54.87
Georgia	43.61	51.34	51.76	45.02	39.37	42.88	39.99	30.97	30.30	33.67
Florida	33.20	36.45	42.75	40.66	38.02	40.85	49.36	38.61	50.02	39.40
Alabama	40.41	53.53	54.87	52.13	38.98	52.98	45.91	33.97	27.06	27.83
Mississippi	39.09	42.94	47.46	45.64	32.75	37.95	40.68	32.32	31.67	26.54
Louisiana	30.94	36.84	41.57	37.12	26.65	48.81	31.62	19.58	19.31	20.34
Texas	33.66	35.38	36.38	45.02	36.24	41.67	34.23	27.33	24.02	27.57
Arkansas	35.76	35.51	38.09	35.90	35.56	58.23	34.48	30.53	27.88	25.67
Kentucky	30.10	35.47	33.68	38.99	28.90	38.75	31.69	24.84	22.30	23.04
Tennessee	40.13	42.17	43.06	45.80	38.02	43.52	37.88	31.84	27.80	23.40
Southern	35.20	39.95	41.49	43.82	34.83	42.70	37.07	29.36	26.91	28.60
Ohio	32.86	35.66	36.68	40.19	33.18	42.98	32.69	27.38	25.05	22.70
Indiana	29.29	30.62	29.95	35.90	27.63	31.29	30.65	24.59	21.66	21.31
Illinois	28.63	29.04	31.06	36.64	31.15	39.57	31.62	25.91	21.45	22.12
Michigan	31.39	31.04	55.62	43.08	35.51	37.12	33.92	29.36	25.36	23.98
Wisconsin	30.12	29.59	31.85	39.12	33.92	34.02	31.24	27.41	22.69	21.18
Minnesota	29.83	31.05	31.38	38.36	30.83	32.32	32.27	27.41	22.16	24.12
Iowa	30.48	30.65	32.20	38.74	31.73	36.58	32.65	28.24	22.49	21.10
Missouri	27.69	27.31	30.28	37.46	30.53	42.00	30.95	23.11	19.36	20.15
Middle	30.65	31.67	35.08	39.01	32.08	38.65	32.18	26.75	23.02	22.05
North Dakota	32.31	33.05	32.28	41.03	35.01	33.58	34.49	29.26	25.22	24.59
South Dakota	31.94	30.28	34.80	43.10	37.06	35.56	38.70	31.84	29.83	25.42
Nebraska	29.34	30.60	33.12	47.54	35.08	34.40	37.76	31.08	25.67	23.26
Kansas	30.35	30.67	34.35	39.76	31.58	33.56	33.25	28.28	25.12	22.17
Montana	27.67	28.61	31.99	40.33	32.33	32.00	31.97	27.55	25.10	25.56
Wyoming	33.87	34.17	39.47	53.26	39.93	39.56	40.26	36.91	32.90	22.95
Colorado	31.33	33.60	39.11	41.94	34.01	36.87	33.51	29.88	23.56	23.56
New Mexico	36.23	35.69	37.76	48.44	37.58	38.05	37.15	33.16	27.86	25.12
Oklahoma	9.89	22.50	26.10	36.46	32.68	45.18	46.55	43.08	34.11	20.38
Indian Territory	9.66	21.05	24.32	42.29	34.71	29.80	29.46	22.03	20.65	21.41
Western	30.29	31.19	34.61	43.19	33.95	34.61	35.12	29.81	25.47	23.33
Washington	26.88	29.38	33.76	44.53	34.46	37.90	40.25	30.84	29.33	27.87
Oregon	34.69	36.21	37.12	47.32	36.11	54.61	78.28	37.26	29.36	29.56
California	38.15	39.17	39.64	50.20	36.30	45.98	51.38	39.63	28.22	45.30
Idaho	33.61	26.91	32.46	46.96	35.17	34.76	36.04	31.92	31.26	30.43
Utah	24.74	26.30	41.04	39.68	15.40	20.29	20.00	16.29	16.20	21.70
Nevada	49.64	54.61	56.84	61.94	56.58	60.28	63.56	51.35	52.87	32.91
Arizona	38.42	43.14	38.35	48.21	35.85	39.69	31.20	32.79	28.73	28.17
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.33	25.60
Pacific	32.76	33.93	37.23	46.68	32.28	40.34	48.41	33.18	27.12	34.90
United States	36.48	40.19	44.54	48.87	42.49	47.85	50.23	42.51	37.83	35.85

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No. 101.—CHANGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900 IN THE FORCE EMPLOYED IN THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Total force June 30, 1899		299
Died	4	
Resigned	7	
Transferred from Treasurer's Office	4	
		15
Appointed	14	
Transferred to Treasurer's Office	16	
		30
		15
Total force June 30, 1900		314

No. 102.—APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR THE FORCE EMPLOYED IN THE TREASURER'S OFFICE AND SALARIES PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Roll on which paid.	Appropriated.	Expended.	Balance unexpended.
Regular roll	$290,453.10	$288,366.72	$2,086.38
Reimbursable roll: Force employed in redemption of national currency	71,040.00	70,173.58	866.42
Total	361,493.10	358,540.30	2,952.80

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., December 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit the twenty-eighth annual report of the Director of the Mint, covering the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, with such available statistics for the fiscal year as may be valuable in connection therewith.

The coinage of the past year was in excess of that executed in any previous year in the history of the service, aggregating 184,373,793 pieces of the value of $141,351,960.36, as compared with 122,270,945 pieces of the value of $136,855,676.79 in the last fiscal year. The value of the gold coinage was slightly below that of the previous year, being $107,937,110, as compared with $108,177,180. The coinage of silver dollars was $18,244,984, as compared with $18,254,709 in the previous year. The chief increase was in the output of subsidiary and minor coins, which surpassed all records and may doubtless be attributed to the extraordinary activity of retail trade throughout the country. The coinage of subsidiary silver amounted to 57,114,270 pieces of the value of $12,876,849.15, and of minor coins to the extraordinary total of 101,301,753 pieces of the value of $2,243,017.21. While the subsidiary and minor coins do not count up into great sums in value, they keep a great many presses busy and the above totals signify a great deal of work.

The total deposits of gold were not so great as in the previous year, the imports of bullion showing a decline, but the deposits of domestic bullion again surpassed all records, amounting to $87,458,836.23 against $76,252,487.23 last year.

The seigniorage on the coinage of silver dollars, subsidiary and minor coins during the year amounted to $10,286,302.50, the details of which appear elsewhere. The total expenditures of the mint service were $1,703,292.64. The total of all charges and gains from the public to the accounts of the several institutions was $353,761.48.

The details as to the operations of the mints are to be found in the reports submitted by the superintendents of the several institutions, which appear elsewhere. Particular attention is invited to the report of Mr. Boyer, superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, as extensive improvements and experiments have been going on in that institution. During the fiscal year 1901 it is expected that the new mint edifice in

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that city, which has been under construction some years, will be completed and occupied. With a view to equipping it with the most approved modern machinery and appliances much has been done in the past year in the way of testing and developing new ideas. Among the most important of the new departures is the refining of gold by electrolysis, a method which promises excellent results. The new mint will be the largest and most complete institution of its kind in the world. That the best ideas extant on mint processes and machinery might be adopted Mr. H. J. Slaker, of the melter and refiner's department at Philadelphia, was sent to visit the mints of Great Britain, Germany, and France, and report upon their methods.

Some new equipment has been added to the New Orleans mint in the last year, and that institution is now in condition to meet larger demands upon it than ever before.

The San Francisco mint, as usual, shows a good record for its year's work, but it is in need of considerable expenditures for new machinery. Most of its equipment is old and much worn. It has been thought desirable to postpone as far as possible the purchase of new material for other mints until the new machinery being purchased for the Philadelphia mint was fairly tested, in order that the best may be had in every case.

The vacation of the old mint structure at Philadelphia will place it on the market for sale under the authority of the act of March 3, 1891, unless Congress chooses to make other provision for its disposition. The act referred to, after directing the purchase of ground and construction of the new building, makes the following provision for the sale of the old building and site:

> That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, further directed, when the new building herein authorized to be erected shall have been completed, to dispose of the present United States mint building in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania at private or public sale, and to give a quit-claim deed to the purchaser thereof, and to deposit the proceeds of the sale to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the manner prescribed by sections thirty-six hundred and seventeen and thirty-six hundred and eighteen, United States Revised Statutes.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

DEFICIENCIES IN THE BULLION ACCOUNTS OF THE MINTS.

In the reports of the Bureau of the Mint for the fiscal years 1898 and 1899, attention was invited to the deficiencies existing in the bullion accounts of the mints at San Francisco, Philadelphia, New Orleans, La., and Carson, Nev., aggregating $530,681.67.

The items going to make up this sum are not only carried in the accounts of the mints named, but also in the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States as unavailable assets. There is very little prospect of any part of these sums ever being recovered by the Government, and they should not be carried in the accounts year in and year out as a part of the assets of the Government, as they go to make up a total that is incorrect. The recommendation made in the fiscal reports for 1898 and 1899, that Congress be asked to relieve the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States and the respective mints from carrying the amount of these deficits in their accounts, is again renewed.

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REMITTANCES FOR MINOR COINS.

When the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia failed, on December 23, 1897, it held $11,465 which had been deposited by Herman Kretz, then superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, in the form of drafts received by him from 97 different banks for minor coin. The Treasury regulations for the issue of minor coin at that time practically directed remittances for minor coin to be made by draft on New York or Philadelphia, the regular circular of advice reading as follows:

> Five-cent nickel and one-cent bronze pieces will be furnished in the order of application from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Pa., to points reached by the United States and connecting express companies, free of transportation charges, in sums of $20, or multiples thereof, except New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco, upon receipt and collection by the superintendent of that mint of a draft on New York or Philadelphia payable to his order.

Nearly all of these remittances were by draft on New York. The superintendent of the mint had no way of collecting them except by using a local bank, and he chose the Chestnut Street National Bank for this purpose. The last day this institution did business was December 22, 1897, and when it closed it held the above drafts, all of which had been deposited on the 20th, 21st, and 22d. The superintendent failing to collect the drafts did not fill the orders for coin, and the remitting banks have been held by the Department to be creditors of the Chestnut Street National Bank. The claims against it were proved up for them by Mr. Kretz as trustee, and they have received 55 per cent of their claims in dividends.

The banks have always claimed that as they never selected the Chestnut Street bank as their agent, and followed the directions of the Treasury Department as to the method of remittances, they ought not to suffer from the failure of the bank, but the Department has had no fund from which they could be reimbursed.

As nearly three years have now elapsed since the bank failed, and a final settlement of its affairs seems some distance off, it is recommended that Congress be asked to make an appropriation to cover the amount still due the banks, which is 45 per cent of $11,465, or $5,159.25, and that their claims be taken over and held by the Government against the assets of the bank.

MINOR-COINAGE METAL FUND.

Section 3528, Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that "for the purchase of metal for the minor coinage, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in lawful money of the United States shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury to the credit of the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, at which establishment only, until otherwise provided by law, such coinage shall be carried on."

For the last four years this fund has been inadequate to enable the Mint to supply promptly the demands for minor coins at certain seasons of the year, especially from September 1 to January 1. In fact, for the last two years the demand has continued with more or less activity throughout the entire year. When this fund was created

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by act of February 28, 1873, the demand for minor coins was inconsiderable as compared with the present (which in the year 1900 has been unprecedented), and the fund was then ample for the purchase of the metal required to manufacture the 1-cent bronze and 5-cent nickel pieces in sufficient quantities to supply all demands. Within the past two years the price of metals entering into the manufacture of minor coinage has advanced and necessitates a larger sum of money than heretofore to purchase the same weight of metal, in addition to which increased coinage requires a greater amount of metal with which to meet same. The minor-coinage metal fund should be increased to $250,000 as a maximum, and it is respectfully recommended that Congress be again requested to provide for an increase of this fund to that sum.

MINOR COINS TO BE MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW ORLEANS MINTS.

Under the provision of section 3528 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the manufacture of all the minor coins is restricted to the mint at Philadelphia. At the time this provision was enacted the demand for such coins was confined principally to the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, east of the Missouri River, but in recent years there has been a very heavy increase, which has extended not only to the section named, but to the Southwestern States and the Pacific coast as well, and has become so great that at times much difficulty has been experienced at the Philadelphia mint to furnish at all times an adequate supply, which can not be done, except by working overtime. Much relief would be afforded if the mints at San Francisco and New Orleans were authorized to manufacture 1-cent bronze and 5-cent nickel pieces, and the demand for the Southwestern and Pacific coast States and Territories could be supplied much more economically than at present.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD BULLION, FISCAL YEAR 1900.

The deposits of gold bullion at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, exclusive of redeposits, were of the value of $133,920,119.59, against $143,497,190.65 reported the previous year.

Deposits of bullion may be made at a mint or assay office for conversion into bars for the convenience of the depositor. When delivered to him and disposed of by him they frequently find their way to another one of the Government institutions, and are there classified as redeposits. The same applies to transfers of bullion between the mints and assay offices.

The aggregate of all deposits, including redeposits, is the total of metal operated upon in the year by the Mint service. This total of gold bullion received in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was 10,941,017.499 standard ounces, of the value of $203,553,813.88, against 11,888,668.521 standard ounces, of the value of $221,184,530.61, reported the previous year.

The deposits of domestic bullion amounted to 4,700,912.449 standard ounces, of which 1,123,021.152 standard ounces were in a crude condition direct from the miners operating in the various States; 887,841.976

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standard ounces of refinery bars (less than 0.992 in fineness) and 2,690,049.321 standard ounces of refined bars (fineness 0.992 and over), being bullion received from private refineries, chlorination and cyanide works.

Uncurrent and mutilated domestic gold coin received for recoinage contained 74,663.946 standard ounces, of the coinage value in new coin of $1,389,096.68. Of this amount, 53,148.226 standard ounces were received over the counter and 21,515.720 standard ounces were received on transfers from the Treasury.

Foreign bullion containing 1,221,208.075 standard ounces, of the value of $22,720,150.22, were also received, of which 1,048,364.218 standard ounces were unrefined and 172,843.857 standard ounces were refined previous to its receipt, as shown by the following table:

DEPOSITS OF FOREIGN GOLD BULLION.

Country of production.	Unrefined.		Refined.	
	Standard ozs.	Value.	Standard ozs.	Value.
Canada:				
British Columbia	74,740.528	$1,390,521.45		
Klondike, Northwest Territory	759,172.162	14,124,133.24		
Nova Scotia	32,195.316	598,982.62		
Ontario and Quebec	34,231.030	636,856.37		
Winnipeg	57.829	1,075.89		
Manitoba	12.005	223.35		
Other	114.907	2,137.80		
Mexico	90,165.525	1,677,498.13		
Central America	25,793.233	479,874.10		
South America	18,415.260	342,609.49		
Cuba	9.339	173.75		
Haiti	48.967	911.01		
Santo Domingo	37.806	703.37		
Porto Rico	109.917	2,044.97		
Philippine Islands	10.235	190.42		
South Africa	22.193	412.89		
Japan	5.964	110.96		
Korea	148.564	2,763.98		
New Zealand	12.314	229.10	19,864.125	$369,565.12
England			152,979.732	2,846,134.55
Unknown	13,061.124	242,997.66		
Total	1,048,364.218	19,504,450.55	172,843.857	3,215,699.67

Foreign gold coin containing 1,012,354.135 standard ounces, of the coining value in United States money of $18,834,495.53, was deposited.

The following table shows the country of coinage and amount of such deposits:

DEPOSITS OF FOREIGN GOLD COIN.

Country of coinage.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Great Britain	271,179.127	$5,045,193.06
Mexico	23,477.932	436,798.74
France	256,524.459	4,772,548.07
Germany	564.576	10,503.74
Japan	248,106.050	4,615,926.51
Russia	4,372.575	81,350.23
Spain	182,415.481	3,393,776.39
South America	213.999	3,981.38
Costa Rica	4.968	92.43
Haiti	6.102	113.52
Other countries	5.312	98.83
Unknown	25,483.554	474,112.63
Total	1,012,354.135	18,834,495.53

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Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc., containing 189,067.825 standard ounces, of the value of $3,517,540.93, were deposited.

The redeposits contained 3,742,811.069 standard ounces, of the value of $69,633,694.29, as shown by the following table:

REDEPOSITS OF GOLD BULLION.

Institution at which manufactured.	Institution at which deposited.			
	Fine bars.		Mint bars.	Unparted bars.
	Philadelphia.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Philadelphia.
	Standard ozs.	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
Philadelphia				3.553
New York	1,168,799.680	45.191	719,332.675	
Denver	289,736.518			620,512.625
Boise				89,356.798
Helena				106,589.920
Charlotte				14,336.400
St. Louis				6,781.720
Deadwood				15,153.334
Seattle				29.336
Total	1,458,536.198	45.191	719,332.675	852,763.686

Institution at which manufactured.	Institution at which deposited.			
	Unparted bars.			
	San Francisco.	New York.	Denver.	Boise.
	Standard ozs.	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
San Francisco	173.093			
Carson	10,308.228			
Denver			72.707	
Boise		16.567		12,426.870
Helena		36.839		
Seattle	689,004.328			
Total	699,485.649	53.406	72.707	12,426.870

Institution at which manufactured.	Institution at which deposited.			
	Unparted bars.			
	Helena.	St. Louis.	Seattle.	Total.
	Standard ozs.	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
Philadelphia				3.553
San Francisco				173.093
Carson				10,308.228
Denver		42.653		620,627.985
Boise				101,800.235
Helena	45.310			106,672.069
Charlotte				14,336.400
St. Louis				6,781.720
Deadwood				15,153.334
Seattle			6.724	689,040.388
Total	45.310	42.653	6.724	1,564,897.005

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The following tables exhibit the weight and value of deposits and purchases of gold:

WEIGHT OF THE ORIGINAL DEPOSITS AND REDEPOSITS OF GOLD BULLION AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1899 AND 1900, AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE SAME DURING THE LATTER YEAR.

Classification of deposits of gold.	Fiscal year.		Increase, 1900.	Decrease, 1900.
	1899.	1900.		
ORIGINAL DEPOSITS.				
Domestic:	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
Unrefined	973,746.119	1,123,021.152	149,275.033	
Refinery bars	936,371.576	887,841.976		48,529.600
Refined bars	2,188,453.493	2,690,049.321	501,595.828	
Domestic coin:				
Purchases	43,130.122	53,148.226	10,018.104	
Treasury transfers	19,128.910	21,515.720	2,386.810	
Foreign bullion:				
Unrefined	623,601.361	1,048,364.218	424,762.857	
Refined	1,006,988.711	172,843.857		834,144.854
Foreign coin	1,762,201.946	1,012,354.135		749,847.811
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc	159,351.760	189,067.825	29,716.065	
Total original deposits	7,712,973.998	7,198,206.430	1,117,754.697	1,632,522.265
REDEPOSITS.				
Fine bars	1,427,169.417	1,458,581.389	31,411.972	
Mint bars	1,674,952.577	719,332.675		955,619.902
Unparted bars	1,073,572.529	1,564,897.005	491,324.476	
Total redeposits	4,175,694.523	3,742,811.069	522,736.448	955,619.902
Total gold operated on	11,888,668.521	10,941,017.499	1,640,491.145	2,588,142.167
Net increase				947,651.022

VALUE OF THE ORIGINAL DEPOSITS AND REDEPOSITS OF GOLD BULLION AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1899 AND 1900, AND INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE SAME DURING THE LATTER YEAR.

Classification of deposits of gold.	Fiscal year.		Increase, 1900.	Decrease, 1900.
	1899.	1900.		
ORIGINAL DEPOSITS.				
Domestic:				
Unrefined	$18,116,206.86	$20,893,416.77	$2,777,209.91	
Refinery bars	17,420,866.54	16,517,990.23		$902,876.31
Refined bars	40,715,413.83	50,047,429.23	9,332,015.40	
Domestic coin:				
Purchases	802,420.88	988,804.21	186,383.33	
Treasury transfers	355,886.69	400,292.47	44,405.78	
Foreign bullion:				
Unrefined	11,601,885.78	19,504,450.55	7,902,564.77	
Refined	18,734,673.69	3,215,699.67		15,518,974.02
Foreign coin	32,785,152.48	18,834,495.53		13,950,656.95
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc	2,964,683.90	3,517,540.93	552,857.03	
Total original deposits	143,497,190.65	133,920,119.59	20,795,436.22	30,372,507.28
REDEPOSITS.				
Fine bars	26,551,989.15	27,136,397.93	584,408.78	
Mint bars	31,161,908.41	13,383,927.09		17,777,981.32
Unparted bars	19,973,442.40	29,113,369.27	9,139,926.87	
Total redeposits	77,687,339.96	69,633,694.29	9,724,335.65	17,777,981.32
Total gold operated upon	221,184,530.61	203,553,813.88	30,519,771.87	48,150,488.60
Net decrease				17,630,716.73

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DEPOSITS OF SILVER BULLION, FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Including silver contained in gold deposits, the deposits and purchases of silver during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, exclusive of redeposits, amounted to 11,396,137.41 standard ounces, against 14,073,454.20 standard ounces reported for the previous year.

Deposits of silver bullion may be made at a mint or assay office for conversion into bars, and these, when delivered to the depositor and disposed of by him, may find their way to another one of the Government institutions. These bars, bearing the stamp of the mint service, are then classified as redeposits.

The aggregate of all deposits and purchases, including redeposits, at all the mints and assay offices shows the total operations of the mint service. This aggregate of silver received in the fiscal year was 30,251,652.09 standard ounces.

The deposits of domestic bullion amounted to 5,531,086.26 standard ounces, of which 435,296.07 standard ounces were in a crude condition, direct from miners operating in various States, 96,142.38 standard ounces of refinery bars (less than 0.992 in fineness), and 4,999,647.81 standard ounces in refined bars (fineness of 0.992 and over), being bullion received by private refineries and chlorination and cyanide works.

Uncurrent and mutilated domestic coins were received for recoinage containing 3,986,657.55 standard ounces, of the coinage value in silver dollars equal to $4,639,019.69, or the coinage value in new subsidiary coins equal to $4,960,070.60. Of this amount 3,983,126.26 standard ounces were received from the Treasury, and 3,531.29 standard ounces were received over the counter at the various mints and assay offices.

Foreign silver bullion, unrefined, containing 1,208,909.59 standard ounces, were received, as shown by the following table:

DEPOSITS OF UNREFINED FOREIGN SILVER BULLION.

Country of production.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Canada:		
British Columbia	23,346.62	$27,166.98
Klondike (Northwest Territory)	195,140.77	227,072.90
Ontario and Quebec	6,840.61	7,959.98
Nova Scotia	1,558.16	1,813.13
Winnipeg	12.00	13.96
Manitoba	2.63	3.06
Other	23.48	27.32
Mexico	946,902.55	1,101,850.24
Central America	25,038.61	29,135.84
South America	7,566.20	8,804.30
Cuba	1,021.54	1,188.70
Haiti	9.09	10.58
Santo Domingo	1.37	1.59
Porto Rico	9.36	10.89
Philippine Islands	3.37	3.92
South Africa	2.89	3.36
Japan	.04	.05
Korea	74.09	86.21
New Zealand	.30	.35
Unknown	1,355.91	1,577.78
Total	1,208,909.59	1,406,731.14

There were no deposits of refined foreign bullion.

Foreign silver coins containing 49,671.36 standard ounces were deposited as shown by the following table:

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DEPOSITS OF FOREIGN SILVER COIN.

Country of coinage.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Spain	1,369.61	$1,593.73
South America	34,446.30	40,082.97
Haiti	4,722.37	5,495.12
Other	9,133.08	10,627.59
Total	49,671.36	57,799.41

Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc., containing 619,812.65 standard ounces, were deposited.

The redeposits contained 18,855,514.68 standard ounces, as shown by the following table:

REDEPOSITS OF SILVER BULLION.

Institution at which manufactured.	Institution at which redeposited. Fine bars.				
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	New York.	Total.
	Stand. ozs.	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*
Philadelphia		5,116,729.12	13,116,331.86		18,233,060.98
San Francisco		151,316.82			151,316.82
New York	476.13			6,898.87	7,375.00
Total	476.13	5,268,045.94	13,116,331.86	6,898.87	18,391,752.80

Institution at which manufactured.	Institution at which redeposited. Standard bars.	Unparted bars.			
	New Orleans.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New York.	Denver.
	Stand. ozs.	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*
Philadelphia	1,035.46	6.78			
San Francisco			48.85		
Carson			5,785.99		
New York	135,199.14				
Denver		82,331.82			27.34
Boise		28,344.55		3.56	
Helena		33,139.87		65.16	
Charlotte		1,104.95			
St. Louis		1,049.19			
Deadwood		2,277.66			
Seattle		2.48	170,581.16		
Total	136,234.60	148,257.30	176,416.00	68.72	27.34

Institution at which manufactured.	Institution at which redeposited. Unparted bars.				
	Boise.	Seattle.	Helena.	St. Louis.	Total.
	Stand. ozs.	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*
Philadelphia					6.78
San Francisco					48.85
Carson					5,785.99
Denver				9.78	82,368.94
Boise	2,740.74				31,088.85
Helena			5.52		33,210.55
Charlotte					1,104.95
St. Louis					1,049.19
Deadwood					2,277.66
Seattle		1.88			170,585.52
Total	2,740.74	1.88	5.52	9.78	327,527.28

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The following tables exhibit the weight and value of deposits and purchases of silver:

WEIGHT OF THE ORIGINAL DEPOSITS AND REDEPOSITS OF SILVER BULLION AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1899 AND 1900 AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE SAME DURING THE LATTER YEAR.

Classification of deposits of silver.	Fiscal year.		Increase, 1900.	Decrease, 1900.
	1899.	1900.		
ORIGINAL DEPOSITS.				
Domestic:	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
Unrefined	442,350.25	435,296.07		7,054.18
Refinery bars	75,746.00	96,142.38	20,396.38	
Refined bars	5,687,361.75	4,999,647.81		687,713.94
Domestic coin:				
Purchases	2,994.28	3,281.83	287.55	
Treasury transfers	6,509,016.99	3,983,126.26		2,525,890.73
Trade dollars	195.70	227.12	31.42	
Lafayette souvenir dollars		22.34	22.34	
Foreign bullion:				
Unrefined	771,004.72	1,208,909.59	437,904.87	
Refined	24,636.52			24,636.52
Foreign coin	21,535.67	49,671.36	28,135.69	
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc	538,612.32	619,812.65	81,200.33	
Total original deposits	14,073,454.20	11,396,137.41	567,978.58	3,245,295.37
REDEPOSITS.				
Fine bars	13,847,637.13	18,391,752.80	4,544,115.67	
Mint bars	16,136.72			16,136.72
Standard bars	305,272.20	136,234.60		169,037.60
Unparted bars	295,904.61	327,527.28	31,622.67	
Total redeposits	14,464,950.66	18,855,514.68	4,575,738.34	185,174.32
Total silver operated upon	28,538,404.86	30,251,652.09	5,143,716.92	3,430,469.69
Net increase			1,713,247.23	

VALUE OF THE ORIGINAL DEPOSITS AND REDEPOSITS OF SILVER BULLION AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1899 AND 1900, AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE SAME DURING THE LATTER YEAR.

Classification of deposits of silver.	Fiscal year.		Increase, 1900.	Decrease, 1900.
	1899.	1900.		
ORIGINAL DEPOSITS.				
Domestic:				
Unrefined	$514,734.83	$506,526.30		$8,208.53
Refinery bars	88,140.79	111,874.77	$23,733.98	
Refined bars	6,618,020.95	5,817,771.99		800,248.96
Domestic coin:				
Purchases	3,484.25	3,818.84	334.59	
Treasury transfers	7,574,128.86	4,634,910.56		2,939,218.30
Trade dollars	227.73	264.29	36.56	
Lafayette souvenir dollars		26.00	26.00	
Foreign bullion:				
Unrefined	897,169.11	1,406,731.14	509,562.03	
Refined	28,667.95			28,667.95
Foreign coin	25,059.68	57,799.41	32,739.73	
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc	626,748.88	721,236.54	94,487.66	
Total original deposits	16,376,383.03	13,260,959.84	660,920.55	3,776,343.74
REDEPOSITS.				
Fine bars	16,113,614.11	21,401,312.35	5,287,698.24	
Mint bars	18,777.27			18,777.27
Standard bars	355,225.83	158,527.53		196,698.30
Unparted bars	344,325.37	381,122.64	36,797.27	
Total redeposits	16,831,942.58	21,940,962.52	5,324,495.51	215,475.57
Total silver operated upon	33,208,325.61	35,201,922.36	5,985,416.06	3,991,819.31
Net increase			1,993,596.75	

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VALUE OF THE GOLD AND SILVER (NOT INCLUDING REDEPOSITS) RECEIVED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES SINCE 1880.

Fiscal years.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Total value.
1880	$98,835,096	$34,640,522	$133,475,618
1881	130,833,102	30,791,146	161,624,248
1882	66,756,652	33,720,491	100,477,143
1883	46,347,106	36,869,834	83,216,940
1884	46,326,678	36,520,290	82,846,968
1885	52,894,075	36,789,774	89,683,849
1886	44,909,749	35,494,183	80,403,932
1887	68,223,072	47,756,918	115,979,990
1888	72,225,497	41,331,014	113,556,511
1889	42,136,436	41,238,151	83,374,587
1890	42,663,095	42,644,719	85,307,814
1891	48,485,801	71,985,985	120,471,786
1892	61,131,460	83,177,666	144,309,126
1893	46,449,842	84,233,832	130,683,674
1894	71,909,513	28,697,031	100,606,544
1895	65,161,067	15,234,700	80,395,767
1896	68,769,384	11,672,078	80,441,462
1897	87,003,338	9,470,623	96,473,961
1898	147,693,195	13,261,600	160,954,795
1899	143,497,191	16,376,383	159,873,574
1900	133,920,119	13,260,960	147,181,079

DEPOSITS OF GOLD SINCE 1873.

The value of the deposits of gold bullion, coin, and jewelers' bars at the mints and assay offices of the United States, by fiscal years, since 1873 is exhibited in the following table:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD AT UNITED STATES MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES SINCE 1873.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Character of gold deposited.					Total.
	Domestic bullion.	Domestic coin (coining value).	Foreign bullion.	Foreign coin (U.S. coining value).	Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.	
1873	$28,868,569.78	$27,116,948.27	$426,107.44	$518,542.14	$774,218.25	$57,704,385.88
1874	29,736,387.82	6,275,367.29	3,162,519.92	9,313,882.47	654,353.56	49,142,511.06
1875	34,266,124.52	1,714,311.50	739,439.66	1,111,792.26	724,625.96	38,556,293.90
1876	37,590,529.39	417,947.15	1,141,905.76	2,111,083.80	681,819.32	41,943,285.42
1877	43,478,103.93	447,339.68	1,931,163.12	2,093,260.73	837,911.25	48,787,778.71
1878	48,075,123.76	301,021.79	2,068,679.05	1,316,461.09	907,932.20	52,669,217.89
1879	38,549,705.89	198,083.17	1,069,796.89	1,498,819.71	937,751.14	42,254,156.80
1880	35,821,705.40	209,328.82	21,200,997.23	40,426,559.63	1,176,505.77	98,835,096.85
1881	35,815,036.55	440,776.97	37,771,472.26	55,462,385.74	1,343,430.93	130,833,102.45
1882	31,298,511.97	599,356.80	12,783,807.04	20,304,810.78	1,770,166.36	66,756,652.95
1883	32,481,642.38	374,129.23	4,727,143.22	6,906,083.80	1,858,107.42	46,347,106.05
1884	29,079,596.33	263,117.17	6,023,734.45	9,095,461.45	1,864,769.26	46,326,678.66
1885	31,584,436.64	325,210.97	11,221,846.45	7,893,217.77	1,869,363.26	52,894,075.09
1886	32,456,493.64	393,545.28	4,317,068.27	5,673,565.04	2,069,077.00	44,909,749.23
1887	32,973,027.41	516,984.63	22,571,328.70	9,896,512.28	2,265,219.85	68,223,072.87
1888	32,406,306.59	492,512.60	21,741,042.44	14,596,885.03	2,988,750.90	72,225,497.56
1889	31,440,778.93	585,066.87	2,136,516.66	4,447,475.99	3,526,597.31	42,136,435.76
1890	30,474,900.25	655,474.96	2,691,932.29	5,298,773.93	3,542,013.33	42,663,095.26
1891	31,555,116.85	583,847.16	4,054,822.86	8,256,303.80	4,035,710.15	48,485,800.82
1892	31,961,546.11	567,967.86	10,935,154.69	14,040,187.70	3,636,603.68	61,131,460.04
1893	33,286,167.94	792,470.43	2,247,730.78	6,293,296.33	3,830,176.02	46,449,841.50
1894	38,696,951.40	2,093,615.46	15,614,118.19	12,386,406.81	3,118,421.45	71,909,513.31
1895	44,371,949.83	1,188,258.21	14,108,435.74	2,278,614.07	3,213,809.43	65,161,067.28
1896	53,910,957.02	1,670,905.53	6,572,390.14	3,227,409.06	3,388,622.06	68,769,383.81
1897	60,618,239.77	1,015,314.39	9,371,521.03	13,188,013.86	2,810,248.66	87,003,337.71
1898	69,881,120.57	1,187,682.99	26,477,370.06	47,210,077.84	2,936,943.37	147,693,194.83
1899	76,252,487.23	1,158,307.57	30,336,559.47	32,785,152.48	2,964,683.90	143,497,190.65
1900	87,458,836.23	1,389,096.68	22,720,150.22	18,834,495.53	3,517,540.93	133,920,119.59
Total	1,144,390,354.13	52,963,089.43	300,164,754.03	356,465,531.12	63,245,373.22	1,917,229,101.93

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COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Coinage operations were conducted during the fiscal year 1900 at the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans and amounted to 184,373,793 pieces, of the value of $141,351,960.36, which includes 50,000 Lafayette souvenir silver dollars authorized under act approved March 3, 1899, for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of pedestal and completing the work of erecting a monument in Paris to General Lafayette.

The coinage of nickel and bronze is confined by law to the mint at Philadelphia, at which institution 101,301,753 pieces, of the value of $2,243,017.21, were manufactured.

The following table exhibits the coinage by denominations, pieces, and value:

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold:		
Double-eagles	3,924,635	$78,492,700.00
Eagles	2,177,934	21,779,340.00
Half-eagles	1,505,811	7,529,055.00
Quarter-eagles	54,406	136,015.00
Total gold	7,662,786	107,937,110.00
Silver:		
Standard dollars	18,244,984	18,244,984.00
Lafayette souvenir dollars	50,000	50,000.00
Total dollars	18,294,984	18,294,984.00
Subsidiary:		
Half-dollars	10,689,717	5,344,858.50
Quarter-dollars	19,263,569	4,815,892.25
Dimes	27,160,984	2,716,098.40
Total subsidiary	57,114,270	12,876,849.15
Total silver	75,409,254	31,171,833.15
Minor:		
Five-cent nickels	30,749,992	1,537,499.60
Once-cent bronze	70,551,761	705,517.61
Total minor	101,301,753	2,243,017.21
Total coinage	184,373,793	141,351,960.36

The standard silver dollars embraced in the above table (18,244,984) were coined from the balance of the silver bullion on hand, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and contained 15,679,283.13 standard ounces of silver, costing $12,767,731.85.

The seignorage, or profit, on this coinage was $5,477,252.15, which has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

Of the subsidiary coinage, $12,876,849.15, executed during the year $4,765,512.75 were from bullion received from the Treasury for recoinage and $8,111,336.40 from silver bullion purchased under the provision of section 3526 of the Revised Statutes.

The loss on the recoinage of $1,401,454.50 in worn and uncurrent gold coins was $12,352.82, and the loss on the recoinage of $5,261,070.35 in worn and uncurrent silver coins was $300,981.39, for which the Treasurer of the United States was reimbursed from the appropriation for that purpose.

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The number of pieces of domestic coin manufactured by the mints of the United States during the fiscal years 1899 and 1900, and the increase or decrease in the number of pieces coined in the last year named, are shown in the following table:

COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY PIECES, DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1899 AND 1900, AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE SAME DURING THE LATTER YEAR.

Classification of coinage.	Fiscal year.		Increase, 1900.	Decrease, 1900.
	1899.	1900.		
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*
Gold coin	8,991,473	7,662,786	.....	1,328,687
Silver dollars	18,254,709	18,244,984	.....	9,725
Subsidiary silver coins	45,492,677	57,114,270	11,621,593	.....
Minor coins	49,532,086	101,301,753	51,769,667	.....
Total	122,270,945	184,323,793	63,391,260	1,338,412

The value of the domestic coinage executed by the mints of the United States during the fiscal years 1899 and 1900 and the increase or decrease in the nominal value of the coinage during the year named is shown by the following table:

COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY VALUE, DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1899 AND 1900, WITH THE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE SAME DURING THE LATTER YEAR.

Classification of coinage.	Fiscal year.		Increase, 1900.	Decrease, 1900.
	1899.	1900.		
Gold coins	$108,177,180.00	$107,937,110.00	.....	$240,070.00
Silver dollars	18,254,709.00	18,244,984.00	.....	9,725.00
Subsidiary silver coins	9,466,877.65	12,876,849.15	$3,409,971.50	.....
Minor coins	956,910.14	2,243,017.21	1,286,107.07	.....
Total	136,855,676.79	141,301,960.36	4,696,078.57	249,795.00

The number of silver dollars coined from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1890, to June 30, 1900, aggregated 115,250,950 pieces, containing 89,139,406.63 ounces of fine silver, costing $83,963,270.94, giving a seigniorage of $31,287,679.06. All profits on the coinage of silver dollars are deposited each month in the Treasury of the United States.

The aggregate number of silver dollars coined from March 1, 1878, to June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the acts of February 28, 1878, July 14, 1890, and March 3, 1891, was 498,496,215, as shown by the following table:

COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Coinage under act of—		Amount.
Feb. 28, 1878 (Bland-Allison)		$378,166,793
From July 14, 1890, to repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act, Oct. 31, 1893	$36,087,285	
From Nov. 1, 1893, to June 12, 1898	42,139,872	
Coined under the war-revenue bill approved June 13, 1898	37,023,793	
Total under act of July 14, 1890		115,250,950
Mar. 3, 1891 (recoinage of trade dollars)		5,078,472
Total		498,496,215

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There are exhibited in the appendix tables showing by denominations and values domestic coins manufactured during the fiscal year, and also tables of the total coinage by denominations, institutions, and years from the establishment of the Mint in 1792.

The following table exhibits the number of fine ounces and value of gold and silver coinage of the United States, by calendar years, since 1873:

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1873.

Calendar years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873	2,758,475	$57,022,748	3,112,891	$4,024,748
1874	1,705,441	35,254,630	5,299,421	6,851,777
1875	1,594,050	32,951,940	11,870,635	15,347,893
1876	2,253,281	46,579,453	18,951,777	24,503,308
1877	2,128,493	43,999,864	21,960,246	28,393,045
1878	2,408,400	49,786,052	22,057,548	28,518,850
1879	1,890,499	39,080,080	21,323,498	27,569,776
1880	3,014,163	62,308,279	21,201,232	27,411,694
1881	4,685,162	96,850,890	21,609,970	27,940,164
1882	3,187,317	65,887,685	21,635,469	27,973,132
1883	1,414,581	29,241,990	22,620,701	29,246,968
1884	1,160,601	23,991,756	22,069,935	28,534,866
1885	1,343,519	27,773,012	22,400,433	28,962,176
1886	1,400,240	28,945,542	24,817,064	32,086,709
1887	1,159,664	23,972,383	27,218,101	35,191,081
1888	1,518,046	31,380,808	25,543,242	33,025,606
1889	1,035,899	21,413,931	27,454,465	35,496,683
1890	990,100	20,467,182	30,320,999	39,202,908
1891	1,413,614	29,222,005	21,284,115	27,518,857
1892	1,682,832	34,787,223	9,777,084	12,641,078
1893	2,757,231	56,997,020	6,808,413	8,802,797
1894	3,848,045	79,546,160	7,115,896	9,200,351
1895	2,883,941	59,616,358	4,407,055	5,698,010
1896	2,276,192	47,053,060	17,858,594	23,089,899
1897	3,677,878	76,028,485	14,298,769	18,487,297
1898	3,772,561	77,985,757	17,815,385	23,034,033
1899	5,386,277	111,344,220	20,156,957	26,061,520
Total	63,346,502	1,309,488,513	490,989,895	634,815,226

In the appendix a table will be found showing the value of the coinage executed by each mint since 1792.

COINAGE FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

During the fiscal year 1900 the mint at Philadelphia coined, in addition to the domestic coinage, 320,000 gold pieces, of the value of $1,396,050.24, for the Government of Costa Rica, as shown by the following table:

COINAGE FOR COSTA RICA.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value in United States money.
20 colones	30,000	$279,209.68
10 colones	190,000	884,166.14
5 colones	100,000	232,674.42
Total	320,000	1,396,050.24

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RECOINAGE OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

No mutilated or uncurrent standard silver dollars were transferred from the Treasury to the mints for recoinage during the fiscal year 1900. There were, however, purchased as bullion 1,341 mutilated silver dollars, which were for use in the manufacture of subsidiary silver coins.

The total number of mutilated and uncurrent silver dollars received and melted at the mints and at the assay office at New York from 1883 to the close of the fiscal year 1900 is shown in the following statement:

Fiscal year.	Amount.	Fiscal year.	Amount.
1883	$621	1893	$10,500
1884	.....	1894	15,055
1885	1,850	1895	18,580
1886	.....	1896	2,034
1887	8,292	1897	1,898
1888	14,055	1898	1,365
1889	31,042	1899	1,734
1890	11,977	1900	1,341
1891	10,800		
1892	42,881	Total	174,025

BARS MANUFACTURED.

During the fiscal year 1900 there were manufactured by the mints and assay offices of the United States gold and silver bars of the value of $103,916,476.16.

GOLD AND SILVER BARS MANUFACTURED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Description.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold	5,120,610.336	$95,267,169.02
Silver	7,432,998.38	8,649,307.14
Total	.....	103,916,476.16

WORK OF GOVERNMENT REFINERIES.

There were received and operated upon by the refineries connected with the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans and the assay office at New York during the fiscal year 1900 gold bullion containing 2,712,332.875 standard ounces and silver bullion containing 6,101,510.64 standard ounces of the total coining value of $57,561,946.62, as shown by the following table:

REFINERY OPERATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Institution.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Value.	
Philadelphia	798,186.261	$14,849,976.95	1,787,685.72	$2,080,216.11	$16,930,193.06
San Francisco	1,081,460.243	20,120,190.56	737,949.21	858,704.53	20,978,895.09
New Orleans	41,029.731	763,343.83	123,780.84	144,035.89	907,379.72
New York	791,656.640	14,728,495.63	3,452,094.87	4,016,983.12	18,745,478.75
Total	2,712,332.875	50,462,006.97	6,101,510.64	7,099,939.65	57,561,946.62

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In order to show the amount of the above-mentioned silver bullion refined by the Government refineries on which amount charges were received and which was handled for parting purposes, the following table is submitted:

SILVER BULLION ON WHICH CHARGES WERE COLLECTED.

Silver bullion refined.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	New York.	Total.
Bullion on which charges were collected	*Standard ozs.* 241,432.16	*Standard ozs.* 623,175.42	*Standard ozs.* 5,064.22	*Standard ozs.* 1,583,610.25	*Standard ozs.* 2,453,282.05
Silver owned by the Government returned to the refinery for parting purposes on which there were no charges	1,546,253.56	114,773.79	118,716.62	1,868,484.62	3,648,228.59
Total	1,787,685.72	737,949.21	123,780.84	3,452,094.87	6,101,510.64

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

The purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, having been repealed on November 1, 1893, the purchase of silver bullion by the Government since that date has been confined to the silver contained in deposits of gold bullion, fractions of silver for return in fine bars, the amount retained in payment for charges on silver deposits, surplus bullion returned by the operative officers at the annual settlement at the close of the fiscal year, and uncurrent domestic silver coin purchased under section 3526 of the Revised Statutes for subsidiary coinage.

The quantity in standard ounces and the cost of silver purchased for the subsidiary coinage during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, are shown in the following tables:

SILVER PURCHASED FOR SUBSIDIARY COINAGE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Stock.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased	a 1,269,268.65	$896,361.57
Melted assay coins purchased	833.89	994.97
Mutilated coins purchased	2,064.74	1,087.90
Surplus bullion purchased	14,868.64	8,818.51
Amount transferred from mint at Carson to mint at San Francisco	3,020.02	1,605.91
Total	1,290,055.94	908,868.86

a Of this amount, 689,906.46 standard ounces, costing $592,517.20, were received by transfer from the United States assay office at New York.

QUANTITY AND COST OF SILVER PURCHASED FOR SUBSIDIARY COINAGE AT EACH MINT AND AT THE NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Institution.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Mint at Philadelphia	869,753.53	$688,186.72
Mint at San Francisco	a 260,379.27	134,506.20
Mint at New Orleans	18,465.96	10,159.38
Assay office at New York	141,457.18	76,016.56
Total	1,290,055.94	908,868.86

a Includes 3,020.02 standard ounces, costing $1,605.91, transferred from mint at Carson.

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The amount and cost of silver for the subsidiary coinage, the sources from which the metal was obtained, and the coinage derived therefrom, during the fiscal year 1900, are shown in the table following:

QUANTITY AND COST OF METAL OBTAINED BY TRANSFER AND PURCHASE FOR SUBSIDIARY SILVER COINAGE AND COINAGE DERIVED THEREFROM DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Sources from which bullion was obtained.	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Coinage.
MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.			
Uncurrent coins transferred from Treasury	3,281,238.56	$4,082,411.89	3,582,000.00
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased	a 855,497.65	679,221.20	
Amount transferred from act July 14, 1890	3,951,578.49	3,217,523.07	
Melted assay coins purchased	833.89	994.97	5,603,836.40
Mutilated coins purchased	1,621.88	855.99	
Surplus bullion purchased	11,800.11	7,114.56	
Total	8,102,570.58	7,988,121.68	9,185,836.40
MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.			
Uncurrent coins transferred from Treasury	148,704.00	185,012.75	385,012.75
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased	254,241.82	131,170.42	
Amount transferred from mint at Philadelphia	401,875.00	397,218.85	
Amount transferred from mint at Carson	3,020.02	1,605.91	
Amount transferred from act July 14, 1890	1,051,305.00	856,075.68	1,919,000.00
Mutilated coins purchased	48.90	25.92	
Surplus bullion purchased	3,068.53	1,703.95	
Total	1,862,263.27	1,572,813.48	2,304,012.75
MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.			
Uncurrent coins transferred from Treasury	553,183.70	688,253.44	798,500.00
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased	18,072.00	9,953.39	
Amount transferred from mint at Philadelphia	522,437.50	460,088.36	
Amount transferred from act July 14, 1890	30,957.18	25,208.46	588,500.00
Mutilated coins purchased	393.96	205.99	
Surplus bullion purchased			
Total	1,125,044.34	1,183,709.64	1,387,000.00
SUMMARY.			
Uncurrent coins transferred from Treasury	3,983,126.26	4,955,678.08	4,765,512.75
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased	1,127,811.47	820,345.01	
Amount transferred from act July 14, 1890	5,033,840.67	4,098,807.21	
Amount transferred from mint at Philadelphia to mint at New Orleans	522,437.50	460,088.36	
Amount transferred from mint at Philadelphia to mint at San Francisco	401,875.00	397,218.85	8,111,336.40
Amount transferred from mint at Carson to mint at San Francisco	3,020.02	1,605.91	
Melted assay coins purchased	833.89	994.97	
Mutilated coins purchased	2,064.74	1,087.90	
Surplus bullion purchased	14,868.64	8,818.51	
Total	11,089,878.19	10,744,644.80	12,876,849.15

a Of this amount 689,906.46 standard ounces, costing $592,517.20, were received by transfer from the United States assay office at New York.

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The following table shows, by institutions, the total available stock and cost of silver for the subsidiary coinage, the amount used in such coinage during the fiscal year, and the balance on hand June 30, 1900:

SILVER FOR SUBSIDIARY COINAGE, FISCAL YEAR 1900

Stock.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.		
Silver bullion on hand July 1, 1899	507,351.21	$296,359.15
Uncurrent coins transferred from Treasury	3,281,238.56	4,082,411.89
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased	a 855,497.65	679,221.20
Amount transferred from act July 14, 1890	3,951,578.49	3,217,523.07
Melted assay coins purchased	833.89	994.97
Mutilated coins purchased	1,621.88	855.99
Surplus bullion purchased	11,800.11	7,114.56
Total	8,609,921.79	8,284,480.83
Used in coinage, fiscal year 1900	7,383,116.00	7,118,857.08
Amount transferred to mint at San Francisco	401,875.00	397,218.85
Amount transferred to mint at New Orleans	522,437.50	460,088.36
Sold in sweeps	9,140.20	5,379.23
Wasted by operative officers	8,633.17	5,205.14
Balance on hand July 1, 1900	284,719.92	297,732.17
Total	8,609,921.79	8,284,480.83
MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.		
Silver bullion on hand July 1, 1899	22,699.24	11,591.24
Uncurrent coins transferred from Treasury	148,704.00	185,012.75
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased	254,241.82	131,170.42
Amount transferred from mint at Philadelphia	401,875.00	397,218.85
Amount transferred from mint at Carson	3,020.02	1,605.91
Amount transferred from act July 14, 1890	1,051,305.00	856,075.68
Mutilated coins purhased	48.90	25.92
Surplus bullion purchased	3,068.53	1,703.95
Total	1,884,962.51	1,584,404.72
Used in coinage, fiscal year 1900	1,851,850.25	1,565,928.92
Sold in sweeps	4,865.16	2,788.07
Wasted by operative officers	675.86	375.35
Balance on hand July 1, 1900	27,571.24	15,312.38
Total	1,884,962.51	1,584,404.72
MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.		
Silver bullion on hand July 1, 1899	19,731.74	24,549.55
Uncurrent coins transferred from Treasury	553,183.70	688,253.44
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased	18,072.00	9,953.39
Amount transferred from mint at Philadelphia	522,437.50	460,088.36
Amount transferred from act July 14, 1890	30,957.18	25,208.46
Mutilated coins purchased	393.96	205.99
Total	1,144,776.08	1,208,259.19
Used in coinage, fiscal year 1900	1,114,801.25	1,183,634.47
Sold in sweeps	17,545.83	9,109.64
Balance on hand July 1, 1900	12,429.00	15,515.08
Total	1,144,776.08	1,208,259.19
SUMMARY.		
Silver bullion on hand July 1, 1899	549,782.19	332,499.94
Uncurrent coins transferred from Treasury	3,983,126.26	4,955,678.08
Partings, changes, and fractions purchased	1,127,811.47	820,345.01
Amount transferred from act July 14, 1890	5,033,840.67	4,098,807.21
Amount transferred from mint at Philadelphia to mint at New Orleans	522,437.50	460,088.36
Amount transferred from mint at Philadelphia to mint at San Francisco	401,875.00	397,218.85
Amount transferred from mint at Carson to mint at San Francisco	3,020.02	1,605.91
Melted assay coins purchased	833.89	994.97
Mutilated coins purchased	2,064.74	1,087.90
Surplus bullion purchased	14,868.64	8,818.51
Total	11,639,660.38	11,077,144.74

a Of this amount 689,906.46 standard ounces, costing $592,517.20, were received by transfer from the United States assay office at New York.

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SILVER FOR SUBSIDIARY COINAGE, FISCAL YEAR 1900—Continued.

Stock.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
SUMMARY—continued.		
Used in coinage, fiscal year 1900	10,349,767.50	$9,868,420.47
Amount transferred from mint at Philadelphia to mint at San Francisco	401,875.00	397,218.85
Amount transferred from mint at Philadelphia to mint at New Orleans	522,437.50	460,088.36
Sold in sweeps	31,551.19	17,276.94
Wasted by operative officers	9,309.03	5,580.49
Balance on hand July 1, 1900	324,720.16	328,559.63
Total	11,639,660.38	11,077,144.74

The amount of fine silver, and cost of same, purchased under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, the amount of such bullion consumed in the coinage of standard silver dollars, the number of dollars coined therefrom, and the seigniorage arising from such coinage from August 13, 1890 (date when the law went into effect), to June 30, 1900, the amount of this bullion consumed in the coinage of subsidiary coins under provisions of the act of March 14, 1900, with the coinage and seigniorage on same, are shown by the following table:

AMOUNT AND COST OF SILVER BULLION PURCHASED UNDER ACT OF JULY 14, 1890, AND USED IN THE COINAGE OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS, WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS, NUMBER OF DOLLARS COINED AND SEIGNIORAGE ON THE SAME FROM AUGUST 13 TO JUNE 30, 1900.

Disposition.	Fine ounces.	Cost.
Total amount purchased, and cost of same	168,674,682.53	$155,931,002.25
Used in coinage of standard silver dollars to June 30, 1900	89,139,406.63	83,963,270.94
Used in coinage of subsidiary silver to June 30, 1900:	4,530,456.60	4,098,807.21
Wasted and sold in sweeps	63,570.37	62,535.64
Transferred to subsidiary silver purchase account	.31	.25
Total amount used	93,733,433.91	88,124,614.04
Balance on hand June 30, 1900	74,941,248.62	67,806,388.21
Total	168,674,682.53	155,931,002.25

	Coinage.	Seigniorage.
Standard silver dollars coined to June 30, 1900	$115,250,950.00	$31,287,679.06
Subsidiary silver coined to June 30, 1900	6,262,943.30	2,164,136.09

BALANCE OF SILVER BULLION PURCHASED UNDER ACT OF JULY 14, 1890, ON HAND AT EACH MINT AND THE NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE JUNE 30, 1900.

Institutions.	Fine ounces.	Cost.
Philadelphia	67,707,094.46	$61,261,006.00
San Francisco	3,179,734.51	2,876,969.23
New Orleans	3,433,503.84	3,106,611.55
New York	620,915.81	561,801.43
Total	74,941,248.62	67,806,388.21

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The following tables show the amount, cost, average price per fine ounce, and the bullion value of the silver dollar, of silver purchased under the different acts, by fiscal years:

AMOUNT, COST, AVERAGE PRICE, AND BULLION VALUE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR, OF SILVER PURCHASED UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 28, 1878.

Fiscal year.	Ounces, fine.	Cost.	Average price per ounce, fine.	Bullion value of a silver dollar.
1878	10,809,350.58	$13,023,268.96	$1.2048	$0.9318
1879	19,248,086.09	21,593,642.99	1.1218	.8676
1880	22,057,862.64	25,235,081.53	1.1440	.8848
1881	19,709,227.11	22,327,874.75	1.1328	.8761
1882	21,190,200.87	24,054,480.47	1.1351	.8779
1883	22,889,241.24	25,577,327.58	1.1174	.8642
1884	21,922,951.52	24,378,383.91	1.1120	.8600
1885	21,791,171.61	23,747,460.25	1.0897	.8428
1886	22,690,652.94	23,448,960.01	1.0334	.7992
1887	26,490,008.04	25,988,620.46	.9810	.7587
1888	25,386,125.32	24,237,553.20	.9547	.7384
1889	26,468,861.03	24,717,853.81	.9338	.7222
1890	27,820,900.05	26,899,326.33	.9668	.7477
1891	2,797,379.52	3,049,426.46	1.0901	.8431
Total	291,272,018.56	308,279,260.71	1.0583	.8185

AMOUNT, COST, AVERAGE PRICE, AND BULLION VALUE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR OF SILVER PURCHASED UNDER ACT OF JULY 14, 1890.

Fiscal year.	Ounces, fine.	Cost.	Average price per ounce, fine.	Bullion value of a silver dollar.
1891	48,393,113.05	$50,577,498.44	$1.0451	$0.8083
1892	54,355,748.10	51,106,607.96	.9402	.7271
1893	54,008,162.60	45,531,374.53	.8430	.6520
1894	11,917,658.78	8,715,521.32	.7313	.5656
Total	168,674,682.53	155,931,002.25	.9244	.7150

AMOUNT, COST, AVERAGE PRICE, AND BULLION VALUE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR OF SILVER PURCHASED UNDER THE ACTS OF FEBRUARY 12, 1873, JANUARY 14, 1875, FEBRUARY 28, 1878, AND JULY 14, 1890.

Acts authorizing.	Ounces, fine.	Cost.	Average price per ounce, fine.	Bullion value of a silver dollar.
February 12, 1873	5,434,282.00	$7,152,564.00	$1.3162	$1.0180
January 14, 1875	31,603,906.00	37,571,148.00	1.1888	.9194
February 28, 1878	291,272,018.56	308,279,260.71	1.0583	.8185
July 14, 1890	168,674,682.53	155,931,002.25	.9244	.7150
Total	496,984,889.09	508,933,974.96	1.0240	.7920

BALANCES OF SILVER BULLION.

The balance of silver bullion on hand at the mints and assay offices of the United States for the coinage of silver dollars, subsidiary silver coins, and for payment of deposits of silver bullion in fine bars July 1, 1900, was:

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Items.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Purchased under act of July 14, 1890	83,268,054.02	$67,806,388.21
For subsidiary silver coinage at mints and assay offices	345,471.42	340,925.77
At United States assay office, New York, for payment of deposits in fine bars	127,165.52	77,248.33
Total	83,740,690.96	68,224,562.31

MARKET PRICE OF SILVER DURING FISCAL YEAR 1900.

The fluctuations in the price of silver in the London market during the twelve months ending June 30, 1900, were not of a wide range, the lowest price being 26 5/8 d. and the highest price 28 9/16 d.

For the first nine months of the fiscal year the market was sustained mainly by purchases for India and the Straits Settlements, with small demands on continental account, and also for the domestic coinage of England and her colonies.

Early in April, 1900, a demand for silver came from China, which continued for the remainder of the year, and this with the demand by the Indian government caused the price to advance by the end of June to 28 9/16 d., the highest price of the year.

The average price of silver for the year, based upon daily London quotations, was 27.3750d., equivalent at par of exchange to $0.60017 per ounce, fine, in United States money. At the lowest price, 26 5/8 d., the equivalent in United States money of an ounce, fine, was $0.58365, and at the highest price, 28 9/16 d., it was $0.62612. At the lowest price, 26 5/8 d., for the year, the bullion value of the silver dollar was $0.45141; at the highest price, 28 9/16 d., $0.48426, and at the average price, 27 3/8 d., $0.46419.

At the highest market price for silver during the year the commercial ratio of silver to gold was as 1 to 33.01; at the lowest price, 1 to 35.41; at the average price, 1 to 34.44.

The number of grains of pure silver purchasable with $1 in United States money at the highest price for silver during the year was 765.029 grains; at the lowest price, 822.410 grains, and at the average price, 799.773 grains.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER BULLION AND VALUE OF A FINE OUNCE, EACH MONTH DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Months.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average price per ounce, British standard, 0.925.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce with exchange at par ($4.8665).	Average monthly price at New York of exchange on London.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce based on average monthly price and average rate of exchange.	Average monthly New York price of fine bar silver.
1899.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*				
July	27 3/8	27 1/8	27.7150	$0.60754	$4.8743	$0.60853	$0.61170
August	27 1/16	27 1/8	27.6226	.60552	4.8633	.60509	.60847
September	27 1/8	26 15/16	27.1490	.59513	4.8591	.59430	.59815
October	26 13/16	26 5/8	26.6875	.58502	4.8666	.58465	.58966
November	27 1/16	26 11/16	27.0340	.59279	4.8624	.59221	.59701
December	27 1/16	26 15/16	27.1666	.59552	4.8708	.59585	.60000
1900.							
January	27 3/8	27	27.3088	.59864	4.8725	.59938	.60226
February	27 3/8	27 1/16	27.4765	.60015	4.8748	.60346	.60602
March	27 1/16	27 1/16	27.5810	.60460	4.8591	.60363	.60611
April	27 1/8	27 1/16	27.4150	.60096	4.8756	.60208	.60395
May	27 1/8	27 1/8	27.5625	.60577	4.8806	.60619	.60682
June	28 9/16	27 15/16	27.8293	.61005	4.8696	.61043	.61120
Average			27.3789	.60017	4.8690	.60048	.60344

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HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER BULLION AND VALUE OF A FINE OUNCE, EACH MONTH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1899.

Months.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average price per ounce, British standard, 0.925.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce with exchange at par ($4.8665).	Average monthly price at New York of exchange on London.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce based on average monthly price and average rate of exchange.	Average monthly New York price of fine bar silver.
1899.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*				
January	27 5/8	27 1/4	27.4275	$0.60124	$4.8470	$0.59886	$0.60215
February	27 1/2	27 3/8	27.4349	.60140	4.8594	.60052	.60392
March	27 5/8	27 3/8	27.4760	.60230	4.8580	.60117	.60426
April	29	27 3/8	27.6575	.60628	4.8577	.60654	.60995
May	28 5/8	28	28.1490	.61706	4.8756	.61794	.62192
June	28	27 11/16	27.7716	.60878	4.8800	.61040	.61366
July	27 3/4	27 5/8	27.7150	.60754	4.8743	.60853	.61170
August	27 13/16	27 5/8	27.6226	.60552	4.8633	.60509	.60847
September	27 3/4	26 15/16	27.1490	.59513	4.8591	.59430	.59815
October	26 13/16	26 3/8	26.6875	.58502	4.8666	.58465	.58966
November	27 1/16	26 11/16	27.0340	.59279	4.8624	.59221	.59701
December	27 1/16	26 5/16	27.1666	.59552	4.8708	.59585	.60000
Average			27.4409	.60154	4.8645	.60133	.60507

Bullion value of a United States silver dollar, $0.46525; ratio of gold to silver, 34.36.

The following table exhibits the value of the pure silver in a silver dollar at prices of silver per ounce, fine, from $0.50 to $1.2929, or parity:

Price of silver per fine ounce.	Value of pure silver in a silver dollar.	Price of silver per fine ounce.	Value of pure silver in a silver dollar.	Price of silver per fine ounce.	Value of pure silver in a silver dollar.
$0.50	$0.387	$0.77	$0.596	$1.04	$0.804
.51	.394	.78	.603	1.05	.812
.52	.402	.79	.611	1.06	.820
.53	.410	.80	.619	1.07	.828
.54	.418	.81	.626	1.08	.835
.55	.425	.82	.634	1.09	.843
.56	.433	.83	.642	1.10	.851
.57	.441	.84	.650	1.11	.859
.58	.449	.85	.657	1.12	.866
.59	.456	.86	.665	1.13	.874
.60	.464	.87	.673	1.14	.882
.61	.472	.88	.681	1.15	.889
.62	.480	.89	.688	1.16	.897
.63	.487	.90	.696	1.17	.905
.64	.495	.91	.704	1.18	.913
.65	.503	.92	.712	1.19	.920
.66	.510	.93	.719	1.20	.928
.67	.518	.94	.727	1.21	.936
.68	.526	.95	.735	1.22	.944
.69	.534	.96	.742	1.23	.951
.70	.541	.97	.750	1.24	.959
.71	.549	.98	.758	1.25	.967
.72	.557	.99	.766	1.26	.975
.73	.565	1.00	.773	1.27	.982
.74	.572	1.01	.781	1.28	.990
.75	.580	1.02	.789	1.29	.998
.76	.588	1.03	.797	a 1.2929	1.00

a Parity.

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HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE VALUE OF A UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLAR, MEASURED BY THE MARKET PRICE OF SILVER, AND THE QUANTITY OF SILVER PURCHASABLE WITH A DOLLAR AT THE AVERAGE LONDON PRICE OF SILVER, EACH YEAR SINCE 1873.

Calendar years.	Bullion value of a silver dollar.			Grains of pure silver at average price purchasable with a United States silver dollar. *a*
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	
1873	$1.016	$0.981	$1.004	369.77
1874	1.008	.970	.989	375.38
1875	.977	.941	.961	386.31
1876	.991	.792	.900	412.50
1877	.987	.902	.929	399.62
1878	.936	.839	.892	416.20
1879	.911	.828	.869	427.21
1880	.895	.873	.885	419.49
1881	.896	.862	.876	423.80
1882	.888	.847	.878	422.83
1883	.868	.848	.858	432.69
1884	.871	.839	.859	432.18
1885	.847	.794	.823	451.09
1886	.797	.712	.769	482.77
1887	.799	.733	.758	489.78
1888	.755	.706	.727	510.66
1889	.752	.711	.723	513.48
1890	.926	.740	.809	458.90
1891	.827	.738	.764	485.93
1892	.742	.642	.674	550.81
1893	.657	.517	.604	614.65
1894	.538	.457	.491	756.11
1895	.532	.461	.505	735.14
1896	.541	.504	.522	711.20
1897	.505	.400	.467	794.96
1898	.481	.424	.456	814.14
1899	.491	.451	.465	791.84

a 371.25 grains of pure silver are contained in a silver dollar.

A table in the appendix will be found showing the highest, lowest, and average price of silver each year since 1833.

EXPORTS OF SILVER TO THE EAST.

The exports of silver from London to India, China, and the Straits, since 1881, have been as follows:

Year.	India.	China.	Straits.	Total.
1881	$12,375,612	$3,898,860	$3,577,729	$19,852,201
1882	18,604,945	1,584,318	7,354,255	27,543,518
1883	18,040,140	4,212,574	11,189,631	33,442,345
1884	26,073,909	5,018,714	8,136,097	39,228,720
1885	30,913,667	3,160,315	3,108,146	37,182,128
1886	21,159,591	1,769,425	2,892,064	25,821,080
1887	19,798,328	1,427,179	2,766,946	23,992,453
1888	21,162,116	1,153,002	3,219,321	25,534,439
1889	28,392,786	2,731,861	8,181,141	39,305,788
1890	35,673,177	1,284,498	4,441,197	41,398,872
1891	21,717,992	1,177,620	10,754,800	33,650,412
1892	35,180,897	719,668	18,622,825	54,523,390
1893	34,319,877	11,635,650	7,847,295	53,802,822
1894	24,391,351	13,279,564	6,002,565	43,673,480
1895	17,638,610	8,042,003	3,668,772	29,349,385
1896	23,874,942	3,602,597	4,025,257	31,502,796
1897	28,250,305	2,721,522	3,597,331	34,569,158
1898	20,984,625	3,721,656	1,971,443	26,677,724
1899	25,597,912	6,929,117	1,396,223	33,923,252

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NET IMPORTS OF SILVER INTO INDIA SINCE 1835.

The net imports of silver into India, average rate of Indian rupee, and amount of council bills sold, by fiscal years ended March 31, is shown by the following table:

Year.	Net imports of silver.	Average rate of Indian rupee.	Amount of council bills sold.	Year.	Net imports of silver.	Average rate of Indian rupee.	Amount of council bills sold.
		Pence.				*Pence.*	
1835-36	*a* $16,118,960	.....	$9,953,224	1868-69	$40,330,842	23 1/8	$18,033,989
1836-37	6,176,311	22 3/4	9,938,522	1869-70	34,500,818	23 1/2	33,968,764
1837-38	9,173,294	23	8,303,149	1870-71	4,273,507	22 3/8	41,090,337
1838-39	12,671,392	23 3/8	11,419,685	1871-72	30,574,254	23 1/8	50,175,265
1839-40	7,864,683	23 1/8	7,005,448	1872-73	3,298,985	22 1/4	67,834,606
1840-41	6,679,118	23 1/4	5,715,461	1873-74	11,311,401	22.351	64,654,752
1841-42	5,887,052	22 3/8	12,600,746	1874-75	20,916,698	22.221	52,760,715
1842-43	14,068,739	23 1/4	5,827,332	1875-76	6,826,414	21.645	60,294,052
1843-44	17,237,334	23	13,634,624	1876-77	29,911,149	20.491	61,784,106
1844-45	8,719,684	21 5/8	12,248,742	1877-78	61,869,640	20.79	49,319,325
1845-46	4,112,529	21 3/4	14,919,273	1878-79	15,910,390	19.761	67,880,692
1846-47	6,322,979	22 1/8	15,071,750	1879-80	31,852,848	19.961	74,271,598
1847-48	2,204,565	22	7,503,189	1880-81	15,751,280	19.956	74,163,888
1848-49	1,344,618	21 1/2	9,193,767	1881-82	21,699,764	19.895	89,604,086
1849-50	5,810,633	22 1/4	14,283,752	1882-83	29,614,971	19.525	73,584,015
1850-51	10,410,803	24 1/2	15,750,223	1883-84	25,372,923	19.536	85,649,451
1851-52	14,016,886	24 1/2	13,516,816	1884-85	28,367,364	19.308	66,957,731
1852-53	22,293,629	23 7/8	16,152,235	1885-86	42,960,530	18.254	50,089,386
1853-54	11,279,345	24 1/2	18,738,775	1886-87	25,306,454	17.441	59,061,202
1854-55	138,797	23 1/2	17,860,191	1887-88	31,623,459	16.899	74,742,515
1855-56	40,085,623	24 1/8	7,222,081	1888-89	30,709,917	16.379	69,410,203
1856-57	56,413,954	25 1/8	13,722,119	1889-90	36,741,437	16.566	75,306,635
1857-58	61,012,039	24 3/8	3,059,077	1890-91	51,993,287	18.089	77,713,304
1858-59	*a* 77,283,420	(*c*)	124,451	1891-92	30,611,949	16.733	78,320,740
1859-60	*a* 111,475,630	(*c*)	22,843	1892-93	39,083,615	14..984	80,454,024
1860-61	*a* 53,280,090	(*c*)	3,879	1893-94	40,466,665	14.546	46,378,884
1861-62	43,988,930	23 1/2	5,809,277	1894-95	16,812,318	13.100	82,268,679
1862-63	60,757,238	23 3/8	32,321,230	1895-96	18,206,409	13.641	85,278,507
1863-64	61,950,883	23 5/8	43,698,839	1896-97	17,163,165	14.454	76,028,915
1864-65	48,793,010	23 1/2	33,040,970	1897-98	26,447,429	15.393	44,271,918
1865-66	89,904,731	23 1/4	33,900,604	1898-99	16,442,585	15.979	91,064,157
1866-67 *b*	32,474,026	23	24,661,422	1899-1900	11,653,240	16.068	92,495,079
1867-68	26,230,510	23 1/8	20,134,097				

a Rupees.
b Eleven months.
c From 1858-59 to 1860-61, inclusive, the home treasury was open at all times for the sale of bills on India, at rates altered from time to time by advertisement. Consequent on the mutiny, it was necessary to refrain from drawing on India, and exchange was raised to a prohibitory rate.

DISTRIBUTION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

During the fiscal year 1900 the number of silver dollars distributed from the mints was 5,512,666, against 1,036,128 during the fiscal year 1899, an increase in the distribution of these pieces during the fiscal year 1900 of 4,476,538.

The number of silver dollars on hand, the amount transferred, the coinage, and the distribution from each mint is shown in the following table:

DISTRIBUTION OF SILVER DOLLARS FROM THE MINTS, FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Date.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Carson.	Total.
In mints, July 1, 1899	69,610,954	51,962,686	11,409,000	5,008,552	137,991,192
Transferred from Treasury for storage	500,000	.....	.....	.....	500,000
Coinage, fiscal year 1900	3,558,984	546,000	14,140,000	.....	18,244,984
Total	73,669,938	52,508,686	25,549,000	5,008,552	156,736,176
Transferred from the mints to Treasury	.....	.....	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000
In mints, July 1, 1900	73,243,954	51,775,509	21,197,000	7,047	146,223,510
Total	73,243,954	51,775,509	21,197,000	5,007,047	151,223,510
Distributed from mints	425,984	733,177	4,352,000	1,505	5,512,666

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THE CIRCULATION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

The following table exhibits the total number of silver dollars coined, the number held by the Treasury for the redemption of certificates and Treasury notes, the number held in excess of outstanding certificates, and the number in circulation since November 1, 1886:

COINAGE, OWNERSHIP, AND CIRCULATION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Date.	Total coinage.	In the Treasury.		In circulation.
		Held for payment of certificates outstanding.	Held in excess of certificates outstanding.	
November 1—				
1886	244,433,386	100,306,800	82,624,431	61,502,155
1887	277,110,157	160,713,957	53,461,575	62,934,625
1888	309,750,890	229,783,152	20,196,288	59,771,450
1889	343,638,001	277,319,944	6,219,577	60,098,480
1890	380,988,466	308,206,177	7,072,725	65,709,564
1891	409,475,368	321,142,642	26,197,265	62,135,461
1892	416,412,835	324,552,532	30,187,848	61,672,455
1893	419,332,550	325,717,232	34,889,500	58,725,818
1894	421,776,408	331,143,301	34,189,437	56,443,670
1895	423,289,309	342,409,504	22,525,713	58,354,092
1896	439,552,141	366,463,504	14,897,835	58,190,802
1897	452,713,792	372,838,919	19,678,095	60,196,778
1898	466,836,597	398,753,504	4,645,838	63,437,255
1899 (July 1)	480,251,231	406,085,504	10,783,976	63,381,751
1900 (July 1)	498,496,215	416,015,000	15,826,299	66,654,916

SEIGNIORAGE ON SILVER COINAGE.

On July 1, 1899, the balance on hand at the mints on account of profits accruing in the coinage of silver was $430,196.49.

The seigniorage on the coinage of silver during the fiscal year 1899 was, on silver dollars, $5,477,252.15, and on subsidiary pieces, $3,008,428.68, a total seigniorage of $8,485,680.83.

There was no reimbursement on account of silver wastage and loss on sale of sweeps. The *net* seigniorage on the silver coinage of the fiscal year was $8,485,680.83, as stated above.

The amount deposited in the Treasury during the year was $8,249,066.80, leaving a balance of $666,810.52 on hand at the mints June 30, 1900.

Including the balance on hand at the mints July 1, 1878, the *net* seigniorage or profits on the coinage of silver from that date to June 30, 1900, aggregated $102,275,480.12.

The seigniorage on the coinage of silver dollars under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1890 (the date the act went into effect), to June 30, 1900, was $31,287,679.06.

A table showing the seigniorage on the silver coinage during the fiscal year at each mint and the disposition of the same will be found in the appendix.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, contained specific appropriations for the support of the mints and assay offices of the United States, amounting in the aggregate to

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$953,479.87. It was found necessary to procure additional appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations, as follows:

Wages of workmen, mint at Philadelphia	$100,000
Contingent expenses, mint at Philadelphia	45,000
Contingent expenses, assay office at Boise	2,000
Wages and contingent expenses, assay office at Seattle	17,000

In addition to the expenditures from the specific appropriations, there was expended from the general appropriations contained in the act of July 14, 1890, the following amounts:

Storage of silver bullion, $37,945.59, all expended at the mint at Philadelphia, and from coinage of silver bullion the sum of $299,039.66, of which amount $64,748.42 was expended at the mint at Philadelphia, $10,071.38 at the mint at San Francisco, and $224,219.86 at the mint at New Orleans.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1900.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Institutions.	Salaries.	Wages of workmen.	Contingent expenses.	Storage of silver bullion.	Coinage of silver bullion.	Total.
Philadelphia	$41,550.00	a $401,750.80	b $105,366.40			$548,667.20
San Francisco	41,100.00	175,000.00	40,000.00			256,100.00
New Orleans	31,950.00	30,000.00	15,000.00			76,950.00
Carson	5,029.87	7,500.00	3,000.00			15,529.87
New York	39,250.00	27,500.00	10,000.00			76,750.00
Denver	14,050.00	22,000.00	6,000.00			42,050.00
Helena	7,250.00	14,000.00	4,500.00			25,750.00
Boise	3,400.00	7,500.00	5,000.00			15,900.00
Charlotte	2,750.00	1,080.00	920.00			4,750.00
St. Louis	3,000.00	1,000.00	750.00			4,750.00
Deadwood	3,200.00	6,000.00	3,000.00			12,200.00
Seattle	5,200.00	c 35,000.00				40,200.00
Total	197,729.87	728,330.80	193,536.40			1,119,597.07

a Includes $1,733.30, charges received for manufacturing gold coins for Government of Costa Rica, and $17.50, charges for manufacturing counting board for assistant treasurer United States at New York.

b Includes $359.90, charges received for manufacturing gold coins for Government of Costa Rica, and $6.50, charges for manufacturing counting board for assistant treasurer United States at New York.

c Includes wages and contingent expenses.

EXPENDITURES.

Philadelphia	$41,123.79	$396,308.69	$102,536.75	$37,945.59	$64,748.42	$642,663.24
San Francisco	40,830.40	172,030.25	39,705.27		10,071.38	262,637.30
New Orleans	29,784.30	29,728.42	14,198.31		224,219.86	297,930.89
Carson	5,029.87	5,531.00	2,510.89			13,071.76
New York	39,250.00	26,841.50	9,703.90			75,795.40
Denver	14,050.00	21,960.90	5,335.81			41,346.71
Helena	7,250.00	13,941.50	3,319.15			24,510.65
Boise	3,400.00	7,500.00	2,165.48			13,065.48
Charlotte	2,750.00	1,080.00	920.00			4,750.00
St. Louis	3,000.00	1,000.00	256.36			4,256.36
Deadwood	3,200.00	4,563.00	2,090.99			9,853.99
Seattle	5,200.00	25,420.25	9,505.01			40,125.26
Total	194,868.36	705,905.51	192,247.92	37,945.59	299,039.66	1,430,007.04

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE REFINERIES OF THE COINAGE MINTS AND OF THE ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

The charges received for parting and refining bullion during the fiscal year aggregated $200,242.99, the value of the surplus bullion recovered was $54,613.15; the amount received from the sale of by-

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products was $14,606.67, making the total earnings of the refineries $269,462.81, which amount was deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation "Parting and refining bullion."

The expenditures during the year on account of parting and refining bullion aggregated $219,778.61, showing an excess of earnings over expenditures of $49,648.20.

The earnings and disbursements on account of parting and refining bullion at the coinage mints and assay office at New York during the fiscal year are shown in the following table:

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PARTING AND REFINING BULLION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Institutions.	Earnings.				Expenditures.	Surplus.
	Charges.	Surplus bullion.	By-products	Total.		
Mint at Philadelphia	$43,704.15	$7,114.56	.....	$50,818.71	$49,389.01	$1,429.70
Mint at San Francisco	60,264.30	36,376.64	$4,417.79	101,058.73	71,935.50	29,123.23
Mint at New Orleans	1,705.22	847.31	.....	2,552.53	1,522.62	1,029.91
Assay office at New York	94,569.32	10,274.64	10,188.88	115,032.84	96,931.48	18,101.36
Total	200,242.99	54,613.15	14,606.67	269,462.81	219,778.61	49,684.20

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

The total appropriations for the office of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was $36,760. The expenditures from this appropriation comprised the amount paid on account of salaries, expenses incurred in collecting and compiling the statistics of the production of gold and silver in the United States, the supervising of the annual settlements at the mints and assay offices, incidental and contingent expenses, and expenses incurred in the support of the laboratory of the Bureau. These expenditures aggregated $34,541.33, leaving an unexpended balance of $2,218.67 to the credit of the several appropriations for the office, as shown in the following table:

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Purpose for which appropriated.	Appropriated.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Salaries	$29,360.00	$29,179.20	$180.80
Examination of mints	2,500.00	2,390.93	109.07
Mining statistics	3,500.00	1,915.37	1,584.63
Laboratory	1,000.00	842.43	157.57
Books, pamphlets, and incidental expenses	400.00	213.40	186.60
Total	36,760.00	34,541.33	2,218.67

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1902.

The estimates of the appropriations that will be required for the support of the mint service, including the office of the Director of the Mint, for the fiscal year 1902, as submitted, aggregate $1,422,560.

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EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

The amount of earnings and all charges of the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1900 was $10,641,940.60. Of this amount, $200,-242.99 was for parting and refining bullion, $10,581.03 for copper alloy, and $38,001.88 for melting, assaying, and stamping charges collected by the minor assay offices. The seigniorage on the coinage of standard silver dollars was $5,477,252.15; on subsidiary silver coinage, $3,008,-428.68; on minor coinage, $1,794,633.04, and on the recoinage of minor coins, $5,988.63.

The value of the deposit melting-room grains and sweeps recovered was $13,294.21; the value of surplus bullion returned by operative officers, $54,201.16, and the gain on bullion shipped by the minor assay offices to the mint for coinage was $11,026.76.

The proceeds from the sale of old material was $4,675; the receipts from special assays, $3,494, and from the sale of by-products, $14,606.67.

The charges received from foreign governments for coinage was $2,093.20, and the profits on the manufacture of medals and proof coins, $1,544.58.

The expenditures of the mint service including wastages by the operative officers, loss on sale of sweeps, and expense of distributing minor coins was $1,703,492.64.

The net earnings for the year were $8,938,447.96.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of the mints and assay offices and of the refineries connected therewith for supplies and on account of salaries and wages of workmen during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, are exhibited in the following table:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Items of expenditure.	Ordinary expenses.	Refinery expenses.	Total.
Acids	$1,435.61	$41,147.02	$42,582.63
Advertisements for supplies	190.40		190.40
Assayers' materials	1,527.47		1,527.47
Awnings	65.70		65.70
Balances and adjusting weights	4,058.50		4,058.50
Barrels, lard tierces, bullion boxes, and trucks	1,193.52	1,002.75	2,196.27
Belting	964.11	2.00	966.11
Charcoal	2,219.64	1,363.93	3,583.57
Chemicals	4,003.52	1,671.67	5,675.19
Coal	10,601.50	3,564.68	14,166.18
Coke	4,224.01	1,914.10	6,138.11
Copper	35,471.19	15,996.54	51,467.73
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers	17,380.83	9,267.12	26,647.95
Dry goods	4,193.62	939.42	5,133.04
Electric light and supplies	3,122.57	9.00	3,131.57
Electric power	1,245.82		1,245.82
Expressage on silver bullion for coinage, etc	40,643.90		40,643.90
Fire brick and cement	928.23	609.11	1,537.34
Fluxes	1,139.04	1,525.76	2,664.80
Freight and drayage	10,560.67	2.50	10,563.17
Furnace and blowers	13,768.12	336.40	14,104.52
Gas	10,785.90	1,649.33	12,435.23
Gloves, gauntlets, and rubber goods	11,535.62	872.72	12,408.34
Hardware	2,581.73	32.08	2,613.81
Ice	1,414.68	199.44	1,614.12
Iron and steel	3,164.01	168.14	3,332.15

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900—Cont'd.

Items of expenditure.	Ordinary expenses.	Refinery expenses.	Total.
Labor and repairs, furniture, carpets, and linoleum	$19,431.82	$8,288.04	$27,719.86
Laundering of towels, etc	2,799.94	76.10	2,876.04
Lead sheet and lead pipe		3,976.64	3,976.64
Loss on sale of sweeps and leady melts	7,965.78	6,808.28	14,774.06
Lumber	3,290.55	1,119.60	4,410.15
Machinery and appliances	15,779.99	3,280.06	19,060.05
Metal work and castings	5,325.01	1,943.99	7,269.00
Oils	2,301.30	233.07	2,534.37
Rent of buildings	2,319.96		2,319.96
Salt	64.25	578.30	642.55
Sewing	4,006.58	1,229.80	5,236.38
Stationery, printing, and binding	1,985.91		1,985.91
Steam, supply of	5,352.35	7,161.30	12,513.65
Sundries	20,478.82	1,814.33	22,293.15
Telegraphing	126.05		126.05
Telephone	1,067.02		1,067.02
Tools	559.45		559.45
Water	2,456.29	356.05	2,812.34
Wastage of operative officers	53,680.66	2,993.82	56,674.48
Wood	8,725.75	192.82	8,918.57
Zinc	30.65	3,825.04	3,855.69
Total	346,168.04	126,150.95	472,318.99
Salaries	194,868.36		194,868.36
Wages of workmen	888,970.64	93,627.66	982,598.30
Grand total	1,430,007.04	219,778.61	1,649,785.65

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

GOLD IMPORTS.—The total value of gold imported into the United States during the fiscal year 1900, as shown by the returns of the customs service to the Bureau of Statistics, was $44,573,184.

Foreign gold bullion of the value of $9,928,720 was received, of which amount $3,701,521 came from Mexico, $2,698,297 from British Columbia, $2,495,556 from Great Britain, and the remainder from various countries.

Foreign gold coins of the value of $12,373,122 were received, of which $4,465,100 came from Japan, $4,285,020 from British Australasia, $1,651,601 from the West Indies, while the greater part of the remainder came from Canada, France, and Great Britain.

Gold ore of the value of $13,611,486 was imported, the greater part of which came from British Columbia and Canada, while Mexico furnished $1,555,515.

There were returned to this country $8,659,856 in United States gold coins, of which amount $6,556,375 came from Canada, $948,323 from the West Indies, $280,562 from Central America, $511,140 from the Hawaiian Islands, and the remainder from various countries.

The total imports were as follows:

GOLD IMPORTS, FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Items.	Value.
Foreign bullion	$9,928,720
Foreign coin	12,373,122
Gold contained in ore	13,611,486
Total foreign	35,913,328
United States coin	8,659,856
Total imports	44,573,184

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GOLD EXPORTS.—The total value of gold exported from the United States during the fiscal year was $48,266,759, which includes domestic and foreign material.

Domestic gold bullion valued at $15,970,791 was exported, including fine gold bars manufactured at the United States assay office at New York, which contained 773,830 ounces, of the value of $15,654,871, of which amount $11,649,660 went to France, $4,000,709 to Germany, and a small shipment of $4,502 to Mexico.

Of the balance ($315,920) of the exports of bullion, $310,770 was shipped over the Canadian border.

The exports of foreign gold bullion amounted to $649, which went to Canada.

The exports of domestic gold coin amounted to $30,674,511, of which $14,877,400 went to Great Britain, $5,759,935 went to Canada, $3,752,295 to South America, $1,900,000 to France, $1,536,322 to the West Indies, $1,903,480 to Hawaii, and the balance to other countries.

The exports of foreign gold coin amounted to $1,532,217, of which the greater amount went to the West Indies and to France.

Gold contained in domestic ores exported amounted to $48,591, which went to Germany, England, and Canada.

Gold contained in foreign ores exported amounted to $40,000, all of which went to British Columbia.

The gold exports were as follows:

GOLD EXPORTS, FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Items.		Value.
Domestic bullion (United States assay office bars)		$15,654,871
Other domestic bullion		315,920
Domestic coin		30,674,511
Gold contained in ore		48,591
Total domestic		46,693,893
Foreign bullion reexported	$649	
Foreign coin	1,532,217	
Gold contained in foreign ore	40,000	
Total foreign		1,572,866
Total gold exports		48,266,759

The value of the net gold exports for the fiscal year 1900 was $3,693,575, as against $51,429,099 net imports for the fiscal year 1899.

The net exports of the United States gold coin from January 1, 1870, to June 30, 1900, was $594,225,647, as shown by the following table:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

Period.	Imports.	Exports.	Period.	Imports.	Exports.
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1870		$6,384,250	Fiscal year—		
Fiscal year—			1887	$5,862,509	$3,550,770
1871		55,491,719	1888	5,181,512	3,211,399
1872		40,391,357	1889	1,403,619	4,143,939
1873		35,661,863	1890	1,949,552	3,951,736
1874		28,766,943	1891	2,824,146	67,704,900
1875		59,309,770	1892	15,432,443	42,841,963
1876		27,542,861	1893	6,074,899	101,844,087
1877		21,274,565	1894	30,790,892	64,303,840
1878	$7,325,783	6,427,251	1895	10,752,673	55,096,639
1879	3,654,859	4,120,311	1896	10,189,614	77,789,892
1880	18,207,559	1,687,973	1897	57,728,857	23,646,565
1881	7,577,422	1,741,364	1898	40,590,947	8,402,216
1882	4,796,630	29,805,289	1899	7,779,123	27,425,587
1883	8,112,265	4,802,454	1900	8,659,856	30,674,511
1884	3,824,692	12,242,021			
1885	3,352,090	2,345,809	Total	263,759,173	857,984,820
1886	1,687,231	5,400,976			

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SILVER IMPORTS.—The total value of silver imports during the fiscal year was $35,256,302.

During the year there was imported 10,364,222 ounces of foreign silver bullion, of the commercial value of $6,306,756, of which $5,570,175 came from Mexico and $655,805 from Central American States.

Foreign silver coin of the value of $4,463,579 was imported, of which $3,528,319 was from Mexico, $398,381 from Central American States, and the remainder from various countries.

Foreign ore of the value of $24,219,950 was imported, of which $20,624,508 was received from Mexico, $1,582,209 from Chile, and $1,329,582 from British Columbia.

United States silver coins of the value of $266,017 were returned to this country, $123,635 of which came from British Possessions in Canada.

The total imports were as follows:

SILVER IMPORTS, FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Items.	Amount.
Foreign bullion	$6,306,756
Foreign coin	4,463,579
Silver contained in ore	24,219,950
Total foreign	34,990,285
United States coin	266,017
Total imports	35,256,302

SILVER EXPORTS.—The total value of silver exports was $56,712,275, which includes domestic and foreign material. Domestic bullion containing 86,957,766 ounces, of the invoiced value of $51,811,232, and foreign bullion containing 60 ounces, of the value of $38, was exported, the greater part of which went to Great Britain.

Domestic silver coins of the value of $468,431 were exported, of which $260,173 was shipped to Santo Domingo and $116,110 forwarded to Hawaii. Foreign silver coin valued at $4,247,892 was also exported, principally to Hongkong, Great Britain, and Canada.

The exports of silver contained in ore amounted to $184,682, which went to Great Britain, Germany and the Netherlands.

The following communications relating to the amount of gold and silver exported in copper matte and pig copper from the collector of customs at the ports of New York and Baltimore and the superintendent of the assay office at New York are herewith presented.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of New York, N. Y., October 24, 1900.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 22d instant asking for a statement showing the amount of gold and silver contained in pig copper, copper matte, etc., exported from the port of New York during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, I would state that such exports of gold and silver were as follows: Gold, 560 ounces; silver, 310,848 ounces.

Respectfully, G. R. BIDWELL, *Collector.*

THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

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THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK,
Superintendent's Office, September 19, 1900.

SIR: I give below a statement showing the amount of gold and silver contained in copper matte exported from the port of New York during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER CONTAINED IN COPPER MATTE EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900:

Metal.	Gross weight (avoirdupois).	Fine gold.	Fine silver.
	Pounds.	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*
Copper matte	5,322,240	306	272,914

There was no gold or silver contained in the pig copper exported during this period.

Respectfully, yours,

ANDREW MASON, *Superintendent.*

Hon. GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Baltimore, Md., October 24, 1900.

SIR: In response to letter from your Bureau, dated October 22, 1900, I have the honor to state that the records of this office do not indicate that any gold and silver contained in pig copper, copper matte, etc., was exported from this port during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. F. STONE, *Collector.*

Hon. GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

The following table shows the silver exports from the United States during the fiscal year:

SILVER EXPORTS, FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Items.		Commercial value.
Domestic bullion		$51,811,232
United States coin		468,431
Silver contained in ore		184,682
Total domestic		52,464,345
Foreign coin reexported	$4,247,892	
Foreign bullion	38	
Total foreign		4,247,930
Total silver exports		56,712,275

MOVEMENT OF GOLD FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The superintendent of the United States assay office at New York has kindly prepared the following tables, giving exports of gold through the port of New York during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

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STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES GOLD COIN AND GOLD BULLION EXPORTED TO EUROPE FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Date.	Country.	Value.	Rate of exchange.
1899.			
July 3	Germany	$250,000	$4.87½
Dec. 15	England	2,450,000	4.87½
19	do	500,000	4.87⅝
22	do	4,925,000	4.87½
26	do	500,000	4.87½
29	do	2,850,000	4.87½
1900.			
Jan. 3	England	150,000	4.87½
5	do	2,750,075	4.87⅞
5	do	752,400	4.87⅞
5	Germany	2,650	4.87⅞
20	do	1,700	4.87
20	England	452	4.87
Mar. 15	do	2,271	4.85⅞
15	Germany	80	4.85⅞
Apr. 25	France	500,000	4.88½
May 2	do	2,610,994	4.88
9	do	2,855,298	4.88½
16	do	3,199,100	4.88½
23	do	1,261,333	4.87⅞
June 13	do	2,514,217	4.87½
13	Germany	1,000,000	4.87½
18	do	3,500,709	4.87½
30	do	2,200	4.86½
30	France	612,918	4.86½
30	England	1,100	4.86½
	Total	33,192,497	

RECAPITULATION OF GOLD EXPORTS TO EUROPE.

Description.	England.	France.	Germany.	Grand total
United States coin	$14,877,400	$1,900,000	$750,000	
Foreign coin		474,580		
Bars (United States assay office at New York)		11,614,833	4,001,610	
Bullion	5,498	33,926	9,230	
Total	14,882,898	14,023,339	4,760,840	$33,667,077
During the same period there was shipped to Mexico, West Indies, Central and South America, as follows, viz:				
United States coin			$5,379,357	
Foreign coin			949,352	
Bullion			4,502	
Total				6,333,211
Grand total of exports				40,000,288

The imports of gold during the same period were as follows, viz:

From Europe:	
United States coin	$13,560
Foreign coin	962,198
Bullion	3,078,510
Total from Europe	4,054,268
From Mexico, West Indies, Central and South America:	
United States coin	$1,069,717
Foreign coin	8,526,671
Bullion	1,580,912
Total from other ports	11,177,300
Grand total of imports	15,231,568

NOTE.—$6,804,227 foreign coin (25 pesetas and 20 francs) entered on Government transports for account of United States Government included in above statement as foreign coin from West Indies.

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STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Accepting the calculations of previous years as a basis, and making the calculation for changes in the stock during the past year by the same method that has been pursued for many years, the figures arrived at for the stock of gold and silver coin in the United States on July 1, 1900, are as follows: Gold, $921,258,733, and silver, $579,120,932; a total of $1,500,379,665.

During the past year an investigation has been begun, which is not yet concluded, but which has proceeded far enough to indicate that some revision of the Treasury estimates for the stock of gold coin in circulation is required. Errors and omissions comparatively unimportant in any one year, if cumulative for a term of years, affect conclusions to a degree that calls for correction, and although the reduction in the estimate will be unimportant as compared with the great aggregate, which unquestionably exceeds the gold stock of any other nation, it is important enough to be made. Following the estimates below, which, as already stated, pursue the previous methods of the Bureau, further reference is made to the modifications in view:

OFFICIAL TABLE OF STOCK OF COIN IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1900.

Items.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Stock July 1, 1899	$842,982,733	$553,432,783	$1,396,415,516
This amount is shown, by subsequent returns, to have been erroneously included in the aggregate of subsidiary silver coins taken out of the country in transports and warships, as stated in the Report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Coinage, fiscal year 1900	107,937,110	31,171,833	139,108,943
Total	950,919,843	585,604,616	1,536,524,459
Loss:			
Net exports of United States coin, fiscal year 1900	22,014,655	202,414	22,217,069
United States coin melted for recoinage, fiscal year 1900	1,401,455	5,261,070	6,662,525
United States coin taken out in warships and transports for disbursement in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, not recorded at the custom-houses, fiscal year 1900	4,745,000	a 920,200	5,665,200
United States coin used in the arts, fiscal year 1900	1,500,000	100,000	1,600,000
Total	29,661,110	6,483,684	36,144,794
Estimated stock of coin July 1, 1900	921,258,733	579,120,932	1,500,379,665

a Of this amount $380,000 were in standard silver dollars.

NOTE.—Since July 1, 1898, the number of standard silver dollars exported has been 2,065,000, and since 1883 the number withdrawn from circulation and melted has been 174,025, a total disposition of 2,239,025, leaving in the United States on July 1, 1900, a net stock of 496,257,190 standard silver dollars, and $82,863,742 in subsidiary silver coins.

The amounts of gold and silver coin melted for recoinage represent their nominal value.

The Government owned on July 1, 1900, gold and silver bullion as follows:

BULLION IN MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, JULY 1, 1900.

Metals.	Value.
Gold	$113,180,531
Silver (cost)	68,224,562
Total	181,405,093

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The stock of silver bullion on deposit with the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, in New York City, on July 1, 1900, was 41,286 ounces, fine, of the commercial value of $25,536, which, added to the stock of coin and bullion given above, shows the total metallic stock to have been as follows:

METALLIC STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1900.

Coin and bullion.	Value.
Gold	$1,034,439,264
Silver (including bullion in Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.)	647,371,030
Total	1,681,810,294

The total metallic stock on July 1, 1899, was as follows:

METALLIC STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1899.

Coin and bullion.	Value.
Gold	$962,865,505
Silver (including bullion in Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.)	639,286,743
Total	1,602,152,248

A comparison of the amounts in the above tables shows that there was an increase in 1900 over that of 1899 in the stock of gold of $71,573,759 and of silver of $8,084,287; a total increase of $79,658,046.

OWNERSHIP OF THE METALLIC STOCK.

The metallic stock of the United States, comprising the gold and silver bullion and coin, was owned on July 1, 1900, as follows:

OWNERSHIP OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1900.

Ownership.	Gold coin and bullion.	Silver coin and bullion.			Total silver.	Total gold and silver coin and bullion.
		Silver dollars.	Subsidiary silver coin.	Silver bullion.		
United States Treasury.	a $222,899,773	b $23,375,725	$6,702,754	$68,224,562	$98,303,041	$321,202,814
National banks (June 29, 1900)	c 295,121,378	d 53,674,213	7,218,119	.....	60,892,332	356,013,710
Private banks and individuals	516,418,113	419,207,252	68,942,869	25,536	488,175,657	1,004,593,770
Total	1,034,439,264	496,257,190	82,863,742	68,250,098	647,371,030	1,681,810,294

a Gold coin and bullion in Treasury exclusive of $200,733,019 gold certificates outstanding.
b Silver dollars in Treasury exclusive of $408,465,574 silver certificates outstanding.
c Includes $192,286,930 Treasury and clearing-house gold certificates.
d Includes $44,437,981 silver certificates held by national banks.

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The ownership of the metallic stock on July 1, 1899, was as follows:

OWNERSHIP OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1899.

Ownership.	Gold coin and bullion.	Silver coin and bullion.			Total silver.	Total gold and silver coin and bullion.
		Silver dollars.	Subsidiary silver coin.	Silver bullion.		
United States Treasury.	a $250,471,536	b $14,948,188	$5,800,728	$85,515,898	$106,264,814	$356,736,350
National banks (June 30, 1899)	c 309,338,008	d 40,940,612	6,543,426	.....	47,484,038	356,822,046
Private banks and individuals	403,055,961	422,677,431	62,522,398	338,062	485,537,891	888,593,852
Total	962,865,505	478,566,231	74,866,552	85,853,960	639,286,743	1,602,152,248

a Gold coin and bullion in Treasury exclusive of $32,655,919 gold certificates outstanding.
b Silver dollars in Treasury exclusive of $402,136,617 silver certificates outstanding.
c Includes $171,647,390 Treasury and clearing-house gold certificates.
d Includes $32,578,638 silver certificates held by national banks.

A comparison of the above tables shows that the stock of gold owned by the Treasury on July 1, 1900, has decreased since July 1, 1899, by $27,571,763, while the amount owned by national and private banks and individuals has increased by $99,145,522, a net increase in ownership of gold in 1900 of $71,573,759.

The silver dollars owned by the Treasury on July 1, 1900, have increased since July 1, 1899, by $8,427,537, and the number owned by national and private banks and individuals on July 1, 1900, exceeded that owned on the same day of the previous year by $9,263,422, a total increase in ownership during the fiscal year 1900 of $17,690,959.

STOCK AND LOCATION OF THE METALLIC AND PAPER MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The location of the stock of metallic and paper money in the United States on July 1, 1900, was as follows:

LOCATION OF THE MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1900.

Moneys.	In Treasury.	In national banks June 29, 1900.	In other banks and in circulation.	Total.
METALLIC.				
Gold bullion	$113,180,531	.....	.....	$113,180,531
Silver bullion	68,224,562	.....	$25,536	68,250,098
Gold coin	310,452,261	a $193,857,948	416,948,524	921,258,733
Silver dollars	431,841,299	9,236,232	55,179,659	496,257,190
Subsidiary silver coin	6,702,754	7,218,119	68,942,869	82,863,742
Total	930,401,407	210,312,299	541,096,588	1,681,810,294
PAPER.				
Legal-tender notes (old issue)	32,709,471	143,756,522	170,215,023	346,681,016
Legal-tender notes (act July 14, 1890)	723,058	.....	75,303,942	76,027,000
Gold certificates	27,284,160	101,263,430	99,469,589	228,017,179
Silver certificates	7,549,426	44,437,981	364,027,593	416,015,000
National-bank notes	9,525,332	b 34,178,082	265,937,029	309,640,443
Currency certificates	.....	3,194,000	511,000	3,705,000
Total	77,791,447	326,830,015	975,464,176	1,380,085,638
Grand total	1,008,192,854	537,142,314	1,516,560,764	3,061,895,932

a Includes $91,023,500 gold clearing-house certificates.
b Includes $9,099,912 of their own notes held by different national banks.

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The stock and location of the metallic and paper money in the United States on July 1, 1899, was as follows:

LOCATION OF THE MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1899.

Moneys.	In Treasury.	In national banks June 30, 1899.	In other banks and in circulation.	Total.
METALLIC.				
Gold bullion	$119,882,772			$119,882,772
Silver bullion	85,515,898		$338,062	85,853,960
Gold coin	163,244,683	a $286,185,618	393,552,432	842,982,733
Silver dollars	417,084,805	8,361,974	53,119,452	478,566,231
Subsidiary silver coin	5,800,728	6,543,426	62,522,398	74,866,552
Total	791,528,886	301,091,018	509,532,344	1,602,152,248
PAPER.				
Legal-tender notes (old issue)	38,329,174	116,337,935	192,013,907	346,681,016
Legal-tender notes (act July 14, 1890)	956,516		92,561,764	93,518,280
Gold certificates	1,641,900	23,152,390	9,503,529	34,297,819
Silver certificates	3,948,887	32,578,638	369,557,979	406,085,504
National-bank notes	3,545,432	b 25,564,364	212,241,075	241,350,871
Currency certificates	1,080,000	18,590,000	1,685,000	21,355,000
Total	49,501,909	216,223,327	877,563,254	1,143,288,490
Grand total	841,030,795	517,314,345	1,387,095,598	2,745,440,738

a Includes $148,495,000 gold clearing-house certificates.
b Includes $6,007,103 of their own notes held by different national banks.

The above tables show an increase in the total stock of money on July 1, 1900, amounting to $316,455,194, or nearly 12 per cent, over the stock on July 1, 1899. Of this amount the increase in the total metallic stock was $79,658,046, or nearly 5 per cent, and the increase in the total stock of paper currency $236,797,148; i. e., an expansion of more than 20 per cent within the fiscal year. The increase in gold coin was $78,276,000, and in standard silver dollars, $17,690,959, while the stock of gold bullion was reduced by $6,702,241 and that of silver bullion by $17,603,862.

The increase of gold and silver coin and bullion in the Treasury was $138,872,521, and in the amount of paper money, $28,289,538, a total increase in the Treasury of $167,162,059. In reality, however, there was no hoarding of gold and silver in the Treasury, the increase in the metallic stock being more than offset by the increase of the amount of outstanding gold certificates from $32,655,919 to $200,733,019, an addition to the circulation of the country of $168,077,100.

At the same time the metallic stock in the national banks fell from $301,091,018 on June 30, 1899, to $210,312,299 on June 29, 1900, a decrease of $90,778,719. Taking gold coin alone, the decrease appeared still larger—viz, $92,327,670—from $286,185,618, held on June 30, 1899, to $193,857,948 on June 29, 1900 (in both cases including clearing-house gold certificates). In reality, however, the larger part of the gold lost by the national banks was merely replaced by Treasury gold certificates, the increase in the amount of the latter held by the national banks during the year being $78,111,040.

The amount of paper money (including gold certificates) held by national banks on June 29, 1900, was $326,830,015, while the amount held on June 30 of the year previous was $216,223,327, an increase of $110,606,688; making a net increase in the total stock of money in national banks amounting to $19,827,969, out of a total increase of

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$316,455,194, or but slightly over 6 per cent of the total increase of the stock of money in the country.

The metallic stock on July 1, 1900, in other banks and in circulation among the public was $541,096,588, as against $509,532,344 on the same date for the previous year, an increase of $31,564,244. The amount of paper money in other banks and general circulation was in 1900 $975,464,176, as against $877,563,254 in 1899, an increase of $97,900,916. Nearly all this increase actually represented gold coin as well, the amount of gold certificates in circulation having increased by $89,966,060. The amount of national-bank notes in circulation increased by $53,695,954, or 25 per cent over the year previous, whereas the quantity of legal-tender notes, currency certificates, and silver certificates decreased by $45,761,098. In all, the total volume of currency (both metallic and paper money) in circulation among the people and in other than national banks increased by $129,465,140, or by more than 9 per cent.

THE CHANCES FOR ERRORS IN THE COIN ESTIMATES.

By a preceding table, which shows the ownership of gold and silver in the United States, the Government Treasury is shown to have possessed at the date given gold to the amount of $222,899,773, and the national banks $295,121,378, while $516,418,113 is assigned to private and State banks, individual hoards, and general circulation. The amount in the Government Treasury and in the national banks is known, but the other sum is obtained by subtracting the amounts in the Treasury and national banks from the total amount calculated to be in the country. Its accuracy therefore depends upon the accuracy of the estimates for the stock in the country, and these have at times been called in question.

The estimate of the amount of silver coin in the country has not been questioned, but several elements of uncertainty enter into the figures for the stock of gold coin which do not affect the calculations as to silver coin. The latter is worth so much more as money than as bullion that it is not liable to be exported or melted for consumption in manufactures, while our gold coin flows freely out and in between this and foreign countries, and the stock is more or less depleted every year by use in the manufactures and industrial arts.

The present estimate of the stock of gold coin in this country is based upon an estimate made by Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, in 1873. At that time there was no gold in circulation except on the Pacific coast, and he made up his figures by taking the gold in the Treasury and national banks and adding to it an allowance of $20,000,000 for the amount in circulation on the Pacific coast and $10,000,000 for the amount held by private banks and hoarded in other parts of the country. To this reasonable original estimate has been added each year the coinage of the mints and the amount of domestic gold coin imported, and subtracted each year the amount recoined and exported, and an allowance for the amount believed to have been consumed in the industrial arts. If these additions and deductions were made with absolute accuracy there could be no error in the calculation from year to year, but unfortunately it is impossible to make them with perfect certainty. It can not be known exactly how much gold coin is melted in any given year for the manufacture of jewelry, the use of dentists,

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and for all of the other uses to which it is known to be diverted. It can not be known exactly how much gold coin is carried out of the country on the persons of travelers and does not figure in the customs returns. Finally, it has been developed that the customs returns have sometimes been erroneous, in that foreign and domestic coin were confused and coin and bullion confused. The customs returns of gold coin carried by express between this country and Canada have been found to be very faulty for certain years, the customs officials of the United States and of Canada being wide apart in their figures.

For the eight years ending with 1892 the consumption of gold coin in the arts and manufactures was annually fixed at $3,500,000. Since 1893 it has been fixed at $1,500,000. The special inquiry conducted by the Bureau of the Mint for 1899 develops a consumption of $3,365,376 by the 30,000 firms and individuals replying to the Bureau circular. From this result the wisdom of so large a reduction in the estimate for the six previous years may be doubted, although the consumption during the period of commercial depression was probably less than in 1899 or 1892.

The customs returns for the coin movement between the United States and Canada strangely show since 1873 an excess of imports over exports. It is safe to say that this fact discredits these figures. The Dominion of Canada has no gold coinage of its own. United States gold is a legal tender there and the basis of its bank currency and the issue of Government notes. It can not be otherwise than that, instead of a reduction, there must have been a substantial increase in the amount of United States gold coin in Canada. As there is no gold in circulation, the amount in the banks and Dominion treasury may be accepted as approximately the total amount in the country. On June 30, 1873, the chartered banks of Canada held in all specie, including silver and English coin, $6,829,226. On June 30, 1900, they held of all specie, $10,185,868. A circular letter addressed to each of these institutions asking what part of this was United States coin met a most courteous response, all but three making reply. Those replying held $10,052,682 in specie, of which $8,232,067, or about five-sixths, was United States gold. There is no record of the Government holdings of United States gold back of 1885, but on June 30 of that year they amounted to $1,916,270. On June 30, 1900, it held $11,080,273. These figures indicate that the estimate for the stock of gold in the United States should be reduced by at least $12,000,000 on account of the unrecorded movement to Canada.

It is not believed that the customs returns for the coin movement between this country and Europe are as faulty as those for the shipments by rail between this country and Canada. The steamship manifests are thought to report the shipments fully, but there are reasons to believe that foreign coin has sometimes been erroneously reported as domestic coin, and vice versa, and also that bullion and coin have in instances been confused. Coin is not dutiable and the packages are not opened by the customs officials.

The Hon. M. L. Muhleman, of the New York Subtreasury, who has made a most exhaustive study of the whole subject of the gold stock, has traced errors of this character in the imports and exports and is convinced that they have occurred to an extent that would materially alter the figures in certain years. He is not ready to submit his final conclusions.

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Finally, no allowance has ever been made for the amount of domestic coin carried out of the country in the immediate possession of travelers. It has been assumed that travelers disposed of their United States money either at the port of departure in this country or at the port of arrival abroad, and that in the latter case it was sold to incoming travelers and thus returned to the country. An effort has been made in the last year to arrive at the facts as to this movement, and the result unquestionably shows that it is entitled to be reckoned in the general summing up.

A letter of which the following is a copy was addressed to each of the steamship companies carrying passengers between this country and Europe:

FEBRUARY 24, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: One of the duties attaching to the office of the Director of the Mint is to make at intervals an estimate of the stock of gold in the United States. The output of the mints from year to year is definitely known; the consumption of coin by manufacturers is approximately estimated; the exports and imports as recorded by the customs officials are obtained and are believed to include the movement of all that is shipped by regular consignment through the transportation companies; but there remains to be considered whether or not sums, important in the aggregate, are carried out of the country, unrecorded, in the possession of travelers.

In the past it has been assumed by this Bureau that the amount of United States gold coin carried out of the country in this way is small and offset by the amount returned by incoming travelers. This assumption is frequently disputed by writers upon the subject whose opinions have weight and are entitled to careful consideration. They affirm that it is much more probable that those coming from foreign lands will bring United States coin, as the latter, in their opinion, are more likely to bring foreign coin. As the subject is one of general public interest, I appeal to you for such information as you may be able to obtain from your officials and employees who are in position to make observations of the facts. I would respectfully ask you to furnish a statement covering as fully as may be practicable the following points:

Do outgoing passengers carry United States money or usually change their money before they leave the country?

Where they take United States money, is it commonly gold coin?

Where they take United States money from this country, do they commonly change it on shipboard or land abroad with it?

Where they carry United States coin ashore on the other side, is there reason to believe that it is commonly changed at the port of arrival and then disposed of by the money dealers to returning travelers?

Do incoming travelers frequently change their foreign coin for United States coin at their ports of departure or on shipboard, and thus bring home, in your opinion, a considerable part of our coin which has been carried out?

What would you say was a fair estimate for the amount of United States gold coin carried out by each steerage passenger and each cabin passenger, averaging the total number carried by your line?

Finally, does your observation lead you to believe that the amount of United States coin carried out of the country by passengers on your line exceeds the amount of the same coin brought back by incoming passengers? If it does, give the best estimate you can of the amount of such excess per annum.

If you have no objection to stating the total number of passengers brought to and carried from this country by your line last year, cabin and steerage, kindly do so.

All of these queries are relative to coin and have nothing to do with bills of exchange.

It is apparent that the information desired can only be approximated, and it is hoped that you will not hesitate to reply because of inability to give definite statements.

You are in better position to form an opinion upon this subject than anyone not connected with the transportation of passengers between this and other countries, and if no information can be had from you it is not likely to be had elsewhere. This is my excuse for troubling you with the matter and asking your interested aid to determine a mooted question of public importance.

Possibly copies of this inquiry sent to a selected list of your employees would draw out observations of much practical value.

Respectfully, yours,

GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint.

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The following, although not all of the replies received, will show the general tenor of them:

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
73 Broadway, New York, March 1, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 23. Answering generally your queries, it is my impression, not only from the records of our exchange office, through which large numbers of our passengers exchange their money, but from the records of the money turned in by the pursers of our ships on both sides, and from my personal experience in crossing, which I have done many times, that the amount of gold coin taken out of this country by Americans is almost nothing. The manager of our exchange department informs me that he has no recollection, or any record, of any passenger ever asking for American gold to take out with him. It stands to reason that a man going to Europe and taking the trouble to exchange his funds would naturally take foreign gold, silver, or bank notes rather than to come into our office and exchange American bank notes for American gold.

On our steamers we accept in payment of wine bills, cigars, etc., American notes, American gold, American silver, or foreign notes and specie. Occasionally one of our pursers turns into us a five-dollar gold piece. The pursers turn in anywhere from $1,000 to $1,500 at the end of a voyage. In the majority of cases there will be no American gold at all, and in some cases only a few five-dollar gold pieces.

A great many Americans going to Europe do not take the trouble to get any foreign money, as they travel with a letter of credit. They carry with them a few hundred dollars in American money, a portion of which they spend on the steamers, and the balance of which they keep so that they may have some American money upon landing on their return to this country. As soon as they reach Europe they draw their foreign money against their letter of credit.

The few five-dollar gold pieces which are turned in by our pursers, which I have mentioned above, are accounted for by the fact that occasionally an Americen carries gold instead of notes; but my personal experience is that very few Americans carry gold.

From the above you will see that even this small quantity of gold does not leave the country, as if an American happens to have gold in his pocket he does not spend it in Europe, but may spend some of it on our ships, which, while it may take a round voyage to Europe, comes back on our ship. I have once or twice myself had American gold in my pocket in Europe and attempted to use it. While I have always succeeded in the end, it always means a long explanation and a good deal of trouble in getting it accepted. The trouble has been so great that a person who has once tried it would never try it again.

Hotels, ticket offices, and tradespeople in Europe will not accept American money, either gold or notes, unless a great point is made of it and they take the trouble to consult their bank to find out its value and whether it is genuine money.

To answer your questions in the order in which you put them:

1. Outgoing passengers either carry foreign money or letters of credit. They are apt to have a small amount of American money—generally in notes, seldom in gold—a portion of which they spend on the steamer; the balance they generally keep to provide them with American money on their return; or if they exchange the balance of their money, they do it on the steamer or through the exchange clerk which all the steamship companies have at their piers on the other side, in both of which cases the money is returned to this country.

2. It is generally notes, not gold coin.

3. I can only make a very general estimate. I do not believe that ten cabin passengers average a five-dollar gold piece between them. Steerage passengers invariably buy bills of exchange and thus transfer their money.

4. Is answered by my first answer.

5. Judging from our own experience, such American money as is taken out is exchanged by the steamship company and returned to this country. Money dealers on the other side draw their supplies from banks.

6. Incoming passengers have no use for foreign money after their return to this country, and almost invariably exchange their foreign money before sailing or on shipboard. They generally exchange it for notes, as it is their habit to carry notes, thus making the return of gold coin by incoming passengers but slight.

7. I consider the gold coin brought in the country by incoming passengers to about balance the amount taken out.

Yours, truly,

S. RUST, *Acting Manager.*

GEORGE E. ROBERTS, ESQ.,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
No. 37 Broadway, New York, February 24, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 21st instant, and in reply would say that it is, of course, impossible to give you definite and reliable information in reference to the questions you put. As a result of my own observations, however, which extend over twenty-seven years, I can say that very little coin is brought into or taken out of this country by travelers. Neither outgoing nor incoming passengers care to be burdened with gold coin, when, if they wish to take ready money with them, United States paper money will answer the same purpose, and is, at the same time, much more convenient and more safely conveyable on the person of the passenger. The only countries where gold is preferable are those of the Mediterranean and Orient, but even then French gold is preferred, as it is much more readily taken and the rate of exchange for local currency is generally known.

In answer to your questions, I would say:

1. Do outgoing passengers carry United States money, or usually change their money before they leave this country?

A very small number carry United States money, and by far the larger number exchange their money before leaving the United States. Persons traveling for pleasure or on business who want to be prepared to spend large sums abroad, take letters of credit, as you are no doubt aware, while they buy foreign money here before departure for the purpose of paying small expenses before they reach London, Paris, Berlin, etc. Persons who take limited sums with them often buy circular notes, issued by bankers or express companies, while steerage passengers, as a rule, buy foreign money before leaving this country.

2. Where they take United States money, is it commonly gold coin?

I should say that it is commonly paper money.

3. What would you say was a fair estimate for the amount of United States gold coin carried out by each steerage passenger and each cabin passenger, averaging the total number carried by your line?

This it is impossible to answer. I never saw or heard of passengers taking gold with them, except that now and then somebody takes a few gold pieces to satisfy the curiosity of friends in Europe.

4. Where they take United States money from this country, do they commonly change it on shipboard or land abroad with it?

The purser aboard often changes United States money for foreign money outward bound and vice versa inward bound. Of course, some is also changed upon arrival abroad.

5. Where they carry United States coin ashore on the other side, is there reason to believe that it is commonly changed at the port of arrival and then disposed of by the money dealers to returning travelers?

This is quite likely. I remember that twenty years ago and longer it was a regular and profitable trade for bankers and passenger agents at the ports in Europe to buy and sell American money. At that time the immigrant who bought a draft on America was the exception, and the rule was that they exchanged whatever money they had for United States money at the port of embarkation in Europe. The money taken from here by outgoing travelers did not, of course, represent more than a very small part of the money sold in this way to immigrants, and the bankers abroad made it their business to import United States money, but almost exclusively greenbacks. This situation has now, however, entirely changed; the immigrants bring drafts from banks or bankers in Europe on banks or bankers here, and the business of exchanging money at foreign ports has shrunk to very small proportions.

6. Do incoming travelers frequently change their foreign coin for United States coin at their ports of departure or on shipboard, and thus bring home, in your opinion, a considerable part of our coin which has been carried out?

As stated before, very little United States coin is handled, either by travelers, bankers at the European ports, or on shipboard.

7. Does your observation lead you to believe that the amount of United States coin carried out of the country by passengers on your line exceeds the amount of the same coin brought back by incoming passengers? If it does, give the best estimate you can of the amount of such excess per annum.

As already stated, it is my belief that very little gold coin is either taken out of the country or brought into it by travelers.

* * * * * * *

Yours, very truly,

EMIL L. BOAS,
General Manager Hamburg-American Line.

GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Esq.,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

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THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED),
No. 29 Broadway, New York, February 28, 1900.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of 24th instant received. I think your Bureau is correct in the assumption that the amount of United States gold coin carried out of the country by passengers of the trans-Atlantic lines is small and practically offset by the amount returned by incoming travelers.

The majority of tourists take letters of credit on foreign banking houses and draw against the same during their sojourn abroad as their necessities require. For the letter of credit they deposit securities to cover possible drawings with the banker issuing the credit.

The lower grade of passengers (principally steerage) generally exchange their money here for such foreign coin or bills as they will require for use abroad. The amounts so changed by steerage passengers before sailing from this port vary from $15 or $20 up to $300 or $400, and occasionally more.

By far the largest number of cabin passengers coming this way are Americans and they naturally bring in but little American money. Steerage passengers coming here to settle generally bring their funds in the money of the country from which they come, or in bills of exchange which are negotiated here after arrival.

I think by applying to the United States immigration bureau at New York you would be likely to get more reliable data on the subject of your inquiries than could be done elsewhere.

If I can be of any further service in the matter it will give me pleasure so to do.

Yours, truly,

VERNON H. BROWN.

GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Esq.,
Director of the Mint, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

WHITE STAR LINE,
New York, February 27, 1900.

DEAR SIR: We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 24th instant, asking for a statement as far as practicable of the amount of American gold coin carried out of the United States by European travelers and others. We take pleasure in complying with your request and proceed to answer the questions as far as possible.

1. From our experience we should say that the actual amount of American gold coin carried out of the country by European travelers is exceedingly small.

2. Outgoing passengers do not as a rule carry United States money with them, as it is exchanged in Europe at a large discount. For instance, in England a five-dollar note or five-dollar gold piece would bring only £1, and in the same proportion we understand on the Continent. Money is carried in the form of letters of credit, drafts, or in the currency of the countries the travelers intend to visit. Large amounts of Bank of England notes and sovereigns are bought before sailing by the travelers on the British lines for their immediate necessities on shipboard and on landing. Where United States money is carried it is generally in notes, as they are more convenient and can be exchanged on quite as favorable terms as American gold.

3. United States money is exchanged to a limited extent on shipboard and to some extent abroad; but, as evidence that most of it is done on this side before the passengers sail, we may mention that considerable amounts of kronors are imported and sold to Scandinavians going abroad. Large amounts of British gold, Bank of England notes, and silver are imported by the touring agents for the convenience of their passengers. During the seasons of travel so great is the demand for the latter that they frequently sell above their actual value at the current rate of exchange.

4. Incoming passengers do not change their foreign coin at the ports of departure, as it would be done at a loss. They invariably bring it with them. A limited amount is exchanged on shipboard. The amount of foreign money exchanged at the barge office shows this to be the case as far as the steerage passengers are concerned.

5. Finally, we can only repeat that from observation we do not believe that any large amounts of American coins are carried by passengers either going from or coming into this country.

It may be of interest to you to know that for the convenience of our steerage passengers and to protect them from outside sharpers, we keep a supply of British gold on the wharf on the day of sailing. During the past year we exchanged there, mainly with steerage passengers, $98,230 American money for British gold.

If there is any other information you desire that we can furnish we shall be glad to do so.

We are, dear sir, yours, respectfully,

J. W. LEE.
Per pro. White Star Line.

GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

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[A. Emilius Outerbridge & Co., agents for Quebec Steamship Company, Limited, New York, Bermuda and West India Line.]

No. 39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, *February 27, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of the 24th of February, we have to advise that our opinion on the subject is limited to what we know with regard to about 2,000 passages per annum, going to Bermuda and the West Indies by our steamers. The monetary condition in these islands is such that drafts on New York are greatly sought after by the shopkeepers, boarding-house keepers, and hotels, and much the larger part of the money spent in these islands by American travelers is covered by ordinary bank checks drawn on New York, or on the banks in such city as the American traveler may live. Consequently, the amount of currency or gold taken out by each cabin passenger does not exceed $100 per head. Of this we do not think $10 per head is taken in gold coin. This money is not changed on shipboard and seldom on land. Although British and French currency is used in the shops, American currency is taken by the shopkeepers at a full valuation, and is remitted by the shopkeepers back to New York under bills of lading as freight. The passengers returning to this country bring very little coin or currency. We carry no steerage passengers, or so few as to make no count in the calculation.

Finally, we consider the amouut of gold coin taken out of this country by our passengers is almost all returned as remittances from the merchants.

Yours, truly,

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & Co.

Mr. GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE, *New York, March 6, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: Referring to your esteemed favor of the 23d ultimo, I can give you only very indefinite replies to the questions asked, and taking these up in the order named, I beg to inform you as follows:

Outgoing passengers usually carry United States currency with them in addition to the money exchanged before embarkation. This United States money consists of gold, paper, and drafts.

Steerage passengers as a rule carry more paper than gold; cabin passengers more gold coin.

We estimate that the amount of gold coin carried by our steerage passengers averages from $4 to $5 each person, and by cabin passengers from $20 to $25 each person.

The gold taken from the United States is commonly exchanged at the port of arrival.

Incoming passengers usually exchange their foreign money for United States currency before embarkation, but very seldom for gold coin.

In my opinion the amount of gold carried out of the United States exceeds by far that brought back.

However indefinite and vague the answers given above may be, I hope that with this information I have complied with your request and will be pleased to answer, as far as possible, any further questions which you may wish to ask on the subject.

Yours, very truly,

HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE,
T. W. WIERDENER, *General Agent.*

GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Esq.,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

No. 301 PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
New York, March 5, 1900.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of February 23, addressed to Messrs. P. F. Gerhard & Co., has been handed to us for reply. One of our captains has answered your questions as follows:

1. Carry United States gold, also a good deal of English gold, bought in the United States.

2. Nearly all gold.

3. A fair estimate for steerage passengers, about $10 United States gold. A fair estimate for cabin passengers, about $40 United States gold.

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4. A small amount is generally paid to the steward as wine money, the rest is changed abroad.
5. United States gold coin changed abroad is generally disposed of by money dealers to returning passengers.
6. Incoming travelers, as a rule, change their money at their port of departure, bringing home United States gold.
7. Believe that the amount of United States gold taken outward exceeds the amount brought back, but can not estimate the difference.
8. We estimate the passengers by our line outward for 1899 as 319 cabin and 321 steerage.

We should estimate the inward passengers as amounting to about the same.

Yours, faithfully,

RUSK & JEVONS.

GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

No. 5 TO 11 BROADWAY,
New York, March 3, 1900.

DEAR SIR: We have your favor of the 24th ultimo, and have carefully noted its contents.

Inasmuch as our steamers carry especially only steerage passengers with occasionally few cabin passengers, whatever these cabin passengers may take in money from the United States would be so insignificant that it would not have any figure in your statistics.

From our own experience we have reason to believe that our passengers carry mostly Italian money and have it changed here through the numerous Italian money changers found all over the United States.

We do not believe that our passengers carry much gold, unless it be for ornamental purposes. Passengers do not change money on our steamers. The Italians who go abroad, should they carry more money than what they brought into the United States, will only carry Italian money.

Yours, respectfully,

HIRZEL, FELTMANN & Co.,
General Agents.

GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Esq.,
Director of the Mint, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

A letter similar to the above was also addressed to the principal firms engaged in exchanging money in the city of New York. The following replies will indicate the character of all of the replies:

NEW YORK, *March 6, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th ultimo has been duly received, and in reply to same beg to inform you that outgoing travelers usually change their money before they leave this country.

Whenever United States money is taken it is generally in United States or Treasury notes, which is at the most a very small amount.

We think $10 for each passenger, both steerage and cabin, would be a fair estimate of the amount of the United States gold carried out of this country.

When United States money is taken from this country, passengers generally land abroad with the same.

When they carry United States coin ashore on the other side it is generally changed at the port of arrival and then disposed of by the money dealers to returning travelers. Incoming travelers as a rule change their foreign coin on their arrival in New York; very little is changed on shipboard, and almost none at the ports of departure. From our observation and experience we believe that the amount of United States coin carried out of the country by travelers equals the coin brought back by the incoming travelers.

Always at your service, we are,

Yours, very truly,

BOLOGNESI, HARTFIELD & Co.

Mr. GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

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NEW YORK, *February 28, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 26th instant at hand, and we take pleasure in answering your queries as well as our observations and experience will allow.

Do outgoing travelers carry United States money, or usually change their money before they leave this country?

They usually change their money.

Where they take United States money, is it usually gold coin?

No.

What would you say was a fair estimate for the amount of United States gold coin carried out by each steerage and each cabin passenger?

Twenty dollars.

Where they take United States money from this country, do they commonly change it on shipboard or land abroad with it?

They land abroad with it.

Where they carry United States coin ashore on the other side, is there reason to believe that it is commonly changed at the port of arrival and then disposed of by the money dealers to returning travelers?

There is reason to believe that if it is changed at all, it is changed at the port of arrival and of course sold to returning travelers.

Do incoming travelers frequently change their foreign money for United States coin at their ports of departure or on shipboard, and thus bring home, in your opinion, a considerable part of our coin which has been carried out?

Yes.

Does your observation lead you to believe that the amount of United States coin carried out of the country by travelers exceeds the amount of the same coin brought back by incoming travelers and immigrants?

No.

Hoping this will prove satisfactory, as it is the result of long experience, we remain,

Respectfully, yours, SCULLY & DEVITT.

Mr. GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK, *March 1, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: We have pleasure in replying to your favor of the 26th ultimo by giving you below our impression as to the manner in which United States gold coin is taken from or brought to this country.

1. Outgoing travelers take little United States money with them; they exchange their money for foreign currency before leaving here as a rule.

2. In instances where they do take United States coin it is usually gold coin.

3. It is impossible for us to form any estimate whatever of the amount of United States gold coin carried out by each steerage and by each cabin passenger.

4. Where they take United States money from this country part of it is exchanged on shipboard, but undoubtedly most of it is exchanged abroad. The pursers of the various trans-Atlantic steamships ought to be able to give exact figures of how much is exchanged on shipboard.

5. Yes; when their United States coin is exchanged abroad it is in most cases disposed of by the money dealers to returning travelers.

6. Yes; incoming travelers usually change their foreign coin for United States coin at their ports of departure or on shipboard.

7. It is impossible for us to make any estimate of how much United States coin is carried out of this country by travelers, and therefore can not answer this question.

We trust the above will be satisfactory, and shall be glad to be of service to you in any other matter you may see fit to call upon us for.

Yours, truly,

C. B. RICHARD & Co.

GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Esq.,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *March 6, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of February 26, we would state first that outgoing travelers carry with them both United States and foreign gold, and estimate that about 10 per cent of the money taken is in American gold.

Further, they carry principally gold coin; otherwise gold certificates or legal tenders.

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Further, we believe that each passenger carries about $50 in American gold coin.

Further, we believe American money is only used on the other side when actually required.

Further, we judge that about 50 per cent is changed either on the other side or aboard ship.

Further, we also believe that the American gold taken out and brought back by travelers to be about equal.

Very respectfully,

ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY.

Hon. GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint, Washington.

NEW YORK, *March 2, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: Referring to your favor of the 21st of February, I will try, to the best of my knowledge, to answer here below the questions you ask:

1. The pleasure tourist or business traveler takes very little money in cash, draft, and bills of exchange being generally bought prior to his leaving this side.

Probably 60 per cent of the total passengers change the amount of cash they intend to carry with them before leaving this side into foreign currency, but I notice that this percentage is decreasing materially each year, as now money brokers in foreign countries are anxious to have United States gold, and consequently pay more for the same than heretofore. The travelers are learning this, and hence my reason for claiming the above percentage will rather decrease than increase.

2. Yes; gold coin or gold notes.

3. A very small portion of the gold may be changed on board, but generally speaking the passengers land abroad with it.

4. No; I believe that most people carrying United States gold to other countries change such portion of it as they may need from time to time, because if they were to change it all at once, and for some unforseen reason had to return to the United States before their intended trip had ended, they would lose something in exchanging their money once more into United States currency. Then, again, supposing a traveler was going to Germany, he would not on his arrival in Bremen change all his money in German currency, because afterwards he might wish to take a trip through Italy, and then he would lose in having his German money exchanged into Italian money. Hence it is quite logical to say that the traveler changes his United States currency not all at once but a little at a time.

5. Half of the incoming travelers change their foreign currency either at the port from which they sail or on shipboard, but it is well to recollect that many people leaving this country with United States gold spend most of it abroad and return consequently with only a portion of it. Non-Americans usually bring pounds and francs in currency, knowing they can get a good price for them from the brokers here.

Finally, to the best of my knowledge, I believe that the amount of United States gold taken out of this country exceeds the quantity brought in by travelers.

It is quite a difficult problem to state correctly the amount of excess, but I believe that between 20 and 30 per cent is about right.

Trusting that what I have written above may be of some aid to you, I beg to remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

CESARE CONTI.

GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Esq.,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

The following interesting communications were received in reply to similar inquiries:

NEW YORK, *July 24, 1900.*

Referring to our previous correspondence, the following is a copy of letter we have received from the manager of our banking department of our chief office, Ludgate Circus, London, which please note. We trust the information given therein will be of service to you, and if in the future you think we can supplement it, we need hardly say we are at your service herein:

"We have looked into this matter, and we think that we are approximately correct in stating that the amount of American currency annually passing through our

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hands at this (the head office) which forms the clearing house for the bulk of American currency purchased by our numerous offices at home and abroad; but only taking into account the actual amount received from our branch offices and not amounts sold by them to the public, amounts to three-quarters of a million to one million dollars. Of this amount about one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand only would be in gold coin, and from the opportunities we have of judging, which we think are of some importance, we should estimate the figures representing the total amount of United States gold coin brought over by travelers as not exceeding half a million dollars. Of that sum, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars passes into our hands, and from us to the Bank of England, or to various bullion dealers. In our opinion, the amount of gold carried back to the United States by travelers is very insignificant."

Yours, very truly,

THOS. COOK & SON.

Mr. GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
Washington.

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON, E. C.,
London, June 21, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo.

I fear that it is impossible to form any very correct estimate of the amount of United States gold coin which, arriving in the pockets of travelers, filters through to the Bank of England. Such coin usually finds its way into the hands of the money changers and bullion dealers, who retain it, together with what they receive from other sources, till a sufficient amount has accumulated to be worth selling to the bank. The parcels thus brought to the bank generally include coin received from such places as the Continent of Europe, West Africa, Hongkong, and South America, and the bank have no means of distinguishing between parcels of coin arriving from different places.

The amounts given below are an estimate of the amounts of United States gold coin received in each year, through such channels as would prevent their appearing in the United States customs returns, as having been shipped to England:

1890	£21,224
1891	107,339
1892	102,081
1893	78,567
1894	113,046
1895	246,012
1896	60,417
1897	940
1898	47,249
1899	190,791
Total	967,666

Hoping that the figures I have given may be of use,
I remain, dear sir, yours very truly,

H. G. BOWEN, *Chief Cashier*

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Treasury Department, Washington.

A letter, similar in general contents, was also addressed to each of the United States consuls resident in the important cities of Europe frequented by American travelers, requesting that inquiries be made of the money changers and bankers there concerning the amount of of United States coin purchased by them. A large number of replies were received, the following being the more important:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Algiers, April —, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department of State circular dated March 9, concerning American gold carried abroad by travelers, with inclosure of the circular letter of the Director of the Mint, on the same subject, dated February 24, 1900.

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After careful inquiry I have to report that the amount of United States gold coin brought into Algiers is quite inconsiderable.

The two principal money changers in this city are the tourist agency of Thomas Cook and the Bank of the Crédit Lyonnais. The former concern has not purchased more than $1,500 per annum in United States gold in ten years, and the Crédit Lyonnais about $500. Neither of these concerns have sold any to Americans about to return to the United States.

A small quantity—about $250 per annum—has been sold to local jewelers and to individual Arabs; in the latter cases, as ornaments for their women.

It is not common here for travelers to exchange United States gold for French money, and the principal source of its supply here is from United States vessels of war, as in the case of the recent arrival of the U. S. S. *Dixie*, when $750 in United States gold was exchanged at Thomas Cook's agency in one day.

The agency of Thomas Cook remits all its collections, including United States gold, to London, and the Crédit Lyonnais to Paris, France.

It will be inferred from the above-stated facts, that practically no United States gold which is brought to Algeria finds its way back to the United States.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DANIEL S. KIDDER, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

AGENCY AND CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Cairo, May 31, 1900.

SIR: In reply to the Department's circular instruction of March 9, 1900, inclosing a copy of a circular from the Director of the Mint, who desires information in regard to the amount of American gold brought into Egypt by travelers, I have to state that I learn upon inquiry that a very little is brought here, as American gold is not considered a legal tender in this country. Egyptian, British, and French gold are the current coins. My information is obtained from bankers and from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Alexandria, the latter firm only receiving in a year about $75 in United States gold.

Of course most travelers carry letters of credit or circular notes instead of coin.

I am, sir, etc.,

JOHN G. LONG,
Agent and Consul-General.

Hon. DAVID J. HILL.

CONSULAR SERVICE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Edinburgh, April 2, 1900.

SIR: With reference to the inquiries contained in your letter of 24th February, 1900, I have the honor to submit the following report:

It is my information, derived from money dealers, financial companies, bankers, and agents for steamship lines, that most of those American travelers who may have American money in large or small amounts in their immediate possession when they embark for this country exchange it at the port of arrival. This is also true of the limited number of emigrants from the United States to the United Kingdom.

Comparatively few American travelers who come to Edinburgh offer American money for exchange, and a very small proportion of the money so offered is gold. It may be well to note that none of these transactions take place at the banks. In Scotland the banks do not change foreign money. When American gold or paper is presented at a bank the holder is directed to one of the companies that make it part of their business to exchange money.

During the calendar year 1899 between 13,000 and 15,000 Americans visited Edinburgh. While it is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of United States gold exchanged I can say that $3,300 is a close approximation. This estimate is based upon statements furnished by the leading money dealers and passage brokers. About $40,000 of American paper money was exchanged by travelers last year.

Little of the American gold exchanged in this city is taken from here by returning American travelers, who, as a rule, exchange their foreign money in London or at the port of departure. Most Americans who do exchange their foreign money in Edinburgh ask for American paper. It is estimated that 5 per cent of the gold brought here from the United States is taken back directly by returning travelers or by residents of this city leaving for the United States.

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Practically all of the remaining 95 per cent goes to London banks or to London and Liverpool agents for steamship lines. The manager of a financial company to whom I applied for information writes:

"I have had the matter we spoke of looked into, and find that the American gold coin we purchased during the year 1899 was $300, and that the whole of that was resold in London, with the exception, perhaps, of $10 or $20 given to parties going from here."

Other money dealers say much the same thing as to what becomes of the gold. The firm that receives the largest amount of American gold in exchange informs me that in the average year somewhat more than 95 per cent quickly finds its way to London or Liverpool.

In my opinion, the American gold which remains permanently in Edinburgh in any form is inconsiderable.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RUFUS FLEMING,
Consul.

Hon. GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT DUBLIN,
April 23, 1900.

The business of buying and selling foreign money in Dublin is concentrated in the hands of four dealers, any gold or currency coming to the banks being sold to one of the dealers. These dealers, with one exception, do not keep their books in such a manner as to accurately tell the amount of gold as separate and distinct from currency, but from as careful an estimate as can be made I deduce the following:

The gross amount of United States coin and currency bought by all the dealers here during the year ending March 31, 1900, amounted to between $48,000 and $49,000. Of this amount it is estimated that about one-eighth, or 12.5 per cent, was in gold coin. Practically all of this $6,000 was resold in London.

It is the general opinion that much less gold is brought over at present than in former years. The gold brought in at present is brought by people from the Pacific States. As the United States currency sells here at the same price as gold, nearly every emigrant or tourist brings currency. Some of this is exchanged by the pursers on the ocean steamships, who do quite a business in exchanging foreign money before arrival. After landing, the tourist or emigrant disposes of his money as necessity requires. As most of the travelers arriving in Ireland from the United States expect to return, they would naturally adopt this course.

Very few travelers buy gold to take to the United States. They prefer currency for its greater convenience.

As a result of my investigations, I should say that the amount of United States gold carried abroad by emigrants and travelers from the United States exceeded that of the United States gold brought into the United States by travelers by a small amount, hardly large enough at this port to be of any consequence.

JOSHUA WILBOUR, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Antwerp, April 9, 1900.

In reply to the questions propounded by the Director of the Mint, in the circular of the Treasury Department, dated February 24, 1900, in regard to estimate of United States gold coin brought by travelers and returning emigrants, the following is respectfully submitted:

Cabin passengers from the United States do not, as a rule, as far as can be ascertained from inquiry here, and as far as it has come under my personal observation, carry any large quantity of gold on their persons. As to whether steerage passengers returning home carry their savings in coin or not is difficult for me to ascertain, inasmuch as the bulk of the immigration which passes through this port is from countries other than Belgium. All that can be said of the latter is that very little or none of the class referred to change any coin at this port.

As to whether travelers and emigrants, as a rule, exchange their money at the port of arrival or at interior points, I should say decidedly that the money was exchanged at interior points, if at all.

Travelers arriving at this port, either directly from the United States or for the purpose of embarking here for the United States, usually spend the shortest time

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possible in the city itself, and for that reason, if no other, the necessity of changing money would necessarily not often occur.

As to whether tourists and emigrants for the United States change their money before leaving for American coin, I should say no, inasmuch as, so far as my observation goes, notes are usually preferred by travelers or tourists, whereas emigrants frequently purchase orders on the company or bankers in order to avoid the risk of much money on their person.

In regard as to whether the amount of United States gold coin carried abroad in possession of travelers exceeds the amount of the same brought back, it is difficult for me to express an opinion of any value, inasmuch as little of the exchange takes place at this port.

The most prominent exchange broker known to me here, and who does the largest amount of business with travelers, owing to the situation of his office in the immediate vicinity of the best hotels, informs me that the amount of American gold coin offered him has never averaged greater than between $200 and $300 per year.

Another prominent exchange broker informs me that $100 in coin is the largest amount that has ever been offered him during the same interval of time.

That the amount brought abroad by travelers can not be, generally speaking, very large, would seem to me to be the case, as the result of my observations in traveling have been that in nearly all large cities one finds the windows of the money brokers well supplied with American bank notes of nearly every description, but rarely is to be seen any United States gold coin displayed.

GEO. F. LINCOLN, *Consul-General.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Brussels, April 12, 1900.

In reply to Department circular dated March 9, 1900, I have the honor to report that, after due inquiry, I am informed by bankers and money brokers in this city that travelers coming to Brussels from the United States generally bring letters of credit, checks on Paris, France, or London, England, and, now and then, small sums in United States paper money. Occasionally the lower classes, such as steerage passengers returning to this country from the United States, bring United States gold coin in small quantities, varying from $10 to $50, and usually exchange it at the port of arrival. When such coin is exchanged in this city, at the banks or money changers, it is subsequently sent to Paris, Berlin, or Amsterdam.

I am further informed that when tourists and persons emigrating to the United States from Belgium exchange French and Belgian money, they ask for United States paper money and checks, but never for United States gold coin.

It is impossible to ascertain the amount of American gold coin received or disbursed by the bankers or money brokers of this city, as they keep no separate account of this special transaction. Bankers and money brokers at Charleroi state that the only American gold coin received at Charleroi is brought there by Belgian workmen returning to their homes with their savings from the United States, and that the total amount received during the year 1899 amounted to $2,000. As there is no demand at Charleroi for American gold coin, this amount was sent to Brussels and there sold.

I attach herewith copies of letters received from Messrs. Balser & Co. and Messrs. Bigwood & Morgan, prominent bankers in this city, relative to the subject-matter of this report.

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT, *Consul.*

[Translation.]

7 RUE D'ARENBERG,
Brussels, April 3, 1900.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, inclosing a list of questions, which we herewith return.

We beg to say that travelers coming from the United States exclusively use letters of identification, circular notes, or letters of credit, and that neither on their arrival or departure do they change American gold for Belgian money, or vice versa.

Please receive, sir, the assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

BALSER & CO.

MR. GEORGE W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul of the United States of America,
82 Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels.

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BRUSSELS, *April 5, 1900.*

SIR: In reply to your favor of the 31st ultimo, handing us the inclosed list of questions, allow us to say that the quantity of American gold we have received during the past few years has been so very small that no account could be kept of it.

There is, no doubt, more gold coming from the States than there are inquiries made for it, and we are under the impression that the greater part of the American gold that finds its way into Belgium goes back to the States via Antwerp, by the "Red Star" and other steamship lines.

We remain, sir, yours, faithfully, BIGWOOD & MORGAN.

Colonel ROOSEVELT,
United States Consul, Brussels.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Liverpool, April 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make a report in response to circular instruction of the Department, dated March 9, 1900, in regard to American gold carried abroad by travelers.

I submitted the questions of the Treasury Department, Bureau of the Mint, dated February 24, 1900, to the managers of the American Line (Philadelphia service), the White Star Line, and the Cunard Line.

Following are the replies:

The American Line: "Travelers from the United States and steerage passengers returning therefrom do not carry coin except to the most infinitesimal extent imaginable. The tourist carries circular notes, or letters of credit, or drafts on bankers or on the steamship company, and the steerage passenger usually has his in the latter shape.

"No class of passenger appears to supply himself before leaving America with money in any shape other than the above beyond comparatively small sums for current expenses on embarking and during the voyage, and the money in American currency that reaches this side to be exchanged here appears to be the unexpended balance of such small sums. This even is generally in United States Treasury notes. Coin is the exception.

"We have no data or figures we can give you in detail, but from general observation we think we are right in saying that not more than 1 per cent of the total money brought over comes in any shape other than circular notes, letters of credit, and drafts, as stated, and this 1 per cent is largely in United States Treasury notes, and not in coin."

The White Star Line: "Our experience is that passengers from the United States usually carry drafts, and it is very seldom any returning passengers call here with American coin or paper money."

The Cunard Line: "Travelers from the United States do not usually carry United States gold coin; they change it before leaving the United States, or on board the ship which brings them across. Nor do steerage passengers returning from the United States often carry their savings in coin. We should say that they are mostly brought in drafts or greenbacks."

I also submitted the Treasury Department's inquiries to the leading exchange bankers of Liverpool, from which the following extracts are taken:

(1) "Travelers from the United States do not commonly carry United States gold coin, but immigrants from some of the Western States frequently do so.

"Where travelers or immigrants bring coin they usually exchange it at the port of arrival, but what small quantities find their way into the interior are usually disposed of by the exchangers to dealers in London, Liverpool, etc.

"We are of the opinion that a large amount of United States gold coin brought over here is probably melted. Any finding its way into the Bank of England would be shipped to the United States whenever circumstances permitted of it being done profitably.

"Tourists and emigrants for the United States do not frequently change their foreign money in Europe for United States coin."

(2) "The majority of travelers from the United States do not bring gold, but use Treasury bills.

"The exchange depends chiefly on the time of landing from the incoming steamer, and is in about equal proportions between the inland towns and the ports of arrival. In the former case the gold is sent to the exchange banks at ports of embarkation.

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"Tourists and emigrants, as a rule, change their money for United States currency before embarking, but only a portion of the latter class require coin instead of bills.

"The amount of gold received is counterbalanced by the amount paid out.

"In addition to the above remarks we would add that passengers from the Western States invariably bring gold and invariably require gold when returning. These, however, do not form a very large or influential class of travelers."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES BOYLE, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
London, April 10, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I have received through the Department of State your circular letter, dated February 24, in regard to amount of American gold carried abroad by travelers. I have made inquiries of the leading bankers here and the following is the information I have gathered from them:

From Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.:

(1) "According to our experience travelers from the United States do not carry United States gold coin from that country. Our own knowledge, on which we base this statement, is, we should say, rather confined to the class of American travelers who finance themselves by means of circular letters of credit, and does not extend to the custom adopted by steerage passengers and emigrants. We are inclined to think that, as a general rule, American currency is brought over, rather than American gold coin, except, perhaps, from the Western States. We say this because the comparatively rare cases in which we have been asked to exchange American gold coin for British coin are mostly in respect of travelers from the Western States.

(2) "We think it may safely be assumed that travelers or emigrants would naturally exchange any American gold they may bring with them at their port of arrival in this country.

(3) "The class of tourists and travelers who are brought into relation with us would, as a rule, convert any foreign money into United States currency prior to their return to America, but our experience would rather go to show that they take 'greenbacks' in preference to United States gold. At any rate, exchanges of this kind are not of considerable extent. We are unable to form an idea as to the amount of American gold coin carried back to the United States as compared with the amount of American gold coin brought out of that country by travelers.

(4) "The first part of your inquiry in this paragraph is replied to above (No. 3). As regards the second part of your inquiry, we may say, speaking from our own experience, that—excepting gold coin from the question, which, as we have said, is in but limited use—exchange dealers would sell an amount in American currency considerably in excess of that which they would purchase from travelers arriving in this country; but on this point probably some allowance must be made in respect of the visitors from this country to the United States, who have to provide themselves with American currency.

"To sum up the question generally, we may say that the amount of United States gold coin bought from travelers on their arrival in this country and sold to them for use in the United States on their return represents a minute percentage of any exchange of funds of the kind. The amount would be very considerably exceeded by that representing the exchange from or into American currency, and it should be borne in mind that all but a very small percentage of travelers or emigrants between the two countries provide themselves with the means of withdrawing funds on their arrival, either in this country or in the United States, in the shape of bankers' circular letters of credit, bankers' drafts, or by special arrangements made individually with bankers for the transfer of funds ultimately to be made available on one side or the other. We are inclined to think that, on the ground of convenience and avoidance of loss, few travelers would carry gold when these other means of providing themselves with funds are open to them.

"You will gather from this last paragraph that, even taking into account the exchange of gold, the actual exchange of American money and British coin is very small compared with the amount paid by bankers on either side of the Atlantic in the shape of drafts under letters of credit, bills of exchange, and circular notes, and we may mention that Americans coming to this side are to some extent in the habit of availing themselves of a supply of British gold and Bank of England notes (the

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latter far exceeding the former in amount), which is obtainable in the chief Eastern cities of the United States."

From Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co.:

"Travelers calling at our office carry practically no United States coin, but make use of bills of exchange and letters of credit. The inquiries which we have made at some of the money changers' and shipping offices here are also without result, and we are told that they see less American gold coin now than they used to do years ago.

"Liverpool and Southampton would appear to be the only two places where it might be possible to form a 'rough and ready' estimate, but even there we do not think such estimate could be at all reliable."

From Messrs. Seligman Brothers:

"We find from personal experience that travelers from the United States very rarely carry United States gold coin. They find it more convenient to carry greenbacks, but they generally avail themselves of circular letters of credit issued by banking firms in New York.

"Travelers from the United States spend large amounts of money in Europe, but not in the shape of United States coin, as the amounts they draw on their circular letters of credit are in European coin. The movement in United States gold coin is consequently very small."

From Messrs. B. W. Blydenstein & Co., (bankers and money changers):

"Our experience is that travelers from the United States seldom carry gold, but mostly notes."

I trust you will find the foregoing information of service.

Yours, faithfully,

WM. M. OSBORNE, *Consul-General.*

GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Esq.,
Director of Mint, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Manchester, April 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's circular of March 9, 1900, inclosing copy of a circular prepared by the Director of the Mint, dated February 24, 1900, desiring information as to the amount of American gold carried abroad by travelers.

To comply with the Department's instruction I have obtained from three of the principal banks in this city and inclose herein copies of letters giving their experience in dealing with American gold carried abroad by travelers.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington. D. C.

THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED,
Manchester, April 17, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I duly received your communication respecting United States gold coin and it gives me pleasure to place our services at your disposal.

In reply to your inquiry, I think it may safely be stated that very little American gold is brought into Manchester or its neighborhood. Travelers on pleasure bring letters of credit and the banks here afford free facilities by giving what money is required in English currency. United States gold imported to this country for commercial purposes for Manchester firms would go direct to London from Liverpool or Southampton and be accounted for afterwards, thus the merchants in Manchester receive the proceeds without ever having seen the gold coin.

With regard to travelers leaving this country to visit the United States our experience is that letters of credit are obtained, payable at various places in the States, and sometimes, in addition, a few Bank of England notes are taken.

Our chief cashier here states that little or no American gold is tendered at the counter, and that our branch banks seldom send any for sale.

We have made inquiry from our neighbors, Williams Deacon, the Manchester and Salford Bank, and the Manchester and County Bank, Limited, who, with ourselves, may be looked upon as representative banks in Manchester, and find that they also practically receive no United States gold coin. Corytons, money changers in a modest way, say much the same thing.

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The Exchange and Investment Bank, doing a fair business as money exchangers, report that they can not tell the exact amount they receive. When they have collected a few hundred dollars they forward them to London.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

A. BENNIE, *Managing Director.*

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, Esq.,
United States Consul, Manchester.

JOHN STUART & Co., LIMITED,
Manchester, April 12, 1900.

DEAR SIR: We are duly in receipt of your favor of the 11th instant inclosing copy of circular you have received from the Director of the United States Mint, and have pleasure in giving you our experience on the questions contained therein.

As far as our experience goes travelers from the United States do not carry gold coin, but come over with letters of credit, which letters are cashed on this side. Of course it is unnecessary for us to point out that the cashing of these letters creates a debit against the United States which has to be met sooner or later by a remittance in gold or produce. We have no experience of steerage passengers bringing their savings to this side in coin.

We do not know whether travelers or emigrants exchange any large amount of coin at port of their arrival, but the small amount that is brought to us we have no difficulty in disposing of to travelers returning to the United States.

Our experience is that the amount of coin brought here in the possession of travelers will be about balanced by the amount taken back.

We are, dear sir, yours faithfully,

R. HEATON SMITH, *Director.*
For JOHN STUART & Co., LIMITED.

The Hon. WM. F. GRINNELL,
United States Consulate, Manchester.

MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK, LIMITED,
Manchester, April 12, 1900.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your favor of 11th instant inclosing copy of circular issued by the Director of the United States Mint relative to the amount of American gold carried abroad by travelers.

In reply, we beg to say that we never receive American gold from travelers; in fact, have very rarely had it tendered to us, this branch of business coming more within the operations of foreign money changers, but we frequently negotiate drafts of American travelers, drawn under virtue of letters of credit carried by them.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT STEELE, *Assistant Manager.*

WM. F. GRINNELL, Esq.,
United States Consul, Manchester.

CONLULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Nottingham, May 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in response to inquiry of March 9, relative to American gold carried abroad by travelers, that in this district, comprising the counties of Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire, the leading bankers state that it is extremely unusual for such coin to be offered, and that from a careful compilation of their reports, an amount not to exceed 10 eagles ($100), might be received in this district in the course of a year. Even this would not occur as a natural business transaction, but because American lace buyers, who are practically the only visitors, might find it convenient. When such gold is offered it is cashed here at a heavy discount, the English sovereign being held equivalent to the American $5 piece. The gold thus obtained by local bankers is forwarded to London for disposition.

The American silver is not offered, and if it were would not be received, except as subject to London disposition.

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The average American, used to English methods, brings a letter of credit, turning his small change into English money at the wharf in Southampton or Liverpool.

I do not believe that a single dollar of American gold coinage is lost to American circulation through travelers in this section.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. C. McFARLAND, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Southampton, May 31, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in reply to your letter of inquiry of March 9, with inclosure from the Director of the Mint, dated February 24, in regard to "American gold carried abroad by travelers."

The amount received at this port, as stated by money changers, is small. The leading changer here reports about $1,000 a year.

The gold received by them is all disposed of to returning travelers, and the demand here for United States gold coin is in excess of the supply.

First and second cabin passengers seldom want gold. The same is true of foreigners who have been in the United States before. They refuse gold and ask for paper. The gold coming here is brought only in small amounts, and emigrants going to America are the ones who want gold, and as this class is so largely in excess to America, the changers here, therefore, dispose of all their American gold to passengers bound for the United States.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. HOPLEY,
United States Consul.

Hon. THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Birmingham, June 23, 1900.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of March 9, inclosing the Treasury Department's circular of February 24, signed by George E. Roberts, esq., Director of the Mint.

These communications reached here after I had sailed for the United States, on March 24. Upon my return I made inquiry of the principal banks here, and find that they handle only English money, so I then sent a copy of Mr. Roberts's letter to the principal ticket brokers and money changers in Birmingham, and am in receipt to-day of the first reply, which reads as follows:

"17 UNION PASSAGE,
"*Birmingham, June 21, 1900.*

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated June 20, in which you solicit from me information on the subject of the withdrawal of United States gold from the United States of America.

"As you are aware, my means of observation have extended over a period of something like thirty-five years, but it is also a fact that in an inland city like Birmingham those means are naturally of a very restricted character.

"I believe my first transaction as a money changer was with an American who was 'fixed' at the railway depot with no other means of traveling than his American gold, and a portion of this I converted into English currency. At that period—that is, from 1865 until the proclamation which made paper on a par with gold—it was a common experience to find American travelers provided with gold as the medium for exchange, but since paper became of an equally representative value with gold the quantity of the latter has visibly decreased. I do not think that on an average, so far as I am personally able to speak, there would be more than about $2,000 in gold pass through this exchange in the course of a year. In former years a miner from Colorado or Idaho coming through here would have as much in a single transaction.

"I have no reason to think that the possession of gold in preference to notes is peculiar to the steerage passenger; on the contrary, my personal experience is that in nine cases out of ten this class of visitor is possessed of paper money only.

"I have observed that exchange operations are restricted in inland centers, excepting in a case like London, which now has far superior advantages in this

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respect than formerly, when, taking Liverpool as an example, travelers effected exchange on a large scale before starting off for their inland destination. But with the advantage to passengers of the riverside station, which receives the main body of money holders, these can now disembark and board the train making direct for the metropolis.

"During recent years there has been a considerable development of exchange of money on the Atlantic liners, the officers of the vessels making this a perquisite to their official pay, and in that way, speaking from an inland position, considerable money is intercepted and prevented from reaching inland centers. With regard to the disposition which is made of United States gold finding its way to the exchanger, my opinion is that, so far as the regular bureau de change, or bank proper, is concerned, the gold flows into a regular course of exchange, much of which is carried back to America by the returning passenger or the emigrant to that country. In this way the exchanger gets a slight advantage over the transaction as compared with the sale to the bullion dealer for purposes of melting. There is undoubtedly a considerable amount of gold which finds its way into this channel from many inland points, where Americans may be visiting, and who sell to the retail jeweler. The latter on purchasing goods from the manufacturer will often pay in American gold thus obtained, and in the end the dollars find their way to the assayers and refiners of gold.

"Undoubtedly the amount of United States gold carried by travelers from the States and exchanged by them in this country would exceed the amount carried back again, but, as in my own case, there is no specially distinctive difference made in book entries between gold and notes bought and the same when sold, it is not possible to furnish statistics on the subject. It would be an easy matter to do this, and thus to keep the two classes of money apart, and a little labor would enable a year's report to be gathered from the books kept, and a good average from all sources might thus be easily obtained.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

"J. FRANCIS BRAME.

"Hon. MARSHALL HALSTEAD,
"United States Consul, Birmingham."

Mr. Brame, in an accompanying note, suggests that the refiners here in Birmingham could give a good account of the amount of United States gold destroyed by melting, and states that he has sold occasionally to them when travel has been slow and stock has accumulated, but he usually holds on to sell to travelers, and thus secures the best margin possible.

I will, on the first opportunity, interview some of the refiners on the subject.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

MARSHALL HALSTEAD, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Birmingham, June 29, 1900.

SIR: Under date of June 26 I wrote to Messrs. Charles Westwood & Sons, Hall street, Birmingham, and Messrs. Charles Harrold & Co., 3 St. Paul's square, Birmingham, the following letter:

"Under the heading of 'Refiners' I find your firm's name in the Birmingham directory, and must beg your kind consideration to the inclosed communication which I have received from the Director of the United States Mint, at Washington. No doubt you know that in the whole world of finance the statistical work done by the Director of the United States Mint is regarded as very important, and it is not restricted to the use of Americans only, but is published and given broadcast to the world, so that I feel I am warranted in asking you to assist me in getting the information Mr. Roberts seeks. The main point of the inquiry to you is, of course, as to the amount of United States coin you have occasion to melt up for bullion purposes.

"By replying to this communication in the inclosed stamped and addressed envelope you will not only very greatly oblige the writer, but be of real assistance to all interested in statistics."

Messrs Westwood & Sons' reply reads as follows:

"In reply to your inquiry addressed 53 Great Hampton street, very little United States gold is offered to us; jewelers with whom our business chiefly lies probably using it for their own purposes."

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It seems that very little United States gold coin is melted in Birmingham by refiners.

Messrs Charles Harrold & Co., assayers, refiners, and dealers in precious metals, 2 and 3 St. Paul's square, Birmingham, reply to my letter of inquiry as follows:

"Replying to yours of the 26th instant, very little United States gold coin is offered to us over the counter, say, on an average, 30 to 50 ounces per annum. We purchase on an average from the London bullion brokers about 127 ounces per month."

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

MARSHAL HALSTEAD, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Birmingham, July 6, 1900.

SIR: Supplementary to dispatches of June 23 and of June 29, replies to the Bureau of the Mint's inquiry concerning American coin in Great Britain, I beg to report having received the following replies to letters written on the subject:

[W. E. Whitehouse, bullion dealer, Nos. 102 and 104 Spencer street, Vyse street.]

BIRMINGHAM, *July 2, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: Yours and inclosure from United States Mint duly received and considered.

United States gold coin constantly finds its way here, especially in the smaller denominations, to be disposed of as old gold, but the aggregate amount is inconsiderable, probably not more than 20 ounces per annum—maybe less—and very often the coins have been in wear as charms, brooches, ornaments, etc.; that is to say, they have been out of circulation for some time.

On the other hand, a much larger quantity gets into the hands of manufacturing jewelers, who alloy them down to their own requirements, thus realizing them to greater advantage than by selling to the refiners, as they thus avoid the refiners' commission. What this consumption amounts to I have no means of estimating, but as a matter of opinion I do not think that it would be relatively considerable. They would not be used as a matter of preference, as English gold coin is somewhat higher in carat value.

I have just spoken with one of the largest dealers in coins in this country, and his experience is wide and his judgment sound, and he says that, speaking generally, a very small amount of American gold coin finds its way into England. Of course he means outside the circle of bankers, financiers, and brokers.

I am sorry I can not give you more definite information, but if there is anything further I can do to assist you my services are at your disposal.

Yours, faithfully,

W. E. WHITEHOUSE.

M. HALSTEAD, Esq.

ASSAY OFFICE, REFINING AND SMELTING WORKS.
Birmingham, July 2, 1900.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of June 29, respecting the communication received from the mint authorities at Washington, U. S. A., I beg to say the only American coin I have for melting purposes during one year would not exceed £10 worth, if as much, as I only get a few dollars, or 5-dollar pieces, with other old gold from shopkeepers or pawnbrokers. ("The above of course refers to gold coin.—E. D.")

Yours, faithfully,

EDWARD DAY.

MARSHAL HALSTEAD, Esq.,
Consul of the United States, Birmingham.

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[B. Rothschild, bullion dealer, No. 38 Frederick street.]

BIRMINGHAM, *July 2, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter and inclosure of 29th ultimo I am sorry that I am not in a position to give you any information, as I only deal in the pure blocks, which are consigned to me per my brokers, and do not buy coins or scrap of any description.

Yours, faithfully,

B. ROTHSCHILD.

MARSHAL HALSTEAD, Esq.

[John Padmore & Sons, refining and smelting works.]

BIRMINGHAM, *July 2, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: We have no occasion to melt any United States coin.

Yours, truly,

JOHN PADMORE & SONS.

MARSHAL HALSTEAD, Esq.

[Lees & Sanders, sweep smelters, refiners, bullion dealers, and manufacturers of sulphate of copper.]

BIRMINGHAM, *July 2, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to inquiry re American coin, we beg to say that we do not either buy or use 10 grains a year.

L. & S.

[Thos. Cook & Son, tourist and excursion managers, shipping agents, and foreign bankers.]

BIRMINGHAM, *July 2, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: Replying to your favor of June 29, we beg to say that the quantity of foreign money brought over to this country in the way of coin from America is very small, and we invariably sell it again to people who are traveling from this country to America. The proportion to the amount of currency in the way of notes we should not consider to be much more than 5 per cent. Our experience is that travelers both to and from the United States carry notes, and if at any time we do purchase a larger quantity of coin than usual we experience great difficulty in disposing of same to travelers going out to America. Your letter addressed to our Station street office has been delivered here, that office being now closed.

We may say, however, the bulk of the foreign-money exchange of this firm in Birmingham is dealt with through this office.

Yours, faithfully,

THOS. COOK & SON.

MARSHAL HALSTEAD, Esq.,
Newton Chambers.

[Thos. Cook & Son, tourist and excursion managers, shipping agents, and foreign bankers.]

BIRMINGHAM, *July 4, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 29th to our Corporation street office has been handed in here, and in reply to same we beg to state that the explanation set forth in ours of July 2 from this office covers Corporation street business also.

Yours, truly,

THOS. COOK & SON.

MR. MARSHAL HALSTEAD,
Newton Chambers, Birmingham.

LONDON *July 3, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your request of yesterday we have pleasure in transmitting any information at our disposal.

We are not aware that United States gold is carried to any large extent by passengers to Europe, nor do we think it likely, for the following reasons:

Greenbacks are much more portable and easy to conceal, and find a ready market here in consequence of their adaptability for transmission by post.

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United States gold is favored by jewelers here because of its correct assay and careful alloy. This fact and the cost of returning the necessarily small parcels probably prevent the bulk of the gold carried here ever returning, for intending travelers to the United States, so far as our knowledge goes, rarely carry anything but notes or drafts. The latter are issued in America for small sums and would probably, in most cases, be preferred to notes, owing to the less risk involved.

Foreign currency brought to this country is usually exchanged at the port of entry, unless the traveler goes on to London and there gets, as the best market, the best value for his money.

In our capacity of foreign bankers we are not able to gauge the amount brought by individual travelers. This you will doubtless obtain from money changers.

We are, dear sir, yours, very truly,

SAMUEL MONTAGU & Co.

MARSHAL HALSTEAD, Esq.,
Newton Chambers, Birmingham.

LONDON, *July 4, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: We are favored with your letter of the 2d instant and have given careful consideration to the questions which you have placed before us.

We greatly regret, however, to be obliged to inform you that we are unable to give you satisfactory answers to same, as our business, being confined exclusively to the precious metals in their raw states, does not afford us facilities for obtaining reliable information in the desired direction.

With compliments, we are, dear sir, faithfully yours,

JOHNSON MATTHEY & Co., LTD.

MARSHAL HALSTEAD, Esq.,
Consulate of the United States of America, Birmingham.

ASSAY OFFICE,
Birmingham, July 4, 1900.

DEAR SIR: At Mr. Buckley's request I write you respecting the circular received from Mr. Roberts, Director of the United States Mint.

I feel I can be of very little use to you, as the work of this office is only the assaying and marking of articles of gold and silver plate, and it is in no way concerned with the sources from which the makers obtain their bullion, but only with the quality of the alloys used in their work.

I think, before considering the question raised in Mr. Roberts's circular, it would be safe and useful to assume that all gold coin carried out of the country has a tendency to return, as being of more value in the country in which it is current than one in which it is simply bullion. Therefore, it would appear that the assumption of the Bureau of the Mint that the amount of the United States gold coin carried out of the country unrecorded, in the possession of travelers, is small and offset by the amount returned by incoming travelers, is just and reasonable. I see no reason why it is more probable that out-going travelers should carry United States coin than those coming from foreign lands should bring it.

Exact answers to some of the questions proposed in the circular seem to be impossible of attainment, such as, "Do steerage passengers returning to their homes often carry their savings from this country in coin?" It is stated that the consumption of coin by manufacturers is approximately estimated, and this would doubtless be large. Many attempts have been made in England to make such an estimate of the coin used by manufacturers, and it proved to be a very large amount, but difficult to estimate with anything like exactitude.

The chief motive for using coin is that the exact quality of the coin is known and the manufacturer can work with more certainty from it than from the so-called fine gold of commerce which varies in fineness.

It would be useful in making inquiries as to amounts dealt with by bankers, money changers, and the weight of coin melted, to bear in mind that it is possible, and even probable, that the same coin, etc., may pass through more than one person's hands and so be included in your returns repeatedly.

I am sorry I can not be of more use to you in this matter, but at the present time I am somewhat out of running, having passed my allotted time of three score years and ten, and for the last forty years have exclusively been occupied with the official duties of assay master at the Birmingham assay office.

Believe me, yours, faithfully,

H. WESTWOOD, *Assay Master.*

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[John Betts & Son, Limited, smelters, refiners, and bullion dealers.]

BIRMINGHAM, *July 7, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 29th ultimo, I am desired by my directors to say that we have not had any United States coinage through our hands (for melting or bullion purposes) for at least thirty years. The firms' books for more than a century prior to this period are not readily accessible.

We are, dear sir, yours, faithfully,

JOHN BETTS & SONS, LIMITED.

MARSHAL HALSTEAD, Esq.,
United States Consul, Birmingham.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Birmingham, July 12, 1900.

SIR: Supplementary to dispatches of June 23, June 29, July 6, and July 9, I have to report that Messrs. F. Burt & Co., bullion brokers, of 80 Cornhill, London, E. C., write as follows in reply to Director of the Mint's circular:

"80 CORNHILL, E. C.,
"*London, July 11, 1900.*

"DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 5th instant, our experience is, that travelers from the United States very seldom bring gold to this side, neither do steerage passengers to the United States take gold, but are usually content with currency notes.

"The same applies to tourists and immigrants for the United States.

"Compared with the amount of United States currency exchanged, the quantity of gold is very insignificant and the demand by travelers to the United States for gold about equalizes the amount brought by travelers to this country.

"Yours, faithfully,

"F. BURT & Co.

"MARSHAL HALSTEAD, Esq.,
"*Consul of the United States of America,*
"*Newton Chambers, Birmingham.*"

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

MARSHAL HALSTEAD, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Birmingham, July 14, 1900.

SIR: Supplementary to dispatches intended for transmission to the Bureau of the Mint, I beg to report I have received the following communication:

["The Sheffield Smelting Company, Limited, sweep smelters, refiners, and bullion dealers, 191 Warstone Lane.]

"BIRMINGHAM, *July 13, 1900.*

"DEAR SIR: In further reply to your inquiry respecting American coins, our people at Sheffield say they have not been in the habit of receiving but very few in the course of the year, not more than about a dozen, and they have no information as to the use of such coins in this country.

"Yours, faithfully, "SHEFFIELD SMELTING COMPANY."

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

MARSHAL HALSTEAD, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR CORK, AT QUEENSTOWN,
Cork (Queenstown), April 7, 1900.

The dealings in American gold at this port are very small, and the greater proportion, in fact, nearly all, of such dealings are with steerage passengers, saloon and other passengers usually traveling on circular notes and drafts.

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Most of the money exchanged is paper money, and steerage passengers returning here with their savings carry it in that way, when at all. The banks do nothing in this line, it being done by shopkeepers, lodging-house keepers, and others. It is estimated that only about 5 per cent of the American money dealt in is gold, and all of this is carried back, passengers returning being very glad to get it.

DANIEL SWINEY, *United States Consul.*

BELFAST, *April 30, 1900.*

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of Department circular dispatch bearing date of March 9, 1900, relative to American gold carried abroad by travelers, I have to report:

From careful investigation and inquiry I find very little American gold is brought into this consular district. The banks, as they have informed me, refer all persons desiring to exchange American gold to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, where all such exchanges are effected.

I am advised by Messrs. Cook & Son that the amount of American gold exchanged by them would not exceed £50 a year. I further ascertain that travelers from the United States very rarely carry gold on account of its inconvenience. Further, I am advised by Messrs. Cook & Son that it is the common practice for tourists and emigrants for the United States to change their foreign money into United States coin, and that the United States coin received by them is returned to the United States in the usual course of business.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM W. TOUVELLE, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, April 6, 1900.

SIR: Referring to Department circular of March 9, 1900, relative to American gold carried abroad by travelers, I have to say that practically all money exchanging in Glasgow is done by one firm, being a branch of Thomas Cook & Son, London. I am informed that probably 5 per cent of the total amount of American money brought here is gold. I am unable, however, to give the approximate amount of American money which annually comes here, as the parties refuse to give such information.

I think very little of the gold finds its way back through either tourists or emigrants. Most of it is sent to London, where, I am informed, a considerable amount of it goes into the British smelting pots and is recoined into British money.

Usually those who bring American gold are under the impression that they can get more for it than for the paper money. This, however, is not the case, as money changers prefer the paper, as a matter of fact.

Passengers returning to the United States and emigrants, in the main, get their money changed on shipboard by the purser. I should say that emigrants to the United States carry more British gold into the United States than returning Britishers from the United States bring American gold to this country. This statement is based upon the best information I can obtain.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

FRANCE.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rheims, April 18, 1900.

SIR: Referring to Department of State circular, dated March 9, 1900, in regard to American gold carried out of the country by travelers, I have the honor to inform the Department that, if American gold leaves the United States in the pockets of travelers, in appreciable quantities, it does not come to this consular district.

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The district is off the route generally taken by tourists, and the number of Americans visiting this part of France is not large.

I have consulted the bankers of this city, particularly the directors of the Credit Lyonnais and the Societe Generale, which banks have branches in the large towns of the district, and they all informed me that they rarely see an American coin, either gold or silver. All of the American funds handled by them are in the form of checks or letters of credit.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PRICKITT, *United States Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

REPORT ON THE MOVEMENT OF UNITED STATES SPECIE AT THE PORT OF NICE AND IN THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF THE ALPES MARITIMES AND THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO.

[Circular, Department of State, March 9, 1900.]

As the result of careful investigation I have to report that I can find no evidence here of the entry of American gold coins in sufficient quantity to form a series of statistics and, in consequence, the same remark applies to the matter of gold coins purchased and returned to the United States. It is a well-known fact that gold is carried quite exclusively by emigrants, and emigration from this consular district to the United States practically does not exist. Besides this, there are no steamship lines coming direct to this port.

As to the American tourists, whose sojourn here is an element of very considerable financial value to local interests, I have found that they are invariably supplied with letters of credit, or else receive remittances from their bankers in New York and elsewhere, or through the correspondents of those bankers in London and on the Continent. The question of United States bank notes is not touched upon in the circular, and it is perhaps needless to add that even of these, the quantity offered for exchange to local banks and bankers is decidedly inconsiderable.

I may add that the consular agents at Cannes, Mentone, and Monaco have reported to me that the same condition of things exists at these points. Travelers from the United States offer very little, if any, gold coin, and there are no means for ascertaining if such persons are in the habit of exchanging United States coin at the ports of arrival, or in larger cities. The presumption, very justly warranted by personal knowledge as to the very general use of checks and letters of credit, is, that if at all, the amount of such coin carried is most decidedly inconsiderable.

HAROLD S. VAN BUREN, *Consul.*

NICE, *April 25, 1900.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Bordeaux, April 30, 1900.

SIR: In reply to Department circular of March 9, 1900, entitled "American gold carried abroad by travelers," inclosing a communication from the Director of the Mint, I have the honor to report that—

1. There is little tourist travel in this district from the United States. A few Americans come to Pau, and still fewer to Arcachon and Biarritz. These are usually wealthy people who bring letters of credit or similar forms of paper exchange.

2. There are few cases of returned emigrants in this region, and what there are, are mostly people of intelligence, who have made a competency in the United States and returned to their native country to spend it. These, of course, transfer their money through banks or other means of exchange.

3. There are a good many holders of American securities in the district, but their dividends are paid through banks.

4. Of the few persons of less means coming from the United States, those of French origin, at least, generally know of the difficulties attending the disposal of foreign coins in this part of France. During three years I have personally known of but one instance in which parties brought American gold to Bordeaux, and I much doubt there being $1,000 of it in the entire district.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBION W. TOURGÉE, *Consul.*

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

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CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havre, May 23, 1900.

It has been impossible to get even an approximate estimate of the amount of American gold which is exchanged for French gold by the money brokers of the city of Havre, but from information obtained by personal interviews with all the leading brokers and money changers of this city it may be assumed that the sum is small.

The reason for this is that few ocean travelers stop in Havre on their way to or from the United States.

A special train carrying both cabin passengers and emigrants to Paris meets the steamers of the French line on their arrival at this port, and special trains bring first, second, and third class passengers from the capital to embark on every outgoing vessel of the same company. If, on their arrival in this country, these people have any money to exchange, they usually wait until they reach Paris.

If they are en route for America they provide themselves with American money in Paris before leaving.

The exchange in American money being active in Paris the brokers can afford to pay as high as 5.15 francs for a dollar and sell the same for 5.20 francs. In Havre, on the other hand, where an exchange office or bank runs the risk of having to keep the money for some time without bearing interest, there not being a great demand for American money, the brokers will pay on an average only 5.10 francs per dollar and ask 5.25 francs. It is therefore natural that passengers should prefer to have their money changed on more advantageous terms elsewhere.

In any case a comparatively small proportion of the American money exchanged in Havre is in gold or silver coin, the greater part of it being in bank notes. The amount brought here either in coin or notes is usually offset by the amount demanded by people going to the United States.

The money brokers in Havre keep the American coin or bills bought by them until there is a demand for it. Should there be a shortage of American money in Paris or London, however, they occasionally send it to the places mentioned at the request of their correspondents in those cities.

I am informed by one of the pursers of the French line of steamers, who has had some ten years' experience in that company, that the bulk of the money carried by passengers going to the United States is in the form of American bank notes, while that carried by passengers bound for Europe is the currency of their point of destination.

A. M. THACKARA, *United States Consul.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, September 26, 1900.

SIR: In reply to Department circular of March 9, 1900, regarding American gold carried abroad by travelers, I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the subject for such disposition as the Department may deem proper to make of the same.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN K. GOWDY, *Consul-General.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

In reply to Department's circular, March 9, 1900, as to United States gold coin carried abroad by travelers, I beg to state that I have caused inquiries to be made and the opinions secured from the following banking houses in Paris: Morgan, Harjes & Co., No. 31 Boulevard Hausmann; Munroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe; Credit Lyonnais (main office), Boulevard des Italiens; Allard (bank and money changers), Place de la Bourse; Cook & Co. (tourist agents and changers); Gaze & Co. (tourist agents and changers); Jordan, Cohen & Wennick (changers), confirming me in my conclusions stated further on.

The houses above mentioned are most competent to give reliable opinions, as they transact the great bulk of business with all classes coming from the United States to France.

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I have to state that without exception the above-mentioned houses in their experience find that very little United States gold passes over their counters; in fact, the amount paid out to return travelers balances the amount they receive.

The wealthy and middle-class traveler usually brings a letter of credit, a sight draft, or American bank notes, and very rarely gold coins. It is, however, very probable, should an appreciable deficiency unaccounted for even at the expiration of a period of twenty-five years be evidenced, the cause would undoubtedly be that immigrants returning with their earnings to their prior homes to remain generally prefer United States gold coins for hoarding purposes in preference to paper money, and such coins only come to the surface when necessity compels.

I am unable to ascertain that any houses here have, as a rule, more than necessary to meet exchange demands, to say nothing of their being unable to send United States coin (gold) to Switzerland for the manufacture of watch cases or jewelry.

In reply to my inquiry to the director of the French mint, he answers that no gold American coins have been received at that institution during the year 1899. I am informed, however, unofficially, but from a source which I consider absolutely trustworthy, that the Bank of France has at present in its vaults 35,000,000 francs in American gold coins, being 5,000,000 in excess of the general average, there being always at least for an amount equal to 30,000,000 francs ($6,000,000).

JOHN K. GOWDY,
United States Consul-General, Paris, France.

MARSEILLE, *April 6, 1900.*

Replying to the inquiry of the Director of the Mint, I should say, after careful inquiry, that about $25,000 annually in United States gold coin is collected in this city from various channels, all of which is sold to manufacturers of jewelry and permanently lost to the country. I have no idea that more than $10,000 in foreign gold coin annually is taken to the United States from Marseille to replace this loss of domestic coin. I make these observations after inquiring at the eight leading banking houses of the city, as many more money changers, and the transportation companies engaged in American trade.

Marseille is not so situated as to develop any important facts on this subject. Although during 1899 there was a movement of 299,850 passengers by sea at this port, and many more by rail, very few came directly from the United States or departed from here directly thereto. Thousands of American tourists pass through here annually, but they all land at northern ports or in Italy and make their financial arrangements elsewhere.

The immigration from this port to the United States consists almost exclusively of very poor Syrians, most of whom go by rail to Havre and thence to New York. Their number may average 50 a week, and it is exceedingly doubtful if they carry to the land of their adoption $5 per head. Such few as have money usually take it in the form of foreign gold coin. The average American tourist visits Thomas Cook & Son, and the cashier of this firm tells me that they all carry commercial paper or foreign money, preferably British £5 notes. He rarely has more than $25 on hand in American gold, and he exchanges it from day to day, either at the Credit Lyonnais or the Comptoir d'Escompte. The operations of the small changers are equally trifling.

M. Heyraud, director of the Credit Lyonnais, at Marseille, gives me the following interesting information, under date of April 3:

"Our books show that we received in Marseille during the last half of 1899 $13,000 in American gold, and during the first quarter of 1900, $6,000. These dollars have been remitted to us mainly from foreign countries, principally Italy, Egypt, and Greece. As to the dollars in gold received by us from American travelers, the figures are of no importance, although we occasionally secure some from immigrants arriving principally from South America. Receipts from this source, always restricted, have become less important, as these South American immigrants now come provided with letters of credit. I conclude from an examination of our books during several years that the loss of American money through Marseille is of very secondary importance.

"Apart from some very rare exceptions, we sell no American gold to tourists returning to America, and more rarely still to the Italian immigrants going to the United States, who prefer bank notes when they do ask for American currency. We usually send American gold to Geneva, where we sell it upon the market to manu-

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facturing jewelers, and we consider that in the main the gold received by us does not return to the country of origin."

M. Berthe, director of the Comptoir National d'Escompte bureau, of Marseille, writes:

"In general, Americans do not arrive directly in Marseille, and the money of the United States is therefore comparatively rare in this city. It occasionally happens that immigrants touching at Marseille, en route for Italy, exchange some quantities of American gold for French gold if the price seems favorable; that is, about 5 francs 17 centimes per dollar. The sale of these coins is very trifling in this market and the money is generally forwarded to Paris or Geneva, where we believe that it is melted by the manufacturing jewelers. The great market of London also absorbs some of this money, sometimes reducing it to gold bars, or forwarding it to America, according to the rate of exchange. From the preceding it results that the greater part of the American gold imported into Europe by travelers is exchanged in Italy, at London, at Havre, or at Paris, and generally speaking these pieces are melted."

The director of the Bank of France tells me that the regulations of the bank interdict the reception of foreign coins other than those struck by the powers composing the Latin Union. The Société Marseillaise and Banque Privée never receive American coin. The Société Generale obtains so little that the amount is not worth mentioning. The director of the Banque Internationale de Commerce de Moscou advises me that since three years that institution has no records of any transaction in American gold. The Société Generale d'Exportation et d'Importation makes about the same statement, and a mention of the various other authorities consulted would simply confirm the preceding observations.

ROBERT P. SKINNER, *Consul.*

GERMANY.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Leipzig, April 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge herewith the receipt of the Department's circular instruction of March 9, 1900, inclosing a copy of a circular prepared by the Director of the Mint, requesting me to institute inquiries and report such facts as I am able to ascertain upon the amount of gold coin carried abroad by travelers.

I shall answer the questions contained in the circular in the order in which they are given.

1. "Do travelers from the United States commonly carry United States gold coin, and do steerage passengers returning to their homes abroad often carry their savings from this country in coin?"

American tourists and travelers usually take their funds in letters of credit, bills of exchange, express orders, etc., but seldom, if ever, carry any great amount of money in American gold coin with them. Emigrants returning to their homes abroad have sometimes been known to bring their savings with them in American gold. This is because either they or their friends have on previous occasions lost money by buying drafts from unresponsible parties. As a rule, returning emigrants do not carry their savings in coin.

2. "Where travelers or emigrants bring coin do they usually exchange it at the port of arrival, or is it common for United States coin to be offered to money changers and bankers at interior points? If they do receive it what disposition do they make of it?"

Most of the money (coin as well as bills) is exchanged by a traveler as soon as possible, either at the port of arrival or at the first large inland city visited. Little American gold is presented at banks for exchange in most inland cities; when it is, however, the bankers remit it to their correspondents in the large cities where they can get a reasonable rate of exchange.

3. "Do tourists and emigrants for the United States frequently change their foreign money in Europe for United States coin, thus bringing back to this country all or a large part of our coin carried abroad?"

Tourists do not, as a rule, but as for emigrants I can not say.

4. "Finally, do your observations and the result of your inquiries lead you to believe that the amount of United States coin carried abroad in the possession of travelers

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exceed the amount of the same coin brought back by incoming passengers? Do the money dealers within the field of your inquiry receive more United States coin from travelers than they disburse to them; and if so, about what is the annual excess?"

I am of the opinion that the amount of coin carried out of the United States does not exceed the amount of coin which is brought back, and if it does, to such a small extent that it is not worth while taking into consideration. Money dealers or exchange bureaus in this section do little business with American gold coin, and I will venture to say that no one of these concerns changes more than a few hundred dollars annually.

While I have answered these questions in a general way, my opinion is based largely upon the information I have gathered in this locality and my observations while traveling in other sections. In conclusion, I beg to say that it is my opinion that the United States does not lose any gold coin by Americans or returning emigrants carrying it abroad. It is quite true that a certain amount of our gold coins, however small, are annually withdrawn from circulation by coin collectors and by those whose confidence in financial institutions has yet to be obtained. A certain amount of coin, too, is lost every year by mutilation.

There is no practicable way for me to ascertain an accurate estimate of the value of the American gold coins which are held by the banks and exchange bureaus in this district, but I will venture to say that the amount does not exceed the sum of $1,500.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

BRAINARD H. WARNER, Jr., *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Frankfort on the Main, April 6, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with circular of the Department of State of March 9, 1900, with reference to American gold carried abroad by travelers, I have the honor to report as follows:

I have made inquiries from a large number of bankers and money-exchange firms in this city, and the opinion is unanimous that the amount of gold carried out of the United States by American travelers is insignificant, and that the same is the case with steerage passengers returning to their homes abroad from the United States. It may be possible that small amounts of American gold are exchanged at the port of arrival into German money, but in the interior places of Germany this is done very seldom, and then in very small amounts. It is also very rarely the case that tourists and emigrants change their money into American gold for use in the United States.

As far as the observations here in Frankfort show, the movement of gold in the hands of tourists or emigrants, one way or the other, is so insignificant that it is entirely lost sight of.

The business is done by drafts, letters of credit, greenbacks, and German bank notes. The bankers state that never, or at least very seldom, do people going to the United States ask for United States gold coin. The small amount of such coin reaching the interior of Germany is mostly melted for use in the arts.

It is possible that the observations at the ports of Bremen and Hamburg may lead to somewhat different statements, but the best posted people here believe that no material difference exists. My observations, and the result of the inquiries made, lead me to believe that the amount of foreign gold coin brought to the United States by immigrants exceeds the amount of United States gold coin carried out of the country by tourists and returning emigrants, and that as far as United States gold coin going out and returning in this manner is concerned, more goes out, as a good deal of it, as stated before, is bought up to be melted and used in the arts.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD GUENTHER, *Consul-General.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

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BREMEN, GERMANY, *April 21, 1900.*

Travelers and tourists from the United States, as a rule, carry with them paper money, and but very little of the money brought over, perhaps only 8 per cent, is gold coin. This applies also to the savings of steerage passengers, who return from the United States to their homes abroad. The chief reason for carrying paper money is, of course, its greater convenience, but another reason of importance is the fact that notes usually rate higher than coin, thus enabling the traveler to get more for his money than he would if he carried coin. There are, however, instances when such returning emigrants bring with them large sums of money in gold coin of the larger denomination, believing that they will be better paid therefor than for other kinds of money. And of this gold, thus taken out of the country, a certain though small percentage never returns to the United States; for the Deutsche Reichsbank is always in the market ready to buy; and especially, when there is a heavy demand for German paper, it is anxious to get all the gold it can obtain, whether it be in bullion or in coin. The rate paid per pound (500 grammes) of gold is about 1,252.80 marks. Coin of the larger denominations is always preferred—in the case of our coin, the double-eagle. So when a German banker receives a large amount of foreign gold coin, he is glad to sell it to the Reichsbank, because he can in that way get back his money without having to wait until some tourist will ask for gold coin; for the average tourist prefers paper money, as above intimated.

As to the tourists and travelers exchanging their coin at the port of arrival, I learned that, though considerable money is exchanged at the ports, as a general rule the tourists, or returning emigrants, who do bring gold coin usually prefer to keep some of it as long as possible, and it is thought that in this manner some coin is taken into the interior. The bankers, and especially the money changers at the ports, apparently prefer to handle United States paper money.

Tourists and emigrants for the United States, as a rule, exchange their money before departure for United States money, and receive some United States coin from the money changers, if they will take it.

Travelers from the United States generally exchange their money abroad. One money changer in this city figures that the United States money exchanged at this port amounts, on the average, to about $15 a person.

The result of my inquiries has led me to believe that more United States gold coin is taken abroad by travelers than is returned by the same channel, although the excess is very small, probably amounting to less than 1 per cent.

In this connection, it may be of interest to note the movements of gold to and from England during the first three months of this year.

There were—

Denomination.	Imported.		Exported.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Pounds sterling	7,022,912	8,010,031	7,000,737	3,585,490

According to this, 4,424,541 pounds sterling remained in England in 1900, as against 22,175 pounds sterling, in 1899.

The countries participating in this movement of gold were as follows:

Countries.	To England.		From England.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Germany	£76,698	£1,764,100	£3,183,922	£4,843
France	260,196	476,481	298,009	55,706
China	500	1,150		
Japan	970		462,000	225,000
United States	3,456	2,577,119	978,500	2,000
Mexico	277,643	247,997	648,577	904,743
South Africa	4,671,029	78,771	400,033	790,000
India	419,310	199,190	613,343	1,375,300
Australia	1,023,130	1,263,806		

This shows that South Africa sent to England four and a half million pounds sterling less during the past three months than it did a year ago during the same period, while the United States exported a great deal more to England during that time than was done last year.

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Or, if we take the month of March alone, we find the following results, as far as Germany and South Africa are concerned:

Countries.	To England.		From England.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Germany	£24,473	£43,017	£1,919,573	£1,527
South Africa	1,461,744	58,798	.....	.....

From the foregoing it will be seen that Germany is worse off for gold now than it was a year ago during the same period.

HENRY W. DIEDERICH, *Consul.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Breslau, April 6, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith inform the Department that, in compliance with circular dated March 9, 1900, I have made investigations at the banks here, in Breslau, concerning American gold carried abroad by travelers, whereupon I received the following information:

The banks receive very little American money here, the same being mostly in paper; it is very seldom that any gold is received.

There is not exceeding $500 of American money in all the banks here in Breslau, as the same is at once sent to Berlin for exchange, there being no market here for the same. In fact, I don't think that, from the information I received, there are $3,000 of American money received here per annum. Whenever there is anyone going to the States from these parts they generally buy a draft on New York from the local banks.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. W. ERDMAN,
United States Consul.

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, April 7, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with circular instructions, dated March 9, I have to submit the following statement of opinions concerning the use of American gold in Europe by tourists and returning emigrants from the United States. There are, of course, no exact or even approximate statistics from which precise information on this subject can be derived, but the following report embodies, as far as practicable, the result of my observations as they apply to the questions submitted by the Director of the United States Mint:

1. Very few American tourists bring any gold coin to Europe. Their funds are usually brought in the form of letters of credit, money orders issued by the American Express Company, or banks in the United States which have branches or correspondents in foreign cities, or in greenbacks or national-bank notes, which are exchanged for francs, marks, or florins in the countries which they visit. Steerage passengers returning home formerly brought more or less gold coin, but the risk of loss or robbery discouraged this practice, and the facilities for obtaining checks and letters of credit, payable in European currency, are now so ample that, so far as I can judge, the amount of gold brought by that class of travelers is much less than formerly.

2. Very little gold coin can be obtained at interior points like Frankfort and Berlin, so it is to be inferred that very little is offered to money changers by immigrants or tourists. United States currency, greenbacks, national-bank notes, and silver certificates, on the contrary, are to be found in quantities at all money changers and banks which deal in foreign moneys.

3. So far as I have observed, tourists take back very little money to the United States. What they have left, after paying their traveling expenses and return passage, they usually spend for luxuries, articles of art and taste, clothing, and presents

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for their friends at home. Emigrants sometimes buy American currency or gold at the port of embarkation, or from the purser or steward of the steamer, both of which officers usually drive an active business as money changers.

4. "Does the amount of United States coin carried abroad by travelers exceed that brought back by them?" Inferentially, yes; because very few travelers, except emigrants, take any considerable amount of money of any kind back to the States. It is only at a seaport where passengers embark that any definite information on this point could be obtained. I never heard of a returning American tourist buying United States gold to be taken home. Travelers in Italy, Austria, Russia, and Oriental countries frequently carry English sovereigns, which they obtain in London and Southampton. This coin is always exchangeable for local coin or paper money at banks or tourist offices, such as those of Gaze, Thomas Cook & Son, and others.

American coin, on the contrary, plays a very small rôle in such transactions outside of London, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Bremen.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK H. MASON, *Consul-General.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

BERLIN, *August 24, 1900.*

The EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

In reply to your favor of the 6th instant (M. No. 2458), we have the honor most faithfully to transmit a statement, hereto annexed, relative to the purchases of United States gold coins by the bank up to the close of the year 1899. The statement shows an annual total of purchases averaging $3,141,671 for the period from 1876 to 1899. We further have occasion to say that while we have cheerfully given the desired information, we should request, however, that any inquiries of this nature in the future might be directed to us through the foreign office. According to the charter of the Reichsbank, the board of directors is a department of the Imperial Government, subordinate to the chancellor of the Empire.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE REICHSBANK.
GALLENKAMP.
GOTZMANN.

Purchase of United States gold coins by the Reichsbank.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1876	$487,791	1890	$1,317,872½
1877	2,176	1891	11,220,423
1878	6,527	1892	5,971,064½
1879	35,150	1893	9,380,913½
1880	6,285½	1894	28,023,654
1881	4,055½	1895	5,809,245
1882	22,794	1896	2,770,220
1883	51,929	1897	3,909,979
1884	13,180	1898	696,751
1885	281,689	1899	3,270,025
1886	696,388		
1887	511,827	Total	75,400,106½
1888	724,346½		
1889	185,820½	Average per year	3,141,671

AIX LA CHAPELLE, *April 9, 1900.*

SIR: In answer to Department circular headed "American gold carried abroad by foreigners," I beg leave to reply as follows:

I called on the management of all banks in this city and propounded the following questions to each: "How much American gold, approximately, do you receive over counter per year?" "What is the manner of again passing over the counter?" "Do dentists, jewelers, or other persons buy American gold for melting?" All the

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banks gave me comparatively the same answer, namely: "We do not receive, approximately, an amount exceeding $100 in a year. Americans, or travelers of other nationalities wanting American money, always ask for paper money." Cook's agent informs me that he buys and sells about $1,000 per year, some of which is purchased for watch charms and other ornaments by foreigners, and one dentist and one jeweler came regularly for their supply of gold, always asking for American gold. Approximately, $100 to $200 went into the arts. Only one bank had customers for gold for melting purposes, and they always asked for French gold.

There are possibly two hundred Americans visit this city per year.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

FRANK M. BRUNDAGE,
United States Consul.

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

MAINZ, *April 10, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to the inquiry by the Director of the Mint regarding American gold carried abroad by travelers, I have to report that very little United States gold is brought to these parts by travelers, and practically none by steerage passengers. Most travelers carry either letters of credit or bills of exchange. What little United States gold is brought to these parts is practically lost to the United States, the bankers and money changers selling it to the jewelry manufacturers at Hanan, situated in the consular district of Frankfort on the Main. An inquiry by the consulate-general of Frankfort at these factories might establish the value of gold coin thus lost to the United States.

It hardly ever occurs that travelers returning to the United States change their foreign money for United States gold in this city. It is more probable that travelers change their German money at the seaports from which they sail for the United States.

Local bankers consider the $20 gold pieces very impracticable for general use, and do not believe that any of these are ever returned to the United States.

From my investigations, it is my opinion that the greater part—say 75 to 90 per cent—of United States gold brought to these parts is lost to the United States.

WALTER SCHUMANN, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Stettin, April 20, 1900.

SIR: In reply to the Department's circular of March 9, "American gold carried abroad by travelers."

There is no direct immigration either east or west between Stettin and the United States, consequently the information obtained on the subject in question is not extensive.

In speaking with the leading bankers, I am informed that $1,000 would cover the total amount of American gold exchanged in one year in this district, and that they do exchange more American gold for German money than German coin for American gold. All surplus gold is sent to Berlin.

First and second cabin Americans traveling east, so I am informed, usually exchange their money at the port of arrival, or they have letters of credit, bills of exchange, or express-company money orders.

Steerage traveling east, as a rule, carry their savings in currency, seldom in gold, and it is with this class, in the opinion of a leading banker, that most American money is carried abroad, due to two reasons: First, their mistrust in banks; second, their ignorance of the different modes of exchange.

Emigrants bound west usually exchange their money at the port of departure.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. KEHL, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

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CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Hamburg, May 11, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with the Department's circular instruction of March 9 last, I have the honor to inform you that, relative to American gold coin carried abroad by travelers, I have learned the following facts from money changers and bankers of this city:

Travelers and steerage passengers arriving at this port from the United States commonly bring no or very little gold coin, but generally either bills of exchange, letters of credit, money orders, or drafts. However, it sometimes happens that travelers, especially returning steerage passengers, coming from the very western States—for instance, California or Montana—bring a certain amount of their savings in United States coin.

The coin and bills of exchange brought to this country by travelers and steerage passengers from the United States are usually exchanged at the port of arrival and seldom offered to money changers or bankers at interior points; especially steerage passengers generally have their American money, mostly bills of exchange, money orders, etc., as mentioned above, changed at the port of arrival.

Tourists and emigrants bound for the United States generally exchange their domestic money for American money in Europe at the port of departure; but as American coin is very scarce here, as a rule, they receive mostly bills of exchange, or sometimes a draft on an American banking firm. Occasionally such tourists especially demand American gold coin in exchange for their domestic money, in the belief that the same represents a higher value in the United States than bills of exchange. Such occurrences, however, are very infrequent.

In former years it was the custom of money changers at this port to supply emigrants bound for the Dominion of Canada with United States gold coin, it being claimed that the Canadian authorities had issued instructions that immigrants for that country should bring with them either Canadian coin or bills of exchange or United States gold coin. Investigations, however, have led to the result that it was entirely immaterial whether such immigrants were in possession of United States gold coin or greenbacks.

My observations and the result of my inquiries lead me to believe that the amount of United States gold coin brought to this port in the possession of travelers or steerage passengers is about equal to that carried back to America by emigrants, tourists, or returning American residents, as Hamburg bankers and money changers have sufficient occasion to dispose of their American coin received from incoming passengers by again selling it to such bound for the United States, and the necessity never arises that they have to import such coin from the United States in order to fill the demand.

I was informed by one money changer of this city that the Deutsche Reichsbank occasionally buys United States gold coin, paying for the same according to weight—in the average about 4.18 marks per dollar for $20 gold pieces and a trifle less for smaller coin. In order to obtain more accurate information, I called upon the director of the Hamburg branch of the Reichsbank, from whom I learned that since about two years no such purchase was made, and his opinion coincides with mine, that the amount of United States gold coin brought to this country by travelers or steerage passengers, is carried back to the United States by returning travelers or emigrants.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

HUGH PITCAIRN, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Berlin, June 21, 1900.

SIR: I have duly received your letter of May 31, and in compliance with your request have made a personal though unofficial inquiry at the Reichsbank, the Deutsche Bank, and several others, with the following result:

As you surmised, the Reichsbank is the principal channel through which the imperial mint receives United States gold coin for recoinage. The Reichsbank receives the coin for this purpose from banks in Berlin, Frankfort, Hamburg, and other German cities, but my informant could not or would not tell me the aggregate

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amount received from all these sources during the past year or any given period. That would be a disclosure of a secret which could only be authorized by formal action of the board of directors, and it was not thought judicious to press the inquiry to that point.

I then applied to the Deutsche Bank, one of the principal institutions of its kind in Germany, and found that they turned in to the Reichsbank last year $75,000 in United States gold coin, which they received from their branch banks, principally in Southern Germany and in Italy, where the Deutsche Bank has also branch offices—one, I think, at Milan.

From what could be learned, it appears that a large part of this $75,000 thus gathered and turned over by the Deutsche Bank last year was brought from the States by returning Italian laborers. This is confirmed by the fact that nearly the whole amount was received during the autumn months, when the tide of returning Italians is at its flood.

Some gold coin is also brought by returning German and Polish emigrants, and some by the poorer class of tourists who do not use checks or letters of credit. This gold coin is exchanged for local currency at Hamburg and Bremen, as well as at the homes of the returning emigrants, whence it finds its way through the Reichsbank to the imperial mint; but I regret that I am not authorized to correspond officially with either of those institutions. I can only give you these general facts, and subscribe myself,

Very sincerely, yours,

FRANK H. MASON, *Consul-General.*

GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Cologne, May 19, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information which I have been able to secure from money changers and bankers in Cologne, in accordance with Department of State circular instructions dated March 9, 1900, regarding American gold carried abroad by travelers:

1. Travelers from the United States do not commonly carry United States gold coin.
2. It is unusual for steerage passengers to bring their savings from America in coin.
3. Small amounts of United States gold coin are received at interior points, but the greater portion is exchanged at the different ports of arrival.
4. American money received at most banks and exchange offices at interior points in Germany is sent to Berlin. The firm of Thos. Cook & Sons send all the United States money they accept to London, England.
5. Tourists and emigrants very rarely procure United States coin here in Germany to take with them to America.
6. From what I have been able to learn, it is my opinion that the amount of United States coin carried abroad by travelers exceeds the amount of the same coin brought back by incoming passengers by about 25 per cent.
7. The money dealers whom I have interviewed regarding this matter state that they receive much more United States coin from travelers than they disburse, and that the ratio is about 100 to 1 in favor of the former. This, however, should not be taken as a criterion, as the amount of coin handled is very small. As no distinction is made by the money changers in their records of transactions between paper and gold coin, it is impossible to give the excess of coin received.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. BANES,
Vice and Acting Consul.

HON. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Frankfort on the Main, June 18, 1900.

SIR: In response to your letter of May 31, 1900, relative to the amount of gold coin annually melted by the manufacturers of Hanau, I regret to state that I could not obtain the information you desire.

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I inclose two letters, one from J. D. Schleissner Sons, of Hanau, and one from the Deutsche-Gold-und-Silber-Scheide-Anstalt, of Frankfort, which I received in reply to my inquiries.

Very respectfully, yours,

RICHARD GUENTHER, *Consul-General.*

GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Esq.,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

[J. D. Schleissner Sons, silverware manufacturers, Frankfort on the Main.]

HANAU, *June 12, 1900.*

SIR: In answer to your esteemed communication of the 11th instant I herewith inform you that we have, ourselves, no knowledge of the melting of large stocks of American gold coins. We have inquired of competent business men who are experienced in such matters and who are friendly to us, but they likewise have no information about it and do not consider it probable.

It may sometimes happen that our manufacturers receive American gold in payment and deem it more profitable to melt it rather than to sell it to bankers at a loss of commission. This, however, is very insignificant inasmuch as the import of foreign gold coins occur but in small quantities.

Very respectfully, J. D. SCHLEISSNER SONS.

CONSUL-GENERAL, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

P. S.—The Gold und Silber-Scheide-Anstalt may perhaps be in a position to give you some information in the matter.

[Translation.]

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, *June 14, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: In answer to your esteemed favor of yesterday we respectfully beg to inform you that we melt American gold coins in but insignificant quantities, amounting within the last few years to but a few kilograms.

The gold industry, chiefly centered at Pforzheim, Berlin, Schwäb, Gmünd, and Hanau, where gold dollars are largely used, satisfies the demand by direct communication with the bankers.

Very respectfully, DEUTSCHE GOLD UND SILBER-SCHEIDE-ANSTALT.

Mr. RICHARD GUENTHER,
United States Consul-General.

ITALY.

MILAN, *April 20, 1900.*

SIR: I am unable to obtain any exact information from bankers and money exchangers here in regard to the amount of American gold coin brought into or carried from this district, and, after a careful inquiry, should say that it is an open question which is in excess. The bankers here who have the most to do with American tourists are Thos. Cook & Sons, and their cashier informs me that probably not more than $500 in American gold coin is brought to them yearly for exchange into foreign currency, and that the amount of American gold coin received from and disbursed to tourists is about equal. The travelers usually get enough of their gold coin exchanged at the port of arrival into Italian currency to last for the Italian tour.

From information received from other bankers and money exchangers, especially those who have the most to do with emigrants, it seems that while some of the emigrants get their gold, brought back as the result of their savings in America, exchanged for Italian currency here in Milan, still the greater part of them are

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served by the provincial money exchangers where they reside, and with whom they, or some of their relatives, are acquainted.

Emigrants, provided they do bring back their savings in American gold coin, or bank bills—and a large part is no doubt brought back in this latter way, as bills are easier to carry and to conceal—on receiving their Italian currency from the provincial money exchangers, put it either into small savings banks or invest in some small place in their native district.

WM. JARVIS, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Genoa, April 24, 1900.

SIR: Department circular, dated March 9, 1900, with circular from the Director of the Mint inclosed, both requiring information in regard to the amount of American gold carried abroad by travelers, reached this consulate on the 30th ultimo. In reply I have to state that but little gold from the Mint in the United States can be found either in the business houses, banks, or in the offices of the many money changers in this city.

The greatest volume of business transacted by American tourists who visit Genoa is with the well-known firm of Thomas Cook & Son (tourist agents), and with the agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company; but these business houses inform me they are very seldom offered American gold in payment for tickets either by land or sea. The North German Lloyd's agents inform me also that for the past three years they have not been tendered scarcely $100 in gold for passage tickets to the United States.

It can not be learned how much American gold returning emigrants bring from the United States; it is presumed, however, that the amount or sum is not great, or more would be seen in the windows of the money changers. It is well known also that American bank notes are brought on the European Continent in large amounts, and this would indicate that tourists and immigrants prefer to travel with the light-weight bank notes than with the weighty gold.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES FLETCHER,
United States Consul.

Hon. THOMAS W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Venice, May 14, 1900.

SIR: In reply to the circular of the Director of the Mint, inclosed in the Department's circular dated March 9, 1900, I have to say that, so far as I have been able to learn from bankers and money changers in this region, no American gold is presented or asked for in exchange by travelers. I may say, however, that one house, Drog, Leis & Co., of Venice, informs me that about $20,000 in gold passes through their hands in the course of a year. This gold, they tell me, is brought or sent by Italian workmen in the United States.

I have the honor to remain, sir,

H. A. JOHNSON, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

NETHERLANDS.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Amsterdam, April 9, 1900.

SIR: In reply to circular dated March 9, 1900, I have the honor to report the result of my investigations concerning American gold carried abroad by travelers:

1. The Holland America Line states that most travelers carry American Express checks.

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2. Messrs. Anspach & Donk, exchange office, say that they buy less than they sell. There is here, however, only a small demand for United States gold. Greenbacks are principally demanded.

3. The Twentsche Bankverseniging buy more than they sell, principally $20 gold pieces. They handle about $1,000 per year, and sell the gold dollars either to Paris or to London. They change more American paper money. Their experience is that American travelers either carry letters of credit or American Express checks.

4. Messrs. Adolph Boissevan & Co. never buy or sell any American gold. They state that travelers carry letters of credit and greenbacks.

5. Amsterdamsche Bank handles per year from $500 to $600 United States gold. They sell the same amount as they buy. Greenbacks are principally changed by them. They inform me that travelers carry letters of credit, or American Express checks. I conclude from the above that very little United States gold coin enters or leaves the city of Amsterdam, so little, indeed, as to be altogether a negligible quantity.

There is no passenger line of steamers direct to Amsterdam, and our men-of-war do not frequent the port, while tourists, who come in greatly increasing numbers annually, are provided with letters of credit, Express checks, and other paper substitutes for coin.

FRANK D. HILL, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

ROTTERDAM, *May 8, 1900.*

SIR: Gold coin is very seldom carried by travelers from the United States; nearly all of them carry checks and bank notes. On Atlantic steamers to this port the saloon passengers carry mostly checks and the steerage passengers bank bills, but little or no coin.

The American travelers destined for Rotterdam per the direct steamers of the Holland-America Line generally change their American currency on the steamer before entering the port, the steamship company providing the foreign currency; but American money is also changed in the Rotterdam exchange office.

The bankers here are of the opinion that little or no American currency is carried to the interior of Europe, the well-to-do travelers generally being provided with drafts or letters of credit on principal European points.

The Holland-America Line, which changes most of the American currency on their incoming steamers, states that the amount received is comparatively small, and is regularly disbursed again through exchanging with travelers on outgoing steamers, and by providing the pursers with an appropriate sum in order to facilitate the circulation of money on board.

The whole amount of gold and other metal coin of the United States exchanged at Rotterdam is estimated by the Rotterdam Bank (the principal bank of Rotterdam) to be between $2,500 and $3,000.

The total amount of American currency purchased at Rotterdam does, probably, not exceed $60,000 per annum, and the same amount is probably sold again to travelers destined for the United States and to persons remitting to the United States by registered letters.

There are no statistics showing the actual amount of currency exchanged, and the foregoing information is, therefore, entirely based upon estimates.

S. LISTOE, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State. Washington, D. C.

NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA, *April 21, 1900.*

SIR: After careful investigation, I can report that the amount of American gold carried to this country by travelers is very insignificant. The bulk of the tourists and travelers carry with them bank drafts, letters of credit, or American paper currency. People carrying American gold with them are generally ignorant of the fact that by so doing they lose in the exchange. The banks and exchange shops, as a rule, pay

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about one-half per cent less for American gold than for American bills of exchange. I have consulted one bank and two money dealers in this city; they agree in their statement that what little American gold they receive is again by them sold to emigrants, who carry it with them back to America. I believe the same is the case in other parts of Norway, as well.

HENRY BORDEWICH, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

SIR: In response to Department circular of March 9, 1900, transmitting a circular prepared by the Director of the Mint, I have to report that there is no regular line of steamers between this city and the United States. Travelers come to St. Petersburg either via Hamburg, Berlin, or Stockholm, and carry letters of credit or American express orders. The banks state that the amount of American gold coin offered for sale during the course of a year is very small, and the demand from people going to the United States equals the amount offered for sale. The bank doing the largest business with American travelers has not a single American gold coin on hand at present.

I have heard that the Russian Government held a considerable quantity of American gold coin, and addressed a note to Mr. Pleske, the governor of the Imperial Bank of Russia, asking the amount of American gold coin in the treasury and when it was purchased. In his reply he states that "the Imperial Bank now has about seventy-two millions of dollars of American gold coin, which purchase began in 1895, but the largest purchase took place in 1897."

My opinion is that the amount of American gold coin brought to and taken away from Russia is so small as to cut no figure.

In the two and a half years I have been here I have seen very little American gold coin, but am frequently asked to exchange American paper money for Russian rubles, the same having been sent by relatives in the United States. The banks will not purchase American paper money, but refer persons having such notes to the consulate, and I am glad to have it, as persons frequently call for small sums to send to the States, to purchase small articles—books, magazines, etc.

W. R. HOLLOWAY, *Consul-General.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SPAIN.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Gibraltar, April 6, 1900.

SIR: In reply to the circular issued by the Department of State, under date of the 9th ultimo, calling for information regarding the amount of American gold carried abroad by travelers, I beg respectfully to submit the following:

1. As a rule, travelers from the United States, who are generally tourists landed from the German steamships which touch here almost weekly from New York, bring but little American gold, United States Treasury notes (greenbacks), and some British sovereigns; but American travelers invariably arrive provided with circular letters of credit for considerable amounts, issued by American bankers upon their European colleagues, principally established in London.

2. It is only few and far between that steerage passengers returning to their homes in Europe are landed here.

They at times may bring small quantities of American gold and United States Treasury notes (greenbacks), but should their savings amount to a sum of any importance, previous to their departure from the United States for their European homes, they either purchase with it British sovereigns or sterling drafts on London.

3. Some of the tourists returning home, draw sometimes the remaining balance of

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their letters of credit here and purchase from $20 to $50 in American gold or United States Treasury notes (greenbacks) to meet their immediate wants when landing on arrival.

A few of the emigrants embarking at Gibraltar for the United States purchase similar small sums for a like purpose.

Neither emigrants nor immigrants land at this port, but while the steamers on which they are on board are at anchor in this bay an occasional gold coin or two may be exchanged in purchasing fruit and tobacco from the numerous bumboats which are permitted to lay alongside; otherwise they seldom have any communication with the shore.

Some homeward tourists whose letters of credit have been exhausted, and a few emigrants leaving from Gibraltar for the United States, at times purchase from $20 to $50 in American gold or United States Treasury notes to meet their immediate wants on landing there, or else depend upon a few British sovereigns.

4. From all the information I have been able to gather, I am inclined to believe that about $750 in American gold reaches this market on an average monthly through travelers and tourists, a third part of which probably returns to the United States through the same channels it was brought here, while the remaining two-thirds are sent to London as remittances from the banking and commercial community of Gibraltar, who are in the habit of collecting throughout the year, by driblets, $5 gold pieces in exchange for British sovereigns, the standard value of which is only $4.86.

Respectfully,

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE, *United States Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SWEDEN.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Stockholm, April 3, 1900.

SIR: Replying to the Department's circular dated March 9, 1900, and entitled "American gold carried abroad by travelers," I beg to state that it may be laid down as a rule that travelers coming to Sweden from the United States carry no United States coin, to mention.

Steerage passengers carry their savings in drafts. Many, of course, bring coins as pocket pieces or made into ornaments, which occasionally find their way into the money changer's hands.

The coin that finds its way into the money changer's office is sold to intending emigrants, so we can say that all United States coin sold in the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway comes back again.

From my observations I am led to believe that the amount of coin carried to these kingdoms does not exceed the amount taken back by emigrants.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD D. WINSLOW,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SWITZERLAND.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Geneva, March 30, 1900.

SIR: I am directed by Department circular of March 9 to investigate and report as to the amount of gold carried abroad by American travelers.

In reply, I have the honor to state that American gold is rarely seen in French Switzerland. American tourists generally use letters of credit or American Express Company notes. If they have American money at all, it is almost invariably in the shape of bank notes. The leading money changer of Geneva told me to-day that he had never seen an American traveler with more than $250 in American gold, and even this was very rare. During the whole tourist season he would not expect to be called upon to change American gold more than two or three times.

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In regard to immigrants to the United States, they almost invariably buy American bank notes; and those who return bring either bank notes or bills of exchange, never gold. In this connection it may be observed that American bank notes are worth more on the exchanges than American gold. This is for the reason that the gold is generally sold and melted up, as there is never any demand for the coin. The rate of exchange, on the other hand, is always in favor of the United States, and this makes it easy to dispose of bank notes.

It is believed here by bankers and money changers that Italians leaving the United States often bring American gold abroad with them, but it is very rarely seen in Switzerland.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

BENJ. H. RIDGELY, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULAR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lucerne, April 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the circular dated February 24, 1900, addressed to this office by the Director of the Mint at Washington, and in reply thereto I beg to inform you that I have made inquiries in regard to the amount of American gold carried abroad by travelers, and have come to the following conclusions:

A classification between travelers for pleasure and emigrants from Switzerland to the United States is advisable.

Travelers for pleasure coming to Switzerland do not, as a rule, carry United States gold coin with them. It occasionally happens that some of them carry a small amount as a reserve for places where they think they will not find a bank.

Swiss citizens who have emigrated to the United States and, after saving a little money, return to their home for temporary residence, as a general rule, carry a portion of their savings in gold coin, but the number of such emigrants, as well as the amount of gold coin they bring with them, is very small. The coin thus brought is usually changed by them at the port of arrival.

Bankers and money changers who change United States gold for travelers or emigrants usually sell it again to travelers or emigrants returning to the United States, and therefore the greater part of United States gold carried abroad eventually finds its way back.

According to my own experience in banking business, as well as the opinion of many other bankers whom I have consulted upon the subject, I am convinced that 90 per cent of travelers from the United States do not bring United States gold with them, and what is exchanged in this consular district is almost balanced by the amount purchased by travelers who are returning to the United States.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JULIUS HARTMANN,
United States Consular Agent.

HENRY H. MORGAN, Esq.,
United States Consul, Aarau, Switzerland.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Basle, Switzerland, April 10, 1900.

SIR: The information asked for by the circular of the Bureau of the Mint, February 24, 1900, in regard to the movement of United States coin between America and Europe, has been kindly furnished by the Bank and Emigrant and Transportation Agency, Zwilchenbart, and confirmed by all other bankers and money dealers of whom inquiry has been made. Especial importance is to be attached to the statements of the establishment named. It has been for very many years occupied with the transportation and with the financial arrangements of travelers, tourists, and emigrants. So far as emigrants proceeding to America and afterwards returning to their native country are concerned, there is probably no better authority in the world than Zwilchenbart. Basle is, in fact, the center from which Swiss, Italian, and Austrian emigrants depart for the United States. It is no exaggeration to say that armies of

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these people, both going and coming, pass through the emigration and banking establishments of Basle, particularly those of the house that furnishes the following statement:

1. Passengers generally bring no coin.—Most of the tourists and steerage passengers from the United States passing through our offices bring their money in drafts.

2. Coin brought to interior points.—Such passengers coming from the United States as bring coin generally have no time to change it at the port of arrival, and therefore bring it to interior points.

3. Disposal of United States coin.—The gold coin we buy from passengers coming from the United States is resold to persons about to proceed to that country.

4. All American coin returned.—Our experience would lead us to the conclusion that all American gold received here is carried back to the United States, and we believe that all other passenger agencies and money dealers are of the same opinion.

GEO. GIFFORD, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

BERNE, *April 25, 1900.*

SIR: Information collected from numerous bankers and money changers in this vicinity appears to help substantiate the assumption of the Bureau of the Mint that the amount of gold coin carried out of the country by travelers is small. An insignificant amount of gold coin is ever seen here and, in fact, I am told that it would trouble any money changer here to produce even $100 in United States gold coin. Travelers from the United States and steerage passengers returning carry either notes or drafts. United States gold is seldom offered at interior points and is considered by the bankers as cumbersome and unsalable property, which is to be bought at a low price and held until a customer is found. To-day, on inquiry, I was informed that United States gold dollars would be taken at 5.12 francs, while for notes 5.15 francs, and for drafts 5.19 francs would be paid.

I was also told that there was no American gold on hand for sale. Returning tourists and emigrants to the United States carry only enough money to last them during the journey, relying for the most part, on drafts on points in the United States.

From personal observation and experience, I believe that the amount of gold coin carried from the United States by tourists abroad is too small to be taken into consideration. The practical mind of an American finds easier methods for carrying his wealth. The emigrant, if fortunate enough to possess money, which is hardly ever in gold, is too suspicious of his new surroundings and of the extent of his journey to keep large sums on his person. He buys a draft and deposits his money with the emigration agent here, and is repaid in United States money on arriving in the United States.

ADOLPH L. FRANKENTHAL, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Geneva, June 30, 1900.

SIR: It is from no lack of attention or interest that your letter of the 31st ultimo in regard to the melting of American gold coin has not been answered before, but for the reason that I wanted to investigate the matter thoroughly before reporting.

I do not find that any considerable amount of American gold coin is melted by the manufacturing jewelers at Geneva, as you have been informed. Formerly this was the case, but during the past six years the amount melted has been steadily decreasing, until at present it amounts, relatively, to very little. The manuracturing jewelers themselves, or at least those whom I have interviewed, declare that the jewelers do not melt, themselves, all told, more than 10 kilograms (22 pounds) of American gold coin in a year. The Usine Genevoise de Dégrossissage d'or does nearly all the melting of gold that is done at Geneva. The director of that concern tells me that during the first five months of the present year they melted up about 47.200 kilograms of United States $5, $10, and $20 gold pieces.

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Of these more than half were $20 pieces. The Usine bought these coins from various bankers in Lyons, Marseille, and Geneva, but principally from the Crédit Lyonnais. The average price paid was 3,112 francs ($600.61) the kilogram (a kilogram being 2⅕ pounds, avoirdupois). This would be $17.05 an ounce. Taking the above figures as a basis and roughly estimating the amount melted by the jewelers themselves, independent of the Usine, it would appear that American gold coin to the amount of about $75,000 is annually melted in Geneva. During the first five months of this year, as above stated, the Usine melted, of American gold coin, 47.200 kilograms. During the same period it melted, of Russian gold coin, 25.400 kilograms; of English, 26.500 kilograms, and of French, 17.670 kilograms.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

BENJ. H. RIDGELY, *Consul.*

Hon. GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

ITALY.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Florence, April 19, 1900.

SIR: From inquiries made at six banking corporations, fourteen bankers, and nine money changers in Florence, pending the arrival of two steamers from New York bound for Genoa, passengers of which generally make one of their first stops in this city, I have not been able to find more than $50 in gold coined by the United States.

Travelers and emigrants from the United States, as a rule, carry but very little gold coin.

Tourists and immigrants from here to the United States usually change their Italian currency into greenbacks.

As far as this district is concerned, from the best information at hand, I should judge that the amount of United States gold coin exported and imported is about the same.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD C. CRAMER, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

GREECE.

ATHENS, *June 18, 1900.*

SIR: In regard to the receipts and disbursements of United States gold coin by the banks of Athens, I have made special and careful inquiries and have gathered the following information:

All of the United States gold coin received in Athens is brought here by American travelers, and the portion of it that is exchanged here is always exchanged in the banks of the city, of which but three or four are willing to accept such coin unless it is offered in large amounts.

During the year 1899 but two of the banks of Athens took in any United States coin, the total sum received by both being $2,002, all of which was forwarded by the two banks to their correspondents in London.

As over 3,000 American travelers visited Athens during the year 1899, it is safe to say that not 1 per cent of them left gold coin of the United States in this city, and it is certain that none of them carried away more than they brought of such coin.

From what I have observed and learned in relation to this matter I am convinced that very few of the American travelers bring United States gold coin to Greece, and that none of the returning Greeks bring any to their native land.

As no American travelers or Greek emigrants leave this port directly for the United States I am unable to form any opinion in regard to the amount of United States coin carried abroad by the former exceeding the amount of the same coin brought back to the United States by incoming passengers.

DANIEL E. MCGINLEY, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Vienna, July 3, 1900.

SIR: Referring to my letter of June 19 I hasten to advise you that I have just received from the head office of the Austro-Hungarian bank a communication in which I am informed that the bank has bought since the year 1893 the total of 1,312,414 American gold eagles. As eagles the bank has reckoned half-eagles and double eagles as well as eagles proper, and has converted the whole amount into eagles. This total of $13,124,140 has been melted and reissued in gold pieces of the monarchy.

This fact will no doubt give some indication as to the disappearance of a certain amount of American gold coin mentioned in the circular from the Department of State to our consuls. I still believe that the American gold coin brought into this country by travelers is small and does not exceed $10,000 annually. There seems to be no doubt but that the Austro-Hungarian bank has given direct orders for the purchase of American gold coin.

Respectfully, yours,

C. B. HURST, *Consul-General.*

Hon. GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

AUSTRIA.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Trieste, April 30, 1900.

SIR: In complance with the Department's circular of March 9, 1900, and in response to the request of the Director of the Mint transmitted therewith for information in regard to the amount of American gold carried abroad by travelers, I have the honor to report as follows:

1. Travelers from the United States do not often bring to Europe United States gold coin. In fact, the large majority of them carry comparatively little money of any kind, but for reasons of safety and convenience provide themselves with circular letters of credit.

2. Steerage passengers returning to their old homes occasionally do carry with them a portion of their savings in American gold coin.

Some change it at the port of arrival, others take it with them to interior points.

3. It is a peculiar trait of the more ignorant peasantry of Europe to hoard gold. It is not to be supposed that a few years' residence in the United States is sufficient to cause these people to entirely outgrow this tendency, and quite a number of those who return to their old homes probably never part with their gold, but keep it secreted in old stockings for a rainy day.

4. The amount of American gold coin purchased here by tourists and immigrants for the United States is insignificant, not exceeding $1,000 per annum, while the amount of such coin annually exchanged in the territory tributary to Trieste for Austrian money is upon a fair estimate not less than $30,000, one-third of it being exchanged in this city.

5. Such coin is either exchanged by bankers and money changers at the local assay office for Austrian ducats, or sent to the larger money centers of Europe.

When, by a "calculation of arbitrage," it is found that it is more advantageous to exchange it for Austrian ducats than to sell it at Berlin or London, it is tendered to the local assay office. The assayer, in order to determine its true weight, smelts it, and then, after deducting one-half per cent for seigniorage, delivers to the holder an equal weight in Austrian ducats. The total weight of United States coin thus smelted at Trieste was 624,851 grains in 1899.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FREDK. W. HOSSFELD,
United States Consul.

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

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VIENNA, *May 9, 1900.*

SIR: After careful investigation as to the amount of American gold carried to Vienna and adjoining districts, I have the honor to report that bankers, money exchangers, and travelers are of the one opinion that a relatively small quantity of American gold is brought to this country. Travelers of means invariably use letters of credit or travelers' checks, while the usual emigrants returning for a visit to their native country exchange their American money in New York or elsewhere in the United States for Austrian paper currency, retaining in notes, rather than in gold, amounts varying from $10 to $100.

Of the 500 emigrants who may reasonably be supposed to return to Austria-Hungary in the course of a year for shorter or longer periods of sojourn, it may be estimated that each of them has with him twenty dollars in American gold, making a total of $10,000. This coin, as well as the paper money, is generally converted into Austrian currency before the emigrant goes back to the United States. American gold coin is bought by local jewelers, who often purchase it from the banks by weight, at the Austrian valuation. What surplus the banks have not consumed in the way of business is disposed of, from time to time, at the Government mint, where it is melted down and reissued under another name.

CARL BAILEY HURST,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

HUNGARY.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Budapest, April 10, 1900.

SIR: In conformity with the Department circular issued under date of the 9th ultimo, inclosing a circular letter from the Bureau of the Mint, I beg to give the following brief answer, based upon the replies received from the principal bankers of this city, to the four questions contained in said circular letter:

1. Travelers from the South and West of the United States sometimes bring gold coin to Budapest. One bank reports the purchase of American gold to the amount of $100 to $200 yearly. American gold has been offered once or twice at this consulate.
2. Such American gold is sold by the banks to goldsmiths, or to bankers in Germany.
3. There is almost no demand for American gold at Budapest banks by returning American tourists or Hungarian emigrants.
4. There is no doubt that the amount of United States gold brought to Hungary exceeds the amount carried back to America, but there are no statistics to be had as to the excess of the former.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK DYER CHESTER,
United States Consul.

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

BELGIUM.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Ghent, April 7, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with Department circular, dated March 9, 1900, entitled "American gold carried abroad by travelers," and Treasury Department, Bureau of the Mint, circular letter, dated February 24, 1900, would submit the following report:

Upon inquiry made among bankers and money changers in this city, I am informed that there is very little United States money presented for exchange. A fair estimate of the sum total exchanged in this city during the year 1899 would not exceed $800, and of this not more than $200 in gold.

There are not many tourists from the United States who visit this city. Such as come have letters of credit. Occasionally one will present paper money for exchange;

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rarely, gold. The United States gold presented for exchange is from persons who have returned to their native country on a visit. Such persons, as a rule, have their exchange of money made at the port of arrival.

The demand for United States money, more especially so for gold, by persons immigrating to the United States, is far in excess of receipts.

There has not been a surplus of United States money held in this city for many years. It is frequently the case that bankers have to send to Antwerp or Brussels for United States money in order to supply their customers.

RICHARD LE BERT,
United States Consul.

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

From the foregoing it is concluded that an allowance of at least $500,000 per year should be made for gold coin permanently lost to the circulation by being carried out of the country in the pockets or immediate possession of travelers, and it may be said that in all there are reductions in sight aggregating not less than $50,000,000. As the investigation is not concluded, the official tables have not been altered to give effect to any of these calculations, but, pending final conclusions, are carried along on the basis of former estimates.

STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1873.

The stock of gold and silver and the amount per capita at the close of each fiscal year since 1873 in the United States are exhibited in the following table, compiled from the reports of the Director of the Mint:

ESTIMATED STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE AMOUNT PER CAPITA AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR SINCE 1873.

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Population.	Total coin and bullion.		Per capita.		
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Total metallic.
1873	41,677,000	$135,000,000	$6,149,305	$3.23	$0.15	$3.38
1874	42,796,000	147,379,493	10,355,478	3.44	.24	3.68
1875	43,951,000	121,134,906	19,367,995	2.75	.44	3.19
1876	45,137,000	130,056,907	36,415,992	2.88	.81	3.69
1877	46,353,000	167,501,472	56,464,427	3.61	1.21	4.82
1878	47,598,000	213,199,977	88,047,907	4.47	1.85	6.32
1879	48,866,000	245,741,837	117,526,341	5.02	2.40	7.42
1880	50,155,783	351,841,206	148,522,678	7.01	2.96	9.97
1881	51,316,000	478,484,538	175,384,144	9.32	3.41	12.73
1882	52,495,000	506,757,715	203,217,124	9.65	3.87	13.52
1883	53,693,000	542,732,063	233,007,985	10.10	4.34	14.44
1884	54,911,000	545,500,797	255,568,142	9.93	4.65	14.58
1885	56,148,000	588,697,036	283,478,788	10.48	5.05	15.53
1886	57,404,000	590,774,461	312,252,844	10.29	5.44	15.73
1887	58,680,000	654,520,335	352,993,566	11.15	6.00	17.15
1888	59,974,000	705,818,855	386,611,108	11.76	6.44	18.20
1889	61,289,000	680,063,505	420,548,929	11.09	6.86	17.95
1890	62,622,250	695,563,029	463,211,919	11.10	7.39	18.49
1891	63,975,000	646,582,852	522,277,740	10.10	8.16	18.26
1892	65,520,000	664,275,335	570,313,544	10.15	8.70	18.85
1893	66,946,000	597,697,685	615,861,484	8.93	9.20	18.13
1894	68,397,000	627,293,201	624,347,757	9.18	9.13	18.31
1895	69,878,000	636,229,825	625,854,949	9.10	8.97	18.07
1896	71,390,000	599,597,964	628,728,071	8.40	8.81	17.21
1897	72,937,000	696,270,542	634,509,781	9.55	8.70	18.25
1898	74,522,000	861,514,780	637,672,743	11.56	8.56	20.12
1899	76,148,000	962,865,505	639,286,743	12.64	8.40	21.04
1900	76,891,000	1,034,439,264	647,371,030	13.45	8.42	21.87

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STOCK OF MONEY IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN 1873.

Inquiries have frequently been received within the last few years asking for information as to the stock of money in the principal countries of the world at different periods, and especially as to 1873. To answer such inquiries, as far as practicable, the following table, showing the stock of money in 1873 in the countries named therein, has been compiled from the most reliable data obtainable:

APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1873.

Countries.	Population.	Stock of gold.	Stock of silver.	Uncovered paper.	Per capita.			
					Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
United States	41,700,000	$135,000,000	$6,150,000	$749,445,000	$3.24	$0.15	$17.97	$21.36
Great Britain	31,800,000	160,000,000	95,000,000	59,800,000	5.03	2.99	1.88	9.90
France	36,100,000	450,000,000	500,000,000	385,300,000	12.47	13.85	10.67	36.99
Germany	41,000,000	160,200,000	306,235,000	90,800,000	3.91	7.47	2.21	13.59
Russia	82,200,000	149,100,000	18,600,000	618,400,000	1.81	.23	7.52	9.56
Italy	26,800,000	20,000,000	23,000,000	87,800,000	.75	.86	3.27	4.88
Belgium	5,200,000	25,000,000	15,000,000	35,100,000	4.81	2.88	6.75	14.44
Netherlands	3,900,000	12,000,000	37,300,000	15,300,000	3.08	9.56	3.92	16.56
Austria-Hungary	35,900,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	265,800,000	.98	1.11	7.40	9.49
Australasia	2,600,000	50,000,000	3,000,000	.....	19.23	1.15	.....	20.38
Denmark	1,800,000	4,100,000	7,500,000	6,500,000	2.28	4.16	3.61	10.05
Sweden	4,400,000	1,800,000	4,300,000	6,000,000	.41	.98	1.36	2.75
Norway	1,800,000	7,600,000	1,600,000	2,300,000	4.22	.89	1.28	6.39
Total	.....	1,209,800,000	1,057,685,000	2,322,545,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

WORLD'S STOCK OF MONEY.

Since 1893 there have been published in the report of the Director of the Mint for each fiscal year a table showing the monetary systems and an estimate of the approximate amounts of gold, silver, and uncovered paper in the respective countries of the world at the close of each calendar year. These tables have been compiled from the most reliable data obtainable, both official and unofficial, the latter being used only in the absence of the necessary information from official sources. While but an estimate, it is believed that the figures given in the following table approximate closely the world's monetary stock at the close of the calendar year 1899:

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MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE AND

	Countries.	Monetary standard.	Monetary unit.	Ratio between gold and full legal-tender silver.	Ratio between gold and limited tender silver.	Population.
1	United States	Gold	Dollar	1 to 15.98	1 to 14.95	76,300,000
2	Austria-Hungary	do	Crown		1 to 13.69	46,300,000
3	Belgium	do	Franc	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	6,700,000
	British Empire:					
4	Australasia	do	Pound sterling		1 to 14.28	4,500,000
5	Canada	do	Dollar		1 to 14.28	5,500,000
6	Cape Colony	do	Pound sterling		1 to 14.28	2,200,000
7	Great Britain	do	do		1 to 14.28	40,700,000
8	India	do	Pound sterling and rupee.	1 to 21.90	1 to 21.90	296,900,000
9	South African Republic	do	Pound sterling		1 to 14.28	1,100,000
10	Bulgaria	do	Lev	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	3,300,000
11	Cuba	do	Peseta	1 to 15½	1 to 14.28	1,600,000
12	Denmark	do	Crown		1 to 14.88	2,300,000
13	Egypt	do	Piaster		1 to 15.68	9,800,000
14	Finland	do	Markkaa		1 to 15.50	2,600,000
15	France	do	Franc	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	38,500,000
16	Germany	do	Mark		1 to 13.95	52,300,000
17	Greece	do	Drachma	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	2,400,000
18	Haiti	do	Gourde	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	1,000,000
19	Italy	do	Lira	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	31,900,000
20	Japan	do	Yen		1 to 28.75	43,800,000
21	Netherlands	do	Florin	1 to 15⅝	1 to 15.13	5,100,000
22	Norway	do	Crown		1 to 14.88	2,100,000
23	Portugal	do	Milreis		1 to 14.09	5,100,000
24	Roumania	do	Lei	1 to 15⅓	1 to 14.38	5,600,000
25	Russia	do	Ruble		1 to 23.24	130,900,000
26	Servia	do	Dinar	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	2,400,000
27	South American States	do *e*	Peso	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	38,700,000
28	Spain	do	Peseta	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	17,700,000
29	Sweden	do	Crown		1 to 14.88	5,100,000
30	Switzerland	do	Franc	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	3,100,000
31	Turkey	do	Piaster		1 to 15.09	24,500,000
32	Central American States	Silver	Peso			3,500,000
33	China	do	Tael			383,500,000
34	Mexico	do	Peso	1 to 16/5	1 to 16⅛	12,600,000
35	Siam	do	Tical			5,000,000
36	Straits Settlements *f*	do	Dollar			4,500,000
	Total					1,319,100,000

a Information furnished through United States representatives.
b Estimate, Bureau of the Mint.
c Statist, London, January 6, 1900.
d C. Cramer Frey.
e Except Bolivia, Colombia, and Ecuador.
f Includes Aden, Perim, Ceylon, Hongkong, Labuan, and Straits Settlements.

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PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD ON JANUARY 1, 1900.

Stock of gold.	Stock of silver.			Uncovered paper.	Per capita.				
	Full tender.	Limited tender.	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.	
$1,020,200,000	$563,300,000	$80,000,000	$643,300,000	$336,600,000	$13.37	$8.43	$4.41	$26.21	1
a 244,300,000	b 50,000,000	b 46,300,000	a 96,300,000	a 93,300,000	5.27	2.08	2.01	9.36	2
c 21,100,000	b 35,000,000	b 5,000,000	b 40,000,000	a 92,900,000	3.15	5.97	13.86	22.98	3
a 128,600,000	.....	a 6,100,000	6,100,000	.....	28.58	1.35	.....	29.93	4
a, b 20,000,000	.....	a 5,000,000	a 5,000,000	a 40,500,000	3.63	.90	7.37	11.90	5
b 37,500,000	.....	b 1,000,000	b 1,000,000	.....	17.05	.45	.....	17.50	6
a 486,700,000	.....	a 111,900,000	a 111,900,000	a 112,300,000	11.96	2.75	2.75	17.46	7
j 22,200,000	a 389,300,000	.....	a 389,300,000	a 32,400,000	.07	1.31	.11	1.49	8
b 29,200,000	.....	b 1,200,000	b 1,200,000	.....	26.54	1.09	.....	27.63	9
b 1,000,000	b 3,400,000	b 3,400,000	b 6,800,000	.....	.30	2.06	.....	2.36	10
b 2,000,000	.....	b 1,500,000	b 1,500,000	.....	1.25	.93	.....	2.18	11
a 15,800,000	.....	a 5,600,000	a 5,600,000	a 6,200,000	6.87	2.43	2.70	12.00	12
b 30,000,000	.....	a 6,400,000	a 6,400,000	.....	3.06	.65	.....	3.71	13
g 4,400,000	.....	400,000	g 400,000	g 9,300,000	1.69	.15	3.58	5.42	14
a 810,600,000	a 361,900,000	a 59,300,000	421,200,000	a 194,100,000	21.05	10.94	5.04	37.03	15
b 697,900,000	b 85,600,000	b 122,800,000	b 208,400,000	a 173,800,000	13.35	3.98	3.32	20.65	16
a 400,000	b 500,000	b 1,000,000	b 1,500,000	a 28,800,000	.17	.62	12.00	12.79	17
a 1,000,000	b 1,000,000	b 1,500,000	a 2,500,000	a 3,500,000	1.00	2.50	3.50	7.00	18
a 98,000,000	b 16,000,000	b 27,900,000	a 43,900,000	a 174,900,000	3.07	1.38	5.48	9.93	19
a 61,000,000	.....	a 26,100,000	a 26,100,000	i 69,900,000	1.39	.59	1.60	3.58	20
a 27,500,000	a 49,900,000	a 3,500,000	53,400,000	h 41,500,000	5.39	10.47	8.14	24.00	21
a 8,600,000	.....	2,400,000	a 2,400,000	a 5,400,000	4.09	1.14	2.57	7.80	22
a 5,200,000	.....	9,800,000	g 9,800,000	a 74,100,000	1.02	1.92	14.53	17.47	23
g 7,100,000	.....	600,000	g 600,000	g 14,100,000	1.26	.11	2.51	3.88	24
a 791,700,000	.....	104,500,000	a 104,500,000	.....	6.05	.79	.....	6.89	25
g 1,500,000	.....	g 1,700,000	g 1,700,000	3,300,000	.63	.70	1.37	2.70	26
a 72,900,000	8,400,000	15,800,000	a 24,200,000	a 1,180,200,000	1.88	.62	30.50	33.00	27
a 77,200,000	.....	243,700,000	a 243,700,000	a 157,400,000	4.36	13.77	8.89	27.02	28
a 13,400,000	.....	6,800,000	a 6,800,000	a 31,000,000	2.62	1.33	6.07	10.03	29
d 24,000,000	.....	10,700,000	d 10,700,000	a 20,500,000	7.74	3.45	6.61	17.80	30
b 50,000,000	b 30,000,000	b 10,000,000	b 40,000,000	.....	2.04	1.63	.....	3.67	31
a 1,400,000	9,300,000	2,400,000	a 11,700,000	a 7,600,000	.40	3.34	2.17	5.91	32
.....	750,000,000	.....	b 750,000,000	.....	.....	1.96	.....	1.96	33
b 8,600,000	a 106,000,000	.....	a 106,000,000	a 54,400,000	.68	8.41	4.32	13.41	34
a 20,000,000	a 193,000,000	.....	a 193,000,000	a 2,100,000	4.00	38.60	.40	43.00	35
.....	b 240,000,000	b 2,000,000	b 242,000,000	.....	.....	53.77	.....	53.77	36
4,841,000,000	2,892,600,000	926,300,000	3,818,900,000	2,960,100,000	3.66	2.89	2.24	8.79	

g L'Economiste Européen, January 5, 1900.
h Bulletin de Statistique, Paris, February, 1900.
i Bankers' Magazine, New York, June, 1900, p. 823; Report of the Bank of Japan for the year ending December 31, 1899.
j Financial and commercial statistics of British India, 1900, p. 194.

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As compared with a similar table published in the report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the table above shows that the world's monetary stock of gold has increased from $4,614,600,000 at the close of the calendar year 1898 to $4,841,000,000 at the close of 1899, a gain of $226,000,000. Of this sum the United States is credited with $75,000,000, or nearly one-third of the total gain. Of the world's stock of gold the United States holds 21 per cent; France, 17 per cent; Great Britain, 10 per cent; Germany, 14 per cent; Russia, 17 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 5 per cent. The six countries named, with an estimated population of 385,000,000, held at the close of 1899 $4,051,400,000 of the world's stock of gold, or 84 per cent, and the remaining thirty countries and colonies embraced in the table, $789,600,000, or 16 per cent.

Hawaii, having been annexed and become a part of the United States, the stock of gold, $4,000,000, embraced in former tables of the world's monetary stock, has in the foregoing table been included in the United States.

In the estimate of the world's monetary stock, published in the report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year 1899, Spain's stock of silver at the end of 1898 was given as $37,000,000, and in the present report it is given as $243,700,000 at the close of 1899, as officially communicated by the Spanish Government.

The last official information received from that country prior to that contained in the present report was for the calendar year 1895; for the intervening years the estimates of Spain's stock of gold and silver have been based upon the best unofficial data obtainable, and in the interval Spain coined a large quantity of silver.

India is credited in the table as holding $22,200,000 in gold, the amount in the state treasuries and received under the new currency laws adopting the gold standard, in exchange for rupees at the rate of 15 rupees for 1 sovereign, or pound sterling.

In explanation of the difference between the estimate of India's stock of silver in 1898 and 1899 it should be stated that the figures upon which the estimate for each year is based are those furnished officially by that country.

To the inquiry, "What, approximately, was the stock of silver coin and bullion in the country at the close of the calendar year 1898? Give stock in public treasuries and banks and in circulation separately," the answer was:

> There is no foreign coin in circulation in the country. The circulation of the coin of the Government of India (rupees) is estimated to have been in 1897–98 about Rx 120,000,000. But this figure is reached as the outcome of an imperfect census, with the aid of assumptions and speculations. It should therefore be taken under all reserve. In the native states also there is a circulation of silver coin, of which the amount can not be estimated at all. But it is, of course, far smaller than the amount of government coin in circulation. What quantity of coin (government and native) may be buried in hoards it is impossible to say.

And the reply to the same interrogatory for 1899:

> No foreign coin circulates in British India. The circulation of the coin of the government of India (rupees) is estimated to have been in 1897–98 about £80,000,000, but this figure was reached as the outcome of an imperfect census, with the aid of assumptions and speculations, and it should therefore be taken under all reserve. In the native states also there is a circulation of silver coin, of which the amount can not be estimated at all, but it is, of course, far smaller than the amount of government coin in circulation. What quantity of coin (government and native) may be buried in hoards it is impossible to say.

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It will be observed in reply to the interrogatory for 1898 the stock of silver is given as about Rx 120,000,000 (1,200,000,000 rupees). Calculating the value of the rupee at $0.4737, its coining value in United States money is equivalent to $568,400,000, given in the report for 1899 as India's stock of silver at the close of 1898. In reply for 1899, the amount of silver in India is given as about £80,000,000. An act passed September 15, 1899, by the governor-general in council, changing the monetary standard of that country from silver to gold, and declaring the sovereign to be a legal tender at the rate of 15 rupees to the sovereign, gives the rupee a value equal to $0.32+ in United States money, the rate now used in arriving at India's stock of silver ($389,300,000) at the close of 1899.

At the close of the calendar year 1898 the world's stock of uncovered paper money was estimated to have been $2,846,500,000, and at the end of 1899, $2,960,100,000, an increase of $213,600,000.

GOLD STOCKS IN SIGHT.

In the report of this Bureau two years ago an effort was made to tabulate the principal stocks of gold held for monetary use in the world at the close of the years 1892 and 1897.

The comparison was continued last year. The following table has been compiled from official figures furnished to our representatives by the respective foreign Governments. Wherever no official information was received the sources are given in the footnotes.

GOLD COIN AND BULLION IN EUROPEAN BANKS OF ISSUE ON DECEMBER 31, 1892, DECEMBER 31, 1898, AND DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Bank and treasuries.	1892.	1898.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of England *a*	$112,352,762	$133,464,200	$141,128,500	$7,664,300	
Scotch banks of issue *b*	24,805,271	31,942,942	*c* 30,301,000		$1,641,942
Irish banks of issue *b*	14,523,528	14,917,833	*c* 13,703,000		1,214,833
Bank of Germany	78,739,750	122,383,202	111,626,750		10,756,452
German war fund	28,560,000	28,560,000	28,560,000		
Austro-Hungarian banks and public treasuries	60,193,605	201,185,367	214,022,698	12,837,331	
Bank of France *d*	329,779,100	351,761,800	361,604,800	9,843,000	
Bank of Spain	36,727,900	53,364,500	65,620,000	12,255,500	
Bank of Portugal *d*	2,489,700	5,230,300	5,230,300		
Bank of the Netherlands	15,406,200	20,813,148	18,149,496		2,663,652
National Bank of Belgium *e*	14,239,900	19,261,400	21,067,078	1,805,678	
Bank of Italy *d* Bank of Naples *d* Bank of Sicily *d*	75,115,600	77,586,000	76,408,700		1,177,300
Russia: Imperial Bank and treasury	382,567,601	511,686,000	439,293,000		72,393,000
Bank of Finland *d*	4,188,100	4,053,000	4,323,200	270,200	
National Bank of Roumania *d*	10,576,601	11,560,700	7,025,200		4,535,500
National Bank of Bulgaria *f*	386,000	849,200	*g* 772,000		77,200
National Bank of Servia *d*	1,775,600	984,300	*h* 1,389,600	405,300	
Imperial Ottoman Bank	4,433,184	8,598,317	6,734,070		1,864,247
Swiss banks of issue	12,969,600	18,431,500	18,931,176	499,676	
National Bank of Denmark	15,729,500	19,666,700	15,812,000		3,854,700
Bank of Norway	7,214,793	8,585,518	8,635,710	50,192	
Sweden: Royal and private banks and mint	6,542,700	10,791,606	10,683,092		108,514
Bank of Greece	443,900	402,500	386,000		16,500
Total	1,239,760,895	1,656,080,033	1,601,407,370	45,631,177	100,303,840
Net decrease					54,672,663

a Issue department only.
b Includes subsidiary silver. From l'Économiste Européen, January 5 and February 16, 1900.
c Figures for December 23.
d From Bulletin de Statistique, February 1, 1900, published by French Ministry of Finance.
e From the Economist and the Statist of January 6, 1900.
f From l'Économiste Européen, January 5 and February 16, 1900.
g Figures for December 22.
h Figures for December 15.

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The columns of increase and decrease disclose no substantial changes in the stocks of gold coin and bullion in the great European banks in 1899, as compared with the previous year, the total decrease being about 3 per cent of the aggregate stocks. It will be noticed that this decrease was chiefly chargeable to Russia, all the rest of Europe combined showing a net gain of $17,720,337 in the great banks.

The figures for Russia are those of the balance sheets of the Imperial Bank of the dates of December 28 (16 old style), 1898 and 1899, published in the Vestnik Finansov (No. 52 of the respective year), as coming nearest to December 31. The figures for the Russian January 1 (13) would show a notable difference, viz, 2,900,000 rubles less in 1899 (Bulletin Russe de Statistique Financière, 1898, p. 656) and 21,317,000 less in 1900 (Valeurs Mobilières, May, 1900, pp. 16 and 92). This would increase the loss of the Russian bank and treasury by $9,475,500, yet would not affect the tendency disclosed by the general results. They are, however, widely at variance with the figures appearing in the report of the minister of finance to the Emperor for the budget year 1900, which shows 154,400,000 rubles more in the bank and treasury during "the last days" of 1898 and 73,200,000 more at the close of 1899. (Bulletin Russe de Statistique Financière, 1899, p. 709.)

It may be surmised that one source of variance between the figures quoted is to be found in the deposits "with the correspondents of the treasury," which includes deposits of gold with foreign bankers. Still it is evident that a variation in the amount of these deposits could not affect the amount of coin in circulation at home, unless it appeared that the difference had been exported or imported in specie. Therefore, in compiling the preceding table the balance sheets of the Imperial Bank have been relied upon, where the deposits of the treasury with foreign bankers are eliminated.

The Russian mint, during the year 1899, exhibited still greater activity than the year previous, the coinage of gold reaching the sum of $194,481,077. After deducting the recoinages ($48,976,555), the net consumption of gold by the Russian mint ($145,504,522) exceeded twice the loss of gold by the bank and treasury.

The excess of exports over imports carried away but $2,240,000 in gold; of the new coinage about $70,000,000 must therefore have been absorbed by the circulation of the country, and about $120,000,000 of gold coin must have replaced the reserve of gold bullion in the bank and treasury. Of this vast amount only $22,167,000 could be credited to the production of 1899; all the rest represented gold accumulations of former years. The Russian minister of finance states in his report to the Emperor of Russia that the amount of paper money in circulation was reduced in 1899 by 165,900,000 rubles, or $85,438,500. These figures conclusively show that the loss of the bank and treasury and the increase in the circulation of gold are due principally to the recent currency reform in Russia.

Russia is the only European nation which produces gold, and that is properly not of European origin, coming from her Asiatic dominions. All other nations of Europe must import their gold supplies. The largest imports were made in 1899 by Great Britain, Germany, and France. The net increase in the Bank of England ($7,664,300) gave but a very remote indication of the great influx of gold into Great Britain, which was valued in 1899 at $54,637,933. The gold coinage executed during the same year amounted to $43,852,085, of which

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$8,759,900 were recoinages, leaving a net product by the mint of $35,092,185. All of that, except the sum of $4,807,525 (the difference between the increase in the Bank of England and the decrease in the Scotch and Irish banks of issue), was diffused among the mercantile community of the United Kingdom. The expansion of the gold circulation was probably much larger than shown by these figures, for a considerable portion of the gold imports for the year consisted of gold coin manufactured in the Australian mints.

The loss of $10,756,452 by the Bank of Germany likewise marked an increase of the gold circulation of the country, being accompanied by a net importation of $32,255,997. The total coinage executed during the year amounted to $33,628,453, of which only $733,841 represented recoinages, the net increase of the gold currency being $32,895,612. Thus the imports of gold were just about equal to the gold coinage; while a portion of the imports must have been consumed in the industrial arts, a corresponding portion of the coinage must have come from accumulated stocks of former years. Except for the bullion, which may have been exchanged for coin by the banks, the rest of the coinage, together with the gold lost by the bank, must have flown into the channels of circulation.

Nor was the increase of $9,843,000 in the Bank of France indicative of a contraction of the gold circulation of the country. Aside from the fact that it was not even fully 3 per cent of the entire gold reserve of the Bank of France, most of it was covered by the net imports of gold coin, which amounted to 35,000,000 francs (Administration des Monnaies et Médailles, Rapport au Ministre des Finances, 1900, p. 73), or $6,753,000.

No coinage of any consequence was executed during the year, being practically all confined to recoinages; the consumption of gold for industrial purposes was estimated by the director of the French mint at 23,000 kilograms fine, which represents a value of $15,286,000.

Deducting both the industrial consumption and the net imports of gold coins from the total net gold imports for 1899, $30,456,000, we obtain a net increase of gold bullion amounting to $8,417,000. A portion of this amount must have found its way into the Bank of France, so that there was hardly any appreciable call upon the circulation of the country to supply the increase in the gold reserve of the bank.

Thus the year 1899 in Europe was marked by an increased circulation of gold in Russia, Great Britain, and Germany, which signalized in the latter two countries an increased volume of business activity, whereas in Russia it was due to the recent change in the monetary system.

The aggregate net imports of gold into Great Britain, Germany, and France, together with the annual increase of the gold stock of Russia (production less net exports), amounting to $157,263,000, claimed somewhat over one-half of the total annual production of the world. The bulk of the other half can be easily traced to India and the United States.

The excess of the gold imports of India over her gold exports, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1900, aggregated $30,628,451; the annual exports included the entire production of gold in India, valued at $8,517,500. The increase of the stock of gold in India during the calendar year 1899 therefore may be taken at approximately $39,000,000.

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The greater part of this stock was taken up by the government of India, which raised its currency reserve from £2,030,000, where it stood on April 1, 1899, to £7,069,800 on March 7, 1900 (financial statement for 1900–1901, p. 17), i. e., about £5,000,000, or $24,332,500, must have been added to the gold reserve during the calendar year 1899. There was little gold in circulation in India, and little was presented to the mint by private individuals; by whom the balance of about $14,000,000 was held could not be stated, it having been found impossible to compile a satisfactory table of the gold holdings in Asia.

The most notable increase in the gold stocks during the year was in the United States. The stock of coin in the country, including bullion in the mints on January 1, 1899, was estimated at $945,798,788, and on January 1, 1900, at $1,016,178,509, a gain of $70,379,721.

The figures from which the estimate of the gain in the stock of coin was arrived at appear in the following itemized statement:

Stock, January 1, 1899		$945,798,788
Coinage during the year		111,344,220
Gain in bullion in mints		3,028,687
		1,060,171,695
Net exports of United States coin	$32,861,741	
United States coin remelted at mints	1,381,445	
United States coin taken out in war ships and transports for disbursement in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines	8,250,000	
United States coin used in manufactures	1,500,000	
		43,993,186
Stock, January 1, 1900		1,016,178,509

The stock of gold coin in the national banks, including gold coin deposited by them with the clearing houses, fell off by $60,188,175. The holdings of the national banks must be taken for December 1, 1898, and December 2, 1899, their nearest statements to January 1 being on those dates. They show holdings as below:

December 1, 1898	$263,888,745
December 2, 1899	203,700,570
Loss in national banks	60,188,175

At the same time the reports of the Government Treasury showed a large increase of the stock of gold coin and bullion, viz:

January 1, 1900	$400,384,512
January 1, 1899	281,119,881
Gain in treasury	119,264,631

Eliminating the increase of gold bullion (somewhat over $3,000,000, as stated), this showed an accumulation of gold coin in the Treasury exceeding $116,000,000 for the year. This loss to the banks and gain to the Treasury was caused by the deposit of gold for gold treasury certificates, which increased during the year as shown below.

Gold certificates outstanding (not in the Treasury):

January 1, 1900	$161,529,025
January 1, 1899	35,198,929
Increase	126,330,096

The larger part of this vast gain was distributed among the people, the national banks having taken about $53,000,000 only, as shown by the following comparative statement:

Gold treasury certificates in the national banks:

December 2, 1899	$70,986,670
December 1, 1898	17,586,450

This reduces the actual loss of gold by the national banks to $6,787,956, and leaves $72,929,876 in gold certificates in general circu-

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lation among the people. In all, $80,000,000 (in round figures) in gold coin and gold certificates were added to the circulation of the country, which is positive and incontrovertible evidence of an increase many times larger of the volume of business transacted during the year.

Reports from Australia and Canada show small gains in their gold holdings during the year, as appears from the following table:

STOCK OF COIN AND BULLION IN BANKS IN AUSTRALIA AND CANADA AT THE END OF 1892, 1898, AND 1899, AND INCREASE AND DECREASE.

Countries.	Stock.				
	1892.	1898.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Australian colonies:					
Victoria	$39,799,634	$32,632,433	$33,928,245	$1,295,812	.....
New South Wales	25,857,005	28,056,258	29,601,737	1,545,479	.....
New Zealand	11,926,390	13,393,800	12,828,955	.....	$564,845
South Australia	7,941,462	8,660,160	8,102,538	.....	557,622
Queensland	10,133,338	8,889,304	9,179,601	290,297	.....
Tasmania	3,782,453	3,537,186	3,069,579	.....	467,607
West Australia	2,096,513	8,779,687	9,721,656	941,969	.....
Total	101,536,795	103,948,828	106,432,311	4,073,557	1,590,074
Net increase	.....	.....	.....	2,483,483	.....
Canada: *a*					
Ontario and Quebec	5,422,680	7,019,735	7,544,810	525,075	.....
Nova Scotia	646,556	1,122,470	1,877,125	754,655	.....
New Brunswick	202,138	144,505	148,288	3,733	.....
British Columbia	429,622	674,603	603,477	.....	71,126
Prince Edward Island	10,762	5,108	12,168	7,060	.....
Government treasury *b*	6,563,191	13,244,347	12,444,791	.....	799,556
Total	13,274,949	22,210,768	22,630,659	1,290,573	870,682
Net increase	.....	.....	.....	419,891	.....
Grand total net increase	.....	.....	.....	2,903,374	.....

a Banking returns for the year commencing July 1 of the respective fiscal year named.
b Specie held by the several assistant receivers-general on the 31st of December.

GOLD AND SILVER USED IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

The Bureau of the Mint makes annually an estimate of the consumption of gold and silver in the arts and manufactures within the United States. This is ordinarily arrived at by taking the figures for the jewelers' bars sold by the mints and assay offices during the year with the bars sold by the private refineries, and adding to this an estimate of coin melted down. As the private refiners have, with uniform courtesy and public spirit, cooperated with the Bureau in this work by reporting the amount of their sales, the chief element of uncertainty in the estimate has been the amount of coin used. For information as to this there is but one resort, and that is to address an inquiry direct to the thousands of persons conducting the manufactures or engaged in the occupations which have use for the precious metals. Such an inquiry was first made by the Director of the Mint, the Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, in 1880, for the consumption during the calendar year 1879. He repeated his inquiries for the calendar years 1880, 1881, and 1884, and his successor in office, Director James P. Kimball, continued the investigation for the year 1885.

The circular of inquiry in each case asked not only for the amount of coin consumed but the total consumption of gold and silver, with blanks to be filled showing whether it was coin, refinery bars, old jewelry, native gold, or rolled plate. The investigation for 1879, being the first, was naturally incomplete and inconclusive, only 400 replies

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being received. The replies received for the other years are summarized below:

REPORTED CONSUMPTION OF PRECIOUS METALS IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEARS 1880, 1881, 1883, 1885.

Character of material used.	1880.		1881.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States coins used	$2,408,768	$541,834	$3,315,882	$72,190
Stamped United States or refinery bars used	5,511,047	2,749,190	6,171,317	3,127,482
Foreign coin used	714,378	173,145	599,524	188,799
Old jewelry, plate, and other old materials	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native grains, nuggets, etc., used	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wire or rolled plate used	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,634,193	3,464,169	10,086,723	3,388,421

Character of material used.	1883.		1885.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States coins used	$4,875,587	$216,637	$2,827,378	$133,644
Stamped United States or refinery bars	7,137,661	4,552,172	6,234,034	3,836,603
Foreign coin used	194,400	154,273	178,913	62,708
Old jewelry, plate, and other old materials	876,641	221,951	847,715	245,413
Native grains, nuggets, etc., used	702,387	71,557	502,893	103,272
Wire or rolled plate used	672,688	339,940	561,187	216,773
Total	14,459,364	5,556,530	11,152,120	4,598,413

No general investigation of this character had been made since 1885 until one was undertaken this year into the consumption for the calendar year 1899. From the information obtained in the foregoing returns the consumption of United States gold coin was estimated at $3,500,000 per year from 1885 to 1892, inclusive. All information has indicated that the proportionate use of coin has been declining and of bars increasing, as the various branches of manufacture into which the precious metals enter have been following the common tendency to concentrate in comparatively few hands. The large manufacturer is not so likely as the small one to use coin. All coin that has been in circulation is more or less abraded, and the manufacturer who uses it suffers this loss, which on a large consumption may be considerable, while the mint and assay office bars are always full weight. Although a small charge is imposed to pay the cost of making these bars, comparative tests that have been made go to show that it is cheaper to buy the bars than to melt the current gold coins. In consequence of information to this effect the estimate of gold coins consumed was reduced in 1893 to $1,500,000, and that figure has been adopted annually since.

The past year's investigation has been conducted along the lines of those previously made, but was more extensive. Recognizing that a general use of coin by a large number of small consumers might cause the loss from circulation of a sum in the aggregate important, the circular of inquiry has this time been sent to all of the retail jewelers and all of the dentists in the country, as well as to the greater consumers. In all 44,690 names were addressed, and of these 29,939 made reply and 1,640 circulars were returned by the post-office, making 31,587 accounted for.

There is good reason to believe that of those who failed to make response the great majority either were not consumers or used so little that they had no account of it or thought it not worth while to make reply. The first circular of inquiry was dated December 30, 1899, and on March 21 another was addressed to the parties who had made no

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response to the first. On June 14 this was followed by a third, and on August 8 yet another was addressed to a selected list, and finally a considerable number of manuscript letters were sent.

These repeated efforts developed comparatively little in addition to what came in response to the first circular. The replies received later were commonly from parties who had not been consumers, and led to the opinion that comparatively little allowance need be made for unreported consumption.

The total reported consumption of United States gold coin was $3,365,376, and upon this basis the total consumption is estimated to have been $3,500,000, and these figures are believed to be ample.

The results of this investigation are summarized below:

GOLD AND SILVER USED IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899.

GOLD.

Class of consumers.	Number of inquiries sent.	Replies received.	Inquiries returned by post-offices.	United States coin (face value).	United States Mint or assay office bars.
Manufacturers of jewelry, watch cases, etc., including jewelers	20,041	14,906	356	$2,384,241	$11,758,324
Manufacturers of optical goods	625	470	16	665,618	68,648
Gold and silver leaf beaters	50	48	.....	22,550	872,510
Gold-pen makers	52	34	3	19,088	80,842
Practicing dentists	23,608	14,223	1,248	167,957	18,951
Dental supply houses	301	256	17	67,067	1,431,687
Platers	13	11	.....	38,855	28,450
Total	44,690	29,948	1,640	3,365,376	14,259,412

SILVER.

Class of consumers.	Number of inquiries sent.	Replies received.	Inquiries returned by post-offices.	United States coin (face value).	United States Mint or assay office bars.
Manufacturers of jewelry, watch cases, etc., including jewelers	20,041	14,906	356	$32,841	$3,233,108
Manufacturers of optical goods	625	470	16	95	14,351
Gold and silver leaf beaters	50	48	.....	150	53,519
Gold-pen makers	52	34	3	430	5,754
Practicing dentists	23,608	14,223	1,248	9,417	1,149
Dental supply houses	301	256	17	15	90,925
Platers	13	11	.....	620	1,735
Total	44,690	29,948	1,640	43,568	3,400,541

GOLD (continued).

Class of consumers.	Private refinery bars.	Foreign coin.	Old jewelry.	Native grains and nuggets.	Total.
Manufacturers of jewelry, watch cases, etc., including jewelers	$3,240,165	$72,918	$974,163	$484,567	$18,914,378
Manufacturers of optical goods	8,641	45	7,998	502	751,452
Gold and silver leaf beaters	163,106	.....	20,643	.....	1,078,809
Gold-pen makers	37,186	7,519	2,997	.....	147,632
Practicing dentists	234,011	17,962	8,007	42,140	489,028
Dental supply houses	141,764	2,522	9,435	12,153	1,664,628
Platers	7,464	.....	7,500	.....	82,269
Total	3,832,337	100,966	1,030,743	539,362	23,128,196

SILVER (continued).

Class of consumers.	Private refinery bars.	Foreign coin.	Old jewelry.	Native grains and nuggets.	Total.
Manufacturers of jewelry, watch cases, etc., including jewelers	$3,823,492	$10,470	$161,082	$188,121	$7,449,114
Manufacturers of optical goods	2,608	8	428	259	17,749
Gold and silver leaf beaters	3,966	.....	50	4	57,689
Gold-pen makers	27,574	27	404	.....	34,189
Practicing dentists	14,407	2,480	701	3,282	31,436
Dental supply houses	21,260	1,847	1,444	12,550	128,041
Platers	15,748	.....	3,000	.....	21,103
Total	3,909,055	14,832	167,109	204,216	7,739,321

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The classification of "wire" and "rolled plate" used by Director Kimball in his inquiry of 1885 was used in the inquiry this year, but eliminated from the summary because the returns under it were found on scrutiny to consist of material already reported under the other headings, and to use them would cause a duplication. The manufacturers of wire and rolled plate sell their product to the manufacturers of jewelry, watch cases, etc., and the metal thus turned over in an unfinished state from one manufacturer to another should not be counted twice. The table appearing above is believed to be as free from duplications as it can be made without multiplying the inquiries to a degree which might make them annoying and thus defeat their purpose.

The total consumption of gold reported is $23,128,196, but a large part of this is old material worked over. The amount reported under the head of "Native grains and nuggets" has probably never figured in production tables. The amounts headed "U. S. mint and assay office bars" and "Private refinery bars" both, and particularly the latter, include considerable amounts of old material, as may be seen below.

The quantity and value of the gold and silver bars sold manufacturers and jewelers by the United States Mint at Philadelphia during the calendar year 1899 were as follows:

VALUE AND COMPOSITION OF BARS MANUFACTURED FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS BY THE UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Material used.	Bars manufactured.			
	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.
Domestic bullion	69,520.894	$1,437,124.41	13,671.04	$8,202.62
Jewelry, etc	4,176.108	86,327.81	51,883.36	31,130.02
United States coin	1,132.178	23,404.21	208.23	124.94
Foreign coin			223.69	134.21
Total	74,829.180	1,546,856.43	65,986.32	39,591.79

The quantity and value of the gold and silver bars sold manufacturers and jewelers by the United States assay office at New York during the calendar year 1899 was as follows:

STATEMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER BARS MANUFACTURED FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS BY THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Material used.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.
Domestic bullion	538,645.473	$11,134,790.18	5,068,873.81	$3,041,324.28
United States coin			259.78	155.87
Foreign material	16,657.918	344,349.71	528,906.11	317,343.66
Old jewelry, etc	80,285.352	1,659,645.54	425,303.71	255,182.23
Total	635,588.743	13,138,785.38	6,023,343.41	3,614,006.04

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The quantity and value of the gold and silver bars sold to manufacturers and jewelers by the private refineries in the United States during the calendar year 1899 were as follows:

BARS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE FURNISHED GOLDSMITHS AND OTHERS BY PRIVATE REFINERIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1899.

Material used.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.
Domestic bullion (exclusive of United States bars)	33,639	$695,373	4,852,989	$2,911,793
United States bars	133,194	2,753,362	1,698,282	1,018,969
United States coin	9,381	193,915	.....	.....
Foreign material	27	556	8	5
Old plate, jewelry, and other old material	47,843	989,012	1,106,491	663,895
Total	224,084	4,632,218	7,657,770	4,594,662

Firms addressed, 81; firms replying, 60; firms manufacturing, 37; firms not manufacturing, 23.

Of the bars furnished by private refineries to manufacturers and jewelers for industrial use, $2,753,362 in gold and $2,195,759 in silver were United States bars—that is, bars bearing the stamp of Government institutions—and in order to avoid duplications these amounts must be deducted from the totals reported by private refineries.

The following table exhibits the quantity and value of gold and silver bars sold manufacturers and jewelers by the private refineries in the United States, after eliminating the "United States bars," during the calendar year 1899:

BARS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE, EXCLUSIVE OF UNITED STATES BARS, FURNISHED GOLDSMITHS AND OTHERS BY PRIVATE REFINERIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1899.

Material used.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.
Domestic bullion	33,639	$695,373	4,852,989	$2,911,793
United States coin	9,381	193,915	.....	.....
Foreign material	27	556	8	5
Old plate, jewelry, and other old material	47,843	989,012	1,106,491	663,895
Total	90,890	1,878,856	5,959,488	3,575,693

The value of the gold and silver bars sold manufacturers and jewelers by Government institutions and private refineries was as follows:

GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1899.

Material used.	Gold.	Silver (Commercial value).
Domestic bullion	$13,267,287	$5,961,320
United States coin	217,319	281
Foreign material	344,906	317,482
Old material	2,734,985	950,207
Total	16,564,497	7,229,290

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Comparing these figures of the actual sales of bars by the Government for industrial uses with the figures which have resulted from the special inquiry, it will be seen that the latter are short. The Government sold during the year $14,685,641.81 in gold bars, and the returns from consumers show purchases amounting to only $14,259,412.81. In the returns for private refinery bars used, however, the reports from consumers show a considerably larger total than the returns from refiners indicate. The consumers report that they bought $3,832,337 in private refinery gold bars, while the refineries who regularly report to the Bureau show only $1,878,856 in such bars sold during the year.

It is possible that some United States bars sold to private refiners and by them resold have been reported by consumers as private refinery bars. Another reason for the discrepancy lies in the fact that while the Bureau is believed to have received returns regularly from all the important refineries which treat new gold, there are in the country a great many small refineries, some doing an important amount of business, which treat only second-hand material, and that have not reported their operations to the Bureau. They buy old jewelry, dentists' and manufacturers' scraps, work it over and resell it. Their product being from old material their operations do not touch the new supplies of the metal, and have been in that sense outside the ordinary investigations of this Bureau, although they must be included to obtain a correct statement of the total annual demand for the precious metals in the industries.

The original calculation made by this Bureau for the consumption of the precious metals in the United States for the year 1899, based on the bars sold by the Government and reported by refiners, and estimating the amount of coin as in previous years, was as follows:

INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1899.

Material used.	Gold.	Silver (commercial value).
Domestic bullion	$13,267,287	$5,961,320
United States coin	1,500,000	46,406
Foreign material	344,906	317,482
Old material	2,734,985	950,207
Total	17,847,178	7,275,415

These figures, reached by the usual methods of the Bureau, were given to the public and entered into the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1899 before the results of the special inquiry were available. The results of this inquiry go to show that the consumption of gold coin was underestimated, the consumption of silver coin even less than the small estimate, and that there is an extensive remelting of old material beyond what is ordinarily shown by the reports of the Bureau. The latter is not an important revelation, as the Bureau has not attempted in the past to make an accurate estimate for this class of consumption. It is something manifestly impossible to arrive at closely.

The revised statement below is made up by taking the bars sold by the Government, the coin reported by consumers, with an estimate to cover unreported consumption and the old material, foreign material, and native grains reported by the two above estimates combined.

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INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1899.

Material.	Gold.	Silver (commercial value).
Domestic bullion	$13,267,287	$5,961,320
Native nuggets	539,362	188,121
Foreign material	545,872	418,448
Old jewelry, etc	6,414,582	1,164,371
United States coin	3,500,000	20,259
Total	24,267,103	7,752,519

The results of the special inquiry confirm the past estimates of the Bureau as to the amount of new bullion annually consumed in the industrial arts, and demonstrate that the method which it has pursued of taking the jewelers' bars sold by the Government and private refiners for the consumption of new bullion is one to be relied on.

GOLD BARS EXCHANGED FOR GOLD COIN AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA AND ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1899.

Months.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Total.
1899.			
January	$65,000.00	$578,844.37	$643,844.37
February	70,000.00	599,595.37	669,595.37
March	90,000.00	795,536.11	885,536.11
April	75,000.00	610,380.50	685,380.50
May	85,000.00	768,350.88	853,350.88
June	70,000.00	745,039.48	815,039.48
July	80,000.00	682,217.29	762,217.29
August	176,044.54	758,379.99	934,424.53
September	145,469.69	1,016,713.46	1,162,183.15
October	195,962.68	964,577.99	1,160,540.67
November	216,558.91	979,806.24	1,196,365.15
December	166,050.01	597,017.63	763,067.64
Total	1,435,085.83	9,096,459.31	10,531,545.14

The following table shows the amounts and the classification of gold and silver used in the industrial arts in the United States each year since 1880:

GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED, BY CALENDAR YEARS, SINCE 1880.

GOLD.

Calendar years.	United States coin.	New material.	Old material.	Foreign bullion and coin.	Total.
1880	$3,300,000	$6,000,000	$395,000	$1,267,600	$10,962,600
1881	2,700,000	7,000,000	522,900	1,547,800	11,770,700
1882	2,500,000	7,000,000	696,500	671,500	10,868,000
1883	4,875,000	7,840,000	1,549,300	194,500	14,458,800
1884	5,000,000	6,000,000	3,114,500	385,500	14,500,000
1885	3,500,000	6,736,927	1,408,902	178,913	11,824,742
1886	3,500,000	7,003,480	1,928,046	638,003	13,069,529
1887	3,500,000	9,090,342	1,835,882	384,122	14,810,346
1888	3,500,000	9,893,057	2,402,976	718,309	16,514,342
1889	3,500,000	9,686,827	3,218,971	291,258	16,697,056
1890	3,500,000	10,717,472	3,076,426	362,062	17,655,960
1891	3,500,000	10,697,679	4,860,712	628,525	19,686,916
1892	3,500,000	10,588,702	4,468,685	771,686	19,329,074
1893	1,500,000	8,354,482	2,777,165	804,254	13,435,901
1894	1,500,000	6,430,073	2,184,946	543,585	10,658,604
1895	1,500,000	8,481,789	2,976,269	471,027	13,429,085
1896	1,500,000	7,209,787	2,369,343	316,804	11,395,934
1897	1,500,000	7,184,822	2,571,428	613,981	11,870,231
1898	1,500,000	9,463,262	2,164,976	437,641	13,565,879
1899	1,500,000	13,267,287	2,734,985	344,906	17,847,178
Total	56,875,000	168,645,989	47,257,912	11,572,476	284,351,377

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GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED, ETC.—Continued.

SILVER (COINING VALUE).

Calendar years.	United States coin.	New material.	Old material.	Foreign bullion and coin.	Total.
1880	$600,000	$5,000,000	$145,000	$353,000	$6,098,000
1881	200,000	5,900,000	178,000	371,000	6,649,000
1882	200,000	6,344,300	212,900	440,300	7,197,500
1883	200,000	4,623,700	561,900	155,000	5,540,600
1884	200,000	4,500,000	170,000	650,000	5,520,000
1885	200,000	4,539,875	462,186	62,708	5,264,769
1886	200,000	3,626,195	404,155	825,615	5,055,965
1887	200,000	4,102,734	480,606	654,991	5,438,331
1888	200,000	6,477,857	652,047	771,985	8,101,889
1889	200,000	7,297,933	611,015	657,997	8,766,945
1890	200,000	7,143,635	640,100	1,245,419	9,229,154
1891	200,000	7,289,073	858,126	1,256,101	9,603,300
1892	200,000	7,204,210	647,377	1,249,801	9,301,388
1893	100,000	6,570,737	1,222,836	1,740,704	9,634,277
1894	100,000	8,579,472	1,221,177	982,399	10,883,048
1895	100,000	9,825,387	1,378,136	973,501	12,277,024
1896	100,000	7,965,449	1,076,829	1,061,995	10,204,273
1897	100,000	9,200,497	1,103,460	797,193	11,201,150
1898	100,000	10,176,784	949,312	632,449	11,858,545
1899	100,000	12,845,942	2,047,584	684,137	15,677,663
Total	3,700,000	139,213,780	15,022,746	15,566,295	173,502,821

EXCHANGE OF GOLD BARS FOR GOLD COIN.

The value of gold bars exchanged for gold coin of full legal weight by the United States Mint at Philadelphia and the United States assay office at New York during the fiscal year 1900 was $27,103,263.82, as shown by the following table:

Months.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Total.
1899.			
July	$80,000.00	$682,217.29	$762,217.29
August	176,044.54	758,379.99	934,424.53
September	145,469.69	1,016,713.46	1,162,183.15
October	195,962.68	964,577.99	1,160,540.67
November	216,558.91	979,806.24	1,196,365.15
December	166,050.01	597,017.63	763,067.64
1900.			
January	246,934.08	795,572.08	1,042,506.16
February	145,624.22	774,484.37	920,108.59
March	191,284.55	933,199.24	1,124,483.79
April	191,727.12	574,872.56	766,599.68
May	177,091.41	9,110,186.52	9,287,277.93
June	166,789.22	7,816,700.02	7,983,489.24
Total	2,099,536.43	25,003,727.39	27,103,263.82
Fiscal year 1899	760,000.00	7,742,661.12	8,502,661.12

Of the $27,103,263.82 reported as exchanged for gold coin, $15,616,442.92 was exported, while $11,486,820.90 was employed for industrial purposes.

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The following table exhibits the weight and value of the world's industrial consumption of gold and silver during the calendar year 1899:

THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1899.

Country.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Coining value.	Commercial value.
	Kilograms.		*Kilograms.*		
Austria-Hungary	4,302	$2,859,100	58,237	$2,420,300	$1,123,400
Belgium	2,543	1,690,100	20,000	831,200	385,800
Brazil	750	498,400	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	1,077	715,800	5,034	209,200	97,100
England	22,824	15,168,800	216,650	9,004,000	4,179,200
France	21,600	14,355,400	235,000	9,766,600	4,533,200
Germany	10,743	7,139,800	150,000	6,234,000	2,893,500
Italy	5,000	3,323,000	21,000	872,800	405,100
Netherlands	590	392,100	9,473	393,700	182,700
Paraguay	3	2,000	100	4,200	1,900
Portugal	1,162	772,300	6,618	275,000	127,700
Russia	4,259	2,830,500	114,733	4,768,300	2,213,200
Sweden	505	335,600	5,230	217,300	100,900
Switzerland	6,230	4,140,400	55,000	2,285,800	1,061,000
United States	22,739	15,112,200	327,962	13,630,100	6,326,400
Other countries	5,000	3,323,000	50,000	2,078,000	964,500
Total	109,327	72,658,500	1,275,037	52,990,500	24,595,600

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

The detailed statistics of the product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1899 were presented in a special report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The distribution of the product among producing States and Territories was as follows:

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION, BY PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES, OF THE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1899, AS ESTIMATED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	
Alabama	208	$4,300	100	$129	$4,429
Alaska	264,104	5,459,500	140,100	181,140	5,640,640
Arizona	124,133	2,566,100	1,578,300	2,040,630	4,606,730
California	735,194	15,197,800	824,300	1,065,762	16,263,562
Colorado	1,256,920	25,982,800	22,662,900	29,301,527	55,284,327
Georgia	5,466	113,000	400	517	113,517
Idaho	91,380	1,889,000	3,851,800	4,980,105	6,869,105
Maine	174	3,600	500	646	4,246
Maryland	39	800	100	129	929
Michigan	5	100	112,800	145,843	145,943
Missouri	5	100	100	129	229
Montana	230,270	4,760,100	16,096,000	20,810,990	25,571,090
Nevada	107,344	2,219,000	843,400	1,090,457	3,309,457
New Mexico	28,256	584,100	503,300	650,731	1,234,831
North Carolina	1,669	34,500	300	388	34,888
Oregon	69,152	1,429,500	134,300	173,641	1,603,141
South Carolina	7,745	160,100	400	517	160,617
South Dakota	312,962	6,469,500	145,600	188,251	6,657,751
Texas	334	6,900	520,000	672,323	679,223
Utah	166,933	3,450,800	7,093,300	9,171,135	12,621,935
Vermont	5	100	.....	.....	100
Virginia	343	7,100	100	129	7,229
Washington	33,156	685,400	256,000	330,990	1,016,390
Wyoming	1,413	29,200	400	517	29,717
Total	3,437,210	71,053,400	54,764,500	70,806,626	141,860,026

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The annual production of gold and silver from the mines of the United States since 1860 is shown in the following table:

(The commercial value of the silver product is reckoned at the average yearly market price of silver and its coining value in United States dollars.)

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1860.

[The estimate for 1860–1872 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner, and since 1872 by the Bureau of the Mint.]

Calendar years.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
1860	2,225,250	$46,000,000	116,015	$157,000	$150,000
1861	2,080,125	43,000,000	1,546,875	2,062,000	2,000,000
1862	1,896,300	39,200,000	3,480,469	4,685,000	4,500,000
1863	1,935,000	40,000,000	6,574,219	8,842,000	8,500,000
1864	2,230,088	46,100,000	8,507,812	11,443,000	11,000,000
1865	2,574,759	53,225,000	8,701,171	11,642,000	11,250,000
1866	2,588,063	53,500,000	7,734,375	10,356,000	10,000,000
1867	2,502,197	51,725,000	10,441,406	13,866,000	13,500,000
1868	2,322,000	48,000,000	9,281,250	12,307,000	12,000,000
1869	2,394,563	49,500,000	9,281,250	12,298,000	12,000,000
1870	2,418,750	50,000,000	12,375,000	16,734,000	16,000,000
1871	2,104,313	43,500,000	17,789,062	23,578,000	23,000,000
1872	1,741,500	36,000,000	22,236,328	29,396,000	28,750,000
Total	29,012,908	599,750,000	118,065,232	157,366,000	152,650,000
1873	1,741,500	36,000,000	27,650,000	35,890,000	35,750,000
1874	1,620,563	33,500,000	28,849,000	36,869,000	37,300,000
1875	1,615,725	33,400,000	24,518,000	30,549,000	31,700,000
1876	1,930,162	39,900,000	30,009,000	34,690,000	38,800,000
1877	2,268,788	46,900,000	30,783,000	36,970,000	39,800,000
1878	2,476,800	51,200,000	34,960,000	40,270,000	45,200,000
1879	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,550,000	35,430,000	40,800,000
1880	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,320,000	34,720,000	39,200,000
1881	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,260,000	37,850,000	43,000,000
1882	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,200,000	41,120,000	46,800,000
1883	1,451,250	30,000,000	35,730,000	39,660,000	46,200,000
1884	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,800,000	42,070,000	48,800,000
1885	1,538,325	31,800,000	39,910,000	42,500,000	51,600,000
1886	1,693,125	35,000,000	39,440,000	39,230,000	51,000,000
1887	1,596,375	33,000,000	41,260,000	40,410,000	53,350,000
1888	1,604,841	33,175,000	45,780,000	43,020,000	59,195,000
1889	1,587,000	32,800,000	50,000,000	46,750,000	64,646,000
1890	1,588,880	32,845,000	54,500,000	57,225,000	70,465,000
1891	1,604,841	33,175,000	58,330,000	57,630,000	75,417,000
1892	1,596,375	33,000,000	63,500,000	55,563,000	82,101,000
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000	77,576,000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,000	64,000,000
1895	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,000	72,051,000
1896	2,568,132	53,088,000	58,835,000	39,655,000	76,069,000
1897	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	32,316,000	69,637,000
1898	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	32,118,000	70,384,000
1899	3,437,210	71,053,000	54,764,000	32,859,000	70,806,000
Total	52,082,157	1,076,627,000	1,161,473,000	1,080,031,000	1,501,647,000
Grand total	81,095,065	1,676,377,000	1,279,538,232	1,237,397,000	1,654,297,000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION, 1897, 1898, AND 1899.

The production of gold and silver in the world for the calendar years 1897, 1898, and 1899 was as follows:

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).
1897	$236,073,700	$207,413,000
1898	286,586,500	223,971,500
1899	306,584,900	216,209,100

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Tables compiled from information furnished by foreign governments through our diplomatic representatives and revised from the latest data, exhibiting the weight and value of the gold and silver product of the principal countries of the world for the calendar years 1897, 1898, and 1899, will be found in the Appendix.

For the sake of uniformity the value of silver has, as heretofore, been calculated at its coinage rate, viz, $1.2929+ per fine ounce.

The following table shows, by calendar years, the production and value of gold and silver in the world since 1860:

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE 1860.

[The annual production of 1860 to 1872 is obtained from 5-year period estimates, compiled by Dr Adolph Soetbeer. Since 1872 the estimates are those of the Bureau of the Mint.]

Calendar years.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
1860	6,486,262	$134,083,000	29,095,428	$39,337,000	$37,618,000
1861	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	46,191,000	45,772,000
1862	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,651,000	45,772,000
1863	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616,000	45,772,000
1864	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616,000	45,772,000
1865	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,368,000	45,772,000
1866	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,646,000	55,663,000
1867	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000	55,663,000
1868	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,086,000	55,663,000
1869	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,043,000	55,663,000
1870	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000	55,663,000
1871	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,958,000	81,864,000
1872	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,705,000	81,864,000
Total	78,766,630	1,628,252,000	547,997,231	729,563,000	708,521,000
1873	4,653,675	96,200,000	63,267,187	82,120,800	81,800,000
1874	4,390,031	90,750,000	55,300,781	70,674,400	71,500,000
1875	4,716,563	97,500,000	62,261,719	77,578,100	80,500,000
1876	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	78,322,600	87,600,000
1877	5,512,196	113,947,200	62,679,916	75,278,600	81,040,700
1878	5,761,114	119,092,800	73,385,451	84,540,000	94,882,200
1879	5,262,174	108,778,800	74,383,495	83,532,700	96,172,600
1880	5,148,880	106,436,800	74,795,273	85,640,600	96,705,000
1881	4,983,742	103,023,100	79,020,872	89,925,700	102,168,400
1882	4,934,086	101,996,600	86,472,091	98,232,300	111,802,300
1883	4,614,588	95,392,000	89,175,023	98,984,300	115,297,000
1884	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	90,785,000	105,461,400
1885	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	97,518,800	118,445,200
1886	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	92,793,500	120,626,800
1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	94,031,000	124,281,000
1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	102,185,900	140,706,400
1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	112,414,100	155,427,700
1890	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	131,937,000	163,032,000
1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	135,500,200	177,352,300
1892	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	133,404,400	198,014,400
1893	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	129,119,900	213,944,400
1894	8,764,362	181,175,600	164,610,394	104,493,000	212,829,600
1895	9,615,190	198,763,600	167,500,960	109,545,600	216,566,900
1896	9,783,914	202,251,600	157,061,370	105,859,300	203,069,200
1897	11,420,068	236,073,700	160,421,082	96,252,700	207,413,000
1898	13,863,620	286,586,500	173,227,864	102,204,600	223,971,500
1899	14,831,039	306,584,900	167,224,243	100,321,100	216,209,100
Total	181,778,153	3,757,688,300	2,952,071,063	2,663,196,200	3,816,819,100
Grand total	260,544,783	5,385,940,300	3,500,068,294	3,392,759,200	4,525,340,100

WORLD'S COINAGE, 1897, 1898, AND 1899.

In the appendix will be found a table, revised from the latest information received, exhibiting the coinages of the various countries of the

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world during the calendar years 1897, 1898, and 1899. The following is a summary of the same:

COINAGE OF NATIONS.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.
1897	$437,722,992	$167,790,006
1898	395,477,905	149,282,936
1899	466,110,614	166,226,964

The above figures represent, as nearly as this Bureau has been able to ascertain, the total value of the gold and silver coinages executed in the world during the years therein named.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the total of these coinages does not correctly represent the amount of new gold and new silver made into coins during the year, for the reason that the coinages as reported include the value of domestic and foreign coins melted for recoinage, as well as old material, plate, etc., used in coinage.

In the circular letter of inquiry prepared at this Bureau and sent to foreign governments through the Department of State, asking for information on these subjects, it was especially requested that each country report the amount of such recoinages. This has been done in many instances, but not in all.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE MINTS OF THE WORLD FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS SINCE 1873.

Calendar years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873	12,462,890	$257,630,802	101,741,421	$131,544,464
1874	6,568,279	135,778,387	79,610,875	102,931,232
1875	9,480,892	195,987,428	92,747,118	119,915,467
1876	10,309,645	213,119,278	97,899,525	126,577,164
1877	9,753,196	201,616,466	88,449,796	114,359,332
1878	9,113,202	188,386,611	124,671,870	161,191,913
1879	4,390,167	90,752,811	81,124,555	104,888,313
1880	7,242,951	149,725,081	65,442,074	84,611,974
1881	7,111,864	147,015,275	83,539,051	108,010,086
1882	4,822,851	99,697,170	85,685,996	110,785,934
1883	5,071,882	104,845,114	84,541,904	109,306,705
1884	4,810,061	99,432,795	74,120,127	95,832,084
1885	4,632,273	95,757,582	98,044,475	126,764,574
1886	4,578,310	94,642,070	96,566,844	124,854,101
1887	6,046,510	124,992,465	126,388,502	163,411,397
1888	6,522,346	134,828,855	104,354,000	134,922,344
1889	8,170,611	168,901,519	107,788,256	139,362,595
1890	7,219,725	149,244,965	117,789,228	152,293,144
1891	5,782,463	119,534,122	106,962,049	138,294,367
1892	8,343,387	172,473,124	120,282,947	155,517,347
1893	11,243,342	232,420,517	106,697,783	137,952,690
1894	11,025,680	227,921,032	87,472,523	113,095,788
1895	11,178,855	231,087,438	98,128,832	126,873,642
1896	9,476,639	195,899,517	123,394,239	159,540,027
1897	21,174,850	437,722,992	129,775,082	167,790,006
1898	19,131,244	395,477,905	115,461,020	149,282,936
1899	22,548,101	466,110,614	128,566,167	166,226,964
Total	248,212,216	5,131,001,935	2,727,246,259	3,526,136,590

FOREIGN COINS MELTED BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Foreign gold and silver coins melted by the various countries of the world during the calendar years 1898 and 1899, so far as has been reported to this Bureau, are exhibited in the table following:

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FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS MELTED BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES, CALENDAR YEARS 1898 AND 1899.

Countries.	1898.		1899.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$57,067,064	$27,269	$19,131,710	$49,617
Austria-Hungary	6,451,347	.....	989,895	11,353
Great Britain	.....	555,069	.....	135,413
Germany	21,860,246	.....	9,065,653	.....
Netherlands	74,804	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	.....	202,979	.....	.....
Russia	.....	1,350	.....	2,556
Turkey	.....	.....	54,505	.....
Japan	.....	.....	1,021,797	105
Total	85,453,461	786,667	30,263,560	199,044

RECOINAGES OF THE WORLD.

The following table, compiled from official sources, exhibits approximately the recoinages of gold and silver of the principal countries of the world for the calendar years 1898 and 1899, so far as the same have been reported to this Bureau:

GOLD AND SILVER RECOINAGES REPORTED BY THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1898 AND 1899.

Countries.	1898.		1899.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$1,318,716	$7,545,986	$1,381,445	$5,502,449
Australia	2,117	.....	4,317	.....
Austria-Hungary	1,862,678	81,871	410,228	1,714,057
Belgium	.....	96,500	.....	96,500
Costa Rica	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Denmark	788	980	.....	2,433
Egypt	.....	87,438	.....	.....
France	1,872,100	7,253,656	10,226,111	4,632,000
Great Britain	9,979,688	1,836,894	8,759,700	2,008,541
Germany	5,729,751	3,779,893	732,841	4,271,008
India (British)	.....	1,940,754	.....	4,235,042
Italy	.....	536,370	.....	71,281
Japan	329,128	122	1,761	386
Netherlands	.....	166,822	.....	276,751
Norway	.....	14,809	.....	32,964
Peru	.....	120,000	.....	215,000
Russia	95,910,618	1,525	48,976,555	1,769,152
Spain	.....	.....	.....	14,884,262
Sweden	.....	.....	149	1,000
Turkey	1,261,212	419,150	83,524	248,330
Total	118,266,796	23,882,770	70,576,631	39,971,156

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

The law requires (section 25, act of August 28, 1894)—

That the value of the foreign coins as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this act and thereafter quarterly on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October in each year.

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In accordance with the foregoing requirement the values of foreign coins have been estimated and proclaimed as follows:

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JANUARY 1, 1900.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic	Gold and silver.	Peso	$0.965	Gold: Argentine ($4.824) and ½ argentine. Silver: Peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary	Gold	Crown	.203	Gold: Former system—4 florins ($1.929), 8 florins ($3.858), ducat ($2.287), and 4 ducats ($9.149). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. Gold: Present system—20 crowns ($4.052); 10 crowns ($2.026).
Belgium	Gold and silver.	Franc	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.427	Silver: Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions, N. A. (except Newfoundland).	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Central American States:				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold: 2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.307) Silver: 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador	Silver	Peso	.427	Silver: Peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold: Escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver: Peso and divisions.
China	Silver	Tael—Amoy	.691	
		Canton	.689	
		Chefoo	.661	
		Chin Kiang	.675	
		Fuchau	.640	
		Haikwan (Customs)	.703	
		Hankow	.647	
		Hongkong	(a)	
		Niuchwang	.648	
		Ningpo	.665	
		Shanghai	.631	
		Swatow	.639	
		Takau	.696	
		Tientsin	.670	
Colombia	Silver	Peso	.427	Gold: Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver: Peso.
Cuba	Gold and silver.	Peso	.926	Gold: Centen ($5.017). Silver: Peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver	Sucre	.427	Gold: Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters).	4.943	Gold: Pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland	Gold	Mark	.193	Gold: 20 marks ($3.859), 10 marks ($1.93).
France	Gold and silver.	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire	Gold	Mark	.238	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.866½	Gold: Sovereign (pound sterling) and ¼ sovereign.
Greece	Gold and silver.	Drachma	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Haiti	Gold and silver.	Gourde	.965	Silver: Gourde.
India	Silver	Rupee b	.203	Gold: Mohur ($7.105). Silver: Rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold and silver.	Lira	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.

a The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and Labuan.
b Value of the rupee to be determined by consular certificate.

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VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS, JANUARY 1, 1900—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Japan	Gold	Yen	$0.498	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20, and 50 sen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.464	Gold: Dollar ($0.983), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold and silver.	Florin	.402	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.014	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.027).
Norway	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Persia	Silver	Kran	.079	Gold: ½, 1, and 2 tomans ($3.409). Silver: ¼, ½, 1, 2, and 5 krans.
Peru	Silver	Sol	.427	Silver: Sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.080	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.515	Gold: Imperial, 15 rubles ($7.718), and ½ imperial, 7½ rubles ($3.859). Silver: ¼, ½, and 1 ruble.
Spain	Gold and silver.	Peseta	.193	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold and silver.	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver, 5 francs.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.044	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold: Peso. Silver: Peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold and silver.	Bolivar	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

CHANGES IN THE VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS SINCE 1880.

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Value January 1—					
		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Austria-Hungary	Silver florin	$0.413	$0.407	$0.406	$0.401	$0.398	$0.393
Bolivia	Silver boliviano	.836	.823	.823	.812	.806	.795
Central American States.	Silver peso	.836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	Silver tael, Shanghai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Silver tael, Haikwan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombia	Silver peso	.836	.823	.823	.812	.806	.795
Cuba	Gold peso	.....	.932	.932	.932	.932	.932
Ecuador	Silver peso *a*	.836	.823	.823	.812	.806	.795
India	Silver rupee	.397	.390	.390	.386	.383	.378
Japan	Silver yen	.....	.888	.887	.876	.869	.858
Mexico	Silver dollar	.909	.894	.894	.882	.875	.864
Peru	Silver sol	.836	.823	.823	.812	.806	.795
Russia	Silver ruble	.669	.658	.658	.650	.645	.636
Tripoli	Silver mahbub	.748	.743	.743	.733	.727	.717
Venezuela	Gold bolivar	.....	.193	.193	.193	.193	.193

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Value January 1—				Value 1890.	
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Jan. 1.	Oct. 1.
Austria-Hungary	Silver florin	$0.371	$0.359	$0.345	$0.336	$0.345	$0.420
Bolivia	Silver boliviano	.751	.727	.699	.680	.698	.850
Central American States.	Silver peso	.....	.....	.699	.680	.698	.850
China	Silver tael, Shanghai	.....	.....	1.033	1.005	1.031	1.256
Do	Silver tael, Haikwan	.....	.....	1.151	.....	1.148	1.400
Colombia	Silver peso	.751	.727	.699	.680	.699	.850
Cuba	Gold peso	.932	.932	.926	.926	.926	.926
Ecuador	Silver peso *a*	.751	.727	.699	.680	.698	.850
India	Silver rupee	.357	.346	.332	.323	.332	.404
Japan	Silver yen	.810	.784	.753	.734	.752	.917
Mexico	Silver dollar	.816	.790	.759	.739	.758	.923
Peru	Silver sol	.751	.727	.699	.680	.698	.850
Russia	Silver ruble	.601	.582	.559	.544	.558	.680
Tripoli	Silver mahbub	.677	.656	.630	.614	.629	.767
Venezuela	Gold bolivar	.193	.193	*b* .140	*b* .156	*b* .140	*b* .170

a Since 1887 called "sucre." *b* Value of the silver bolivar.

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CHANGES IN THE VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS SINCE 1880—Continued.

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Value 1891.				Value 1892.	
		Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.
Austria-Hungary	Silver florin	$0.381	$0.363	$0.363	$0.357	$0.341	$0.328
Bolivia	Silver boliviano	.771	.735	.736	.723	.691	.665
Central American States.	Silver peso	.771	.735	.736	.723	.691	.665
China	Silver tael, Shanghai	1.139	1.085	1.087	1.068	1.021	.982
Do	Silver tael, Haikwan	1.270	1.209	1.210	1.189	1.137	1.093
Colombia	Silver peso	.771	.735	.736	.723	.691	.665
Cuba	Gold peso	.926	.926	.926	.926	.926	.926
Ecuador	Silver peso *a*	.771	.735	.733	.723	.691	.665
India	Silver rupee	.366	.349	.350	.343	.328	.316
Japan	Silver yen	.831	.792	.793	.779	.745	.716
Mexico	Silver dollar	.837	.800	.800	.785	.750	.722
Peru	Silver sol	.771	.735	.736	.723	.691	.665
Russia	Silver ruble	.617	.588	.588	.578	.553	.531
Tripoli	Silver mahbub	.695	.663	.664	.652	.623	.600
Venezuela	Gold bolivar	*b*.154	*b*.147	*b*.147	*b*.145	*b*.138	*b*.133

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Value 1892.		Value 1893.			
		July 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1.
Austria-Hungary	Silver florin	$0.320	*c*$0.203	*c*$0.203	*c*$0.203	*c*$0.203	*c*$0.203
Bolivia	Silver boliviano	.649	.616	.613	.610	.604	.531
Central American States.	Silver peso	.649	.616	.613	.610	.604	.531
China	Silver tael, Shanghai	.958	.910	.906	.901	.892	.784
Do	Silver tael, Haikwan	1.067	1.013	1.010	1.004	.994	.874
Colombia	Silver peso	.649	.616	.613	.610	.604	.531
Cuba	Gold peso	.926	.926	.926	.926	.926	.926
Ecuador	Silver peso *a*	.649	.616	.613	.610	.604	.531
India	Silver rupee	.308	.293	.292	.290	.287	.252
Japan	Silver yen	.699	.664	.661	.658	.651	.573
Mexico	Silver dollar	.704	.669	.666	.662	.656	.577
Peru	Silver sol	.649	.616	.613	.610	.604	.531
Russia	Silver ruble	.519	.492	.491	.488	.483	.425
Tripoli	Silver mahbub	.585	.555	.553	.550	.545	.479
Venezuela	Gold bolivar	*b*.130	*b*.123	.193	.193	.193	.193

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Value 1894.			
		Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1.
Bolivia	Silver boliviano	$0.516	$0.465	$0.457	$0.464
Central American States	Silver peso	.516	.465	.457	.464
China	Silver tael, Shanghai	.762	.686	.676	.685
Do	Silver tael, Haikwan	.849	.765	.753	.763
Do	Silver tael, Tientsin				.727
Do	Silver tael, Chefoo				.717
Colombia	Silver peso	.516	.465	.457	.464
Ecuador	Silver peso *a*	.565	.465	.457	.464
India	Silver rupee	.245	.221	.217	.220
Japan	Silver yen	.556	.501	.493	.500
Mexico	Silver dollar	.560	.505	.497	.504
Peru	Silver sol	.516	.465	.457	.464
Russia	Silver ruble	.413	.372	.366	.371
Tripoli	Silver mahbub	.465	.419	.413	.418

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Value 1895.			
		Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1.
Bolivia	Silver boliviano	$0.455	$0.441	$0.486	$0.486
Central American States	Silver peso	.455	.441	.486	.486
China	Silver tael, Shanghai	.673	.652	.718	.718
Do	Silver tael, Haikwan	.749	.726	.800	.800
Do	Silver tael, Tientsin	.714	.692	.761	.762
Do	Silver tael, Chefoo	.704	.683	.751	.752
Colombia	Silver peso	.455	.441	.486	.486
Ecuador	Silver peso *a*	.455	.441	.486	.486
India	Silver rupee	.216	.210	.231	.231
Japan	Silver yen	.491	.476	.524	.524
Mexico	Silver dollar	.495	.479	.528	.528
Persia	Silver kran		.081	.089	.090
Peru	Silver sol	.455	.441	.486	.486
Russia	Silver ruble	.364	.353	.389	.389
Tripoli	Silver mahbub	.411	.398	.438	.438

a Since 1887 called "sucre." *b* Value of the silver bolivar. *c* Value of the gold crown.

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CHANGES IN THE VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS SINCE 1880—Continued.

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Value 1896.			
		Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1.
Bolivia	Silver boliviano	$0.491	$0.493	$0.497	$0.490
Central American States	Silver peso	.491	.493	.497	.490
Chile	Gold and silver peso	.912	.912	.....	.....
Do	Gold peso	.....	.....	.365	.365
China	Silver tael, Amoy	.....	.....	.805	.793
Do	Silver tael, Canton	.....	.....	.802	.790
Do	Silver tael, Chefoo	.759	.763	.769	.758
Do	Silver tael, Chiu Kiang	.....	.....	.786	.774
Do	Silver tael, Haikwan	.808	.812	.819	.806
Do	Silver tael, Hankow	.....	.....	.753	.742
Do	Silver tael, Hongkong	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Do	Silver tael, Fuchau	.....	.....	.744	.733
Do	Silver tael, Niuchwang	.....	.....	.755	.743
Do	Silver tael, Ningpo	.....	.....	.744	.762
Do	Silver tael, Shanghai	.725	.729	.735	.724
Do	Silver tael, Swatow	.....	.....	.743	.732
Do	Silver tael, Takau	.....	.....	.810	.798
Do	Silver tael, Tientsin	.769	.773	.780	.768
Colombia	Silver peso	.491	.493	.497	.490
Ecuador	Silver sucre	.491	.493	.497	.490
India	Silver rupee	.233	.234	.236	.233
Japan	Silver yen	.529	.532	.536	.528
Mexico	Silver dollar	.533	.536	.540	.532
Persia	Silver kran	.090	.091	.092	.090
Peru	Silver sol	.491	.493	.497	.490
Russia	Silver ruble	.393	.395	.398	.392
Tripoli	Silver mahbub	.443	.445	.449	.442

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Value 1897.			
		Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1.
Bolivia	Silver boliviano	$0.474	$0.468	$0.443	$0.412
Central American States	Silver peso	.474	.468	.443	.412
China	Silver tael, Amoy	.767	.757	.717	.666
Do	Silver tael, Cauton	.765	.755	.715	.664
Do	Silver tael, Chefoo	.733	.724	.686	.637
Do	Silver tael, Chin Kiang	.749	.739	.700	.651
Do	Silver tael, Fuchau	.709	.700	.663	.616
Do	Silver tael, Haikwan	.780	.770	.730	.678
Do	Silver tael, Hankow	.717	.708	.671	.623
Do	Silver tael, Hongkong	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Do	Silver tael, Niuchwang	.719	.710	.672	.625
Do	Silver tael, Ningpo	.737	.728	.689	.640
Do	Silver tael, Shanghai	.700	.691	.655	.608
Do	Silver tael, Swatow	.708	.699	.662	.615
Do	Silver tael, Takau	.772	.762	.722	.670
Do	Silver tael, Tientsin	.743	.734	.695	.646
Colombia	Silver peso	.474	.468	.443	.412
Ecuador	Silver sucre	.474	.468	.443	.412
India	Silver rupee	.225	.222	.211	.196
Japan	Silver yen	0.511	0.505	0.478	.....
Do	Gold yen	.....	.....	.....	0.498
Mexico	Silver dollar	.515	.508	.482	.447
Persia	Silver kran	.087	.086	.082	.076
Peru	Silver sol	.474	.468	.443	.412
Russia	Silver ruble	.379	.374	.....	.....
Do	Gold ruble	.....	.....	.772	.....

a The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlement, and Labuan.

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CHANGES IN THE VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS SINCE 1880—Continued.

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Value 1898.			
		Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1.
Bolivia	Silver boliviano	$0.424	$0.409	$0.418	$0.436
Central American States	Silver peso	.424	.409	.418	.436
China	Silver tael, Amoy	.685	.662	.676	.706
Do	Silver tael, Canton	.683	.660	.674	.704
Do	Silver tael, Chefoo	.655	.633	.646	.675
Do	Silver tael, Chin Kiang	.669	.646	.660	.690
Do	Silver tael, Fuchau	.634	.612	.625	.653
Do	Silver tael, Haikwan	.697	.673	.688	.718
Do	Silver tael, Hankow	.641	.619	.632	.660
Do	Silver tael, Hongkong	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Do	Silver tael, Niuchwang	.643	.620	.634	.662
Do	Silver tael, Ningpo	.659	.636	.650	.679
Do	Silver tael, Shanghai	.626	.604	.617	.645
Do	Silver tael, Swatow	.633	.611	.624	.652
Do	Silver tael, Takau	.690	.666	.680	.710
Do	Silver tael, Tientsin	.664	.641	.655	.684
Colombia	Silver peso	.424	.409	.418	.436
Ecuador	Silver sucre	.424	.409	.418	.436
India	Silver rupee	.201	.194	.199	.207
Mexico	Silver dollar	.460	.444	.454	.474
Persia	Silver kran	.078	.075	.077	.080
Peru	Silver sol	.424	.409	.418	.436
Russia	Gold ruble	.772	.515	.....	.....

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Value 1899.			
		Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1.
Bolivia	Silver boliviano	$0.439	$0.434	$0.443	$0.436
Central American States	Silver peso	.439	.434	.443	.436
China	Silver tael, Amoy	.710	.702	.716	.705
Do	Silver tael, Canton	.708	.700	.714	.703
Do	Silver tael, Chefoo	.679	.672	.684	.674
Do	Silver tael, Chin Kiang	.693	.686	.699	.689
Do	Silver tael, Fuchau	.656	.650	.662	.652
Do	Silver tael, Haikwan	.722	.714	.728	.718
Do	Silver tael, Hankow	.664	.657	.670	.660
Do	Silver tael, Hongkong	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Do	Silver tael, Niuchwang	.665	.659	.671	.661
Do	Silver tael, Ningpo	.682	.675	.688	.678
Do	Silver tael, Shanghai	.648	.641	.654	.644
Do	Silver tael, Swatow	.655	.649	.661	.651
Do	Silver tael, Takau	.714	.707	.720	.710
Do	Silver tael, Tientsin	.688	.680	.694	.683
Colombia	Silver peso	.439	.434	.443	.436
Ecuador	Silver sucre	.439	.434	.443	.436
India	Silver rupee	.208	.206	.210	.207
Mexico	Silver dollar	.477	.472	.481	.474
Persia	Silver kran	.081	.080	.082	.080
Peru	Silver sol	.439	.434	.443	.436

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Value 1900.			
		Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1.
Bolivia	Silver boliviano	$0.427	$0.436	$0.438	$0.451
Central American States	Silver peso	.427	.436	.438	.451
China	Silver tael, Amoy	.691	.705	.709	.729
Do	Silver tael, Canton	.689	.703	.707	.727
Do	Silver tael, Chefoo	.661	.674	.678	.697
Do	Silver tael, Chin Kiang	.675	.688	.693	.712
Do	Silver tael, Fuchau	.640	.652	.656	.674
Do	Silver tael, Haikwan (customs)	.703	.717	.721	.742
Do	Silver tael, Hankow	.647	.659	.663	.682
Do	Silver tael, Hongkong	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Do	Silver tael, Niuchwang	.648	.661	.665	.684
Do	Silver tael, Ningpo	.665	.677	.682	.701
Do	Silver tael, Shanghai	.631	.644	.648	.666
Do	Silver tael, Swatow	.639	.651	.655	.674
Do	Silver tael, Takau	.696	.709	.714	.734
Do	Silver tael, Tientsin	.670	.683	.687	.707
Colombia	Silver peso	.427	.436	.438	.451
Ecuador	Silver sucre	.427	.436	.438	.451
India	Silver rupee	.203	.207	.208	.324
Mexico	Silver dollar	.464	.473	.476	.490
Persia	Silver kran	.079	.080	.081	.083
Peru	Silver sol	.427	.436	.438	.487

a The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and Labuan.

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LABORATORY OF THE BUREAU OF THE MINT.

During the calendar year 1899 there were tested by the assayer of this Bureau 506 gold and 1,192 silver coins, all of which were found within the legal requirements as to weight and fineness.

In the gold coins the greatest deviation above standard (the legal limit being 0.001 above or below) was 0.0004, while the greatest deviation below was 0.0005.

The greatest deviation of silver coin above standard (the limit being 0.003 above or below) was 0.0018, while the greatest deviation below was 0.0017.

The following tables show the number of pieces assayed at the Bureau and by the Annual Assay Commission, and the average fineness, also the total number assayed from each mint, with the average fineness for the year:

NUMBER AND AVERAGE FINENESS OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES TESTED AT THE BUREAU OF THE MINT DURING THE YEAR 1899.

Months.	San Francisco.				New Orleans.				Philadelphia.			
	Number of pieces.		Average fineness.		Number of pieces.		Average fineness.		Number of pieces.		Average fineness.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January	28	14	899.83	899.35	.....	32	.....	899.61	28	4	899.98	900.65
February	26	12	899.95	899.99	.....	30	.....	899.97	20	6	900.04	899.82
March	30	22	899.87	899.83	.....	28	.....	899.63	18	32	900.09	900.34
April	18	28	899.77	899.67	.....	34	.....	899.71	30	30	900.02	900.08
May	14	28	899.84	899.85	.....	36	.....	899.24	16	44	900.06	900.05
June	12	32	899.74	899.78	.....	48	.....	899.33	26	40	900.06	899.95
July	26	4	899.93	899.66	.....	24	.....	899.63	12	24	900.01	900.11
August	30	12	899.87	900.05	6	64	899.96	899.47	16	60	900	900.09
September	26	20	899.81	899.40	6	60	899.75	898.81	10	56	900.04	900.13
October	24	12	899.78	899.96	.....	56	.....	898.80	2	76	899.90	900.40
November	28	18	899.79	899.53	.....	54	.....	899.32	12	64	899.99	900.51
December	28	10	899.93	899.87	4	38	899.92	899.90	10	40	900.02	900.52
Average	24.1	17.6	899.84	899.75	1.3	42	899.87	899.45	16.6	39.6	900.01	900.18
Total	290	212	.....	.....	16	504	.....	.....	200	476	.....	.....

NUMBER AND AVERAGE FINENESS OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES TESTED BY THE ANNUAL ASSAY COMMISSION OF 1899.

Months.	San Francisco.				New Orleans.				Philadelphia.			
	Number of pieces.		Average fineness.		Number of pieces.		Average fineness.		Number of pieces.		Average fineness.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1899.												
January	1	2	899.7	899.3 898.2	.....	1	.....	900.2	2	1	900.2 900	900.3
February	1	2	899.3	899.8 899.1	.....	1	.....	900.2	2	1	900.1 900.3	900.2
March	1	2	899.7	899.1 899.1	.....	1	.....	900	2	1	900 899.9	900.4
April	1	2	900.1	898.4 900.9	.....	1	.....	900.2	2	1	900 899.9	900.4
May	1	2	900	900.4 899.3	.....	1	.....	900.2	2	1	899.5 900.3	900
June	1	2	899.7	900 899.1	.....	1	.....	899.8	2	1	900 899.7	900
July	1	1	899.7	898.9	.....	1	.....	899.6	1	1	900	900.2
August	1	2	899.6	899.3 900.4	2	1	899.5 899.7	899.6	2	1	900.3 900	900.2
September	1	2	899.6	900.2 898.4	1	1	899.6	898.6	2	1	900.3 900.3	900.4
October	1	2	899.6	898.6 900	.....	1	.....	899.3	1	1	900	900.7
November	1	2	899.6	899.6 900	.....	1	.....	899.3	2	1	900.1 899.9	901.6
December	1	2	899.7	900.4 900.2	.....	1	.....	899.6	2	2	899.8 899.6	902.5 900.7
Average	1	1.91	899.69	899.5	1	1	899.6	899.71	1.83	1.08	900	900.58
Total	12	23	.....	.....	3	12	.....	.....	22	13	.....	.....
Mass melt	.....	.....	899.5	900.2	.....	.....	.....	900.2	.....	.....	900	900.4

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSAY COMMISSION OF 1900.

The following commissioners were appointed by the President, under the provisions of section 3547 of the Revised Statutes, to test the weight and fineness of the gold and silver coins of the coinage of the calendar year 1899 reserved for that purpose by the coinage mints, viz:

Hon. John P. Jones, United States Senate; Hon. E. J. Hill, House of Representatives; Dr. H. S. Pritchett, Washington, D. C.; Prof. S. A. Lattimore, Rochester, N. Y.; Prof. H. H. Nicholson, Lincoln, Nebr.; Dr. John A. Mathews, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Cabell Whitehead, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Calvin Cobb, Boise, Idaho; Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Thomas B. Miller, Helena, Mont.; Mr. Edward W. Harden, New York, N. Y.; Mr. E. H. Rich, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Mr. Francis Beidler, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. John H. Perry, Southport, Conn.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COUNTING.

FEBRUARY 14, 1900.

To the Board of Assay Commissioners of 1900.

GENTLEMEN: The committee on counting respectfully submit the following report:

The sealed packages reserved by the several mints for the annual trial of coins, in accordance with section 3539, Revised Statutes, were delivered to us by the superintendent of the United States mint at Philadelphia, and by us compared with the records kept by the Director of the Mint of transcripts sent him by the superintendents of the several mints.

The number of each delivery, together with the pieces contained in said packages, were found to correspond with said record except as hereinafter noted.

In the delivery of eagles at the mint at Philadelphia of August 18, 1899, 81 pieces were received, being 40 pieces in excess of the number required, as indicated by the transcript furnished the Director of the Mint.

From these packages the committees on weighing and assaying each selected such number of gold and silver coins of the different denominations coined at each mint deemed by them necessary for the examination and test to be made by them, respectively.

The coins remaining in the packages—the open packages having indorsed thereon the number taken from each, of which a record was kept—were then delivered to the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia.

The quantities of coin reserved at the several mints for the purposes of the commission were as follows:

(1) Gold coins from the mint at Philadelphia, 4,720 in number, of the value of $55,290.

(2) Silver coins from the mint at Philadelphia, 19,052 in number, of the value of $4,113.90. There were also reserved from the special delivery of 50,026 Lafayette dollars, 26 pieces.

(3) Gold coins from the mint at San Francisco, 4,400 in number, of the value of $56,395.

(4) Silver coins from the mint at San Francisco, 3,415 in number, of the value of $1,885.10.

(5) Gold coins from the mint at New Orleans, 38 in number, of the value of $380.

(6) Silver coins from the mint at New Orleans, 9,654 in number, of the value of $7,039.

In all, 41,279 pieces, of the aggregate value of $125,103, as set forth in detail on a subsequent page.

The verification of the packages containing the reserved coins being completed, the committees on weighing and assaying selected such coins as were required. In the report of those committees will be found an account of the disposition of these coins.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ASSAYING.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *February 15, 1900.*

To the Board of Assay Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with section 3547 of the Revised Statutes we have taken samples of the coins reserved from time to time at the United States mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans for assay.

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These samples represent the various deliveries made by the coiners to the superintendents of the several mints during the calendar year 1899.

The results of the assays made of the individual coins and of the same in mass are given in the following schedules.

From these it will be seen that the greatest excess in the assay value of the gold coinage above standard at the different mints (the limit of tolerance being one-thousandth) is at—

Philadelphia	900.3
San Francisco	900.1
New Orleans	None.

The greatest deficiency below standard (the limit of tolerance being one-thousandth) is at—

Philadelphia	899.5
San Francisco	899.4
New Orleans	899.4

The greatest excess in silver coins above standard (the limit of tolerance being three-thousandths) is at—

Philadelphia	902.5
San Francisco	900.9
New Orleans	900.4

The greatest deficiency below standard (the limit of tolerance being three-thousandths) is at—

Philadelphia	None.
San Francisco	898.4
New Orleans	898.6

The assay committee also tested the quartation silver and found it to contain a mere trace of gold, and the lead used in the assay of the gold bullion and found it also to contain a trace of gold and silver. In the judgment of the committee, the amounts present were not enough to impair the accuracy of the assay.

The acid used in the humid assay of silver was found to be free from silver and also from chlorine.

The balances used were also tested and found to be correct.

The committee, therefore, deem the assays exhibited in the accompanying schedule to be entirely trustworthy.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WEIGHING.

FEBRUARY 16, 1900.

To the Board of Assay Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN: The committee on weighing respectfully report that they have examined sample coins, selected at random from those reserved by the various mints, as follows:

Mint at Philadelphia.

27 gold coins, all of which were weighed in mass.
64 silver coins, all of which were weighed in mass.

Mint at San Francisco.

29 gold coins, all of which were weighed in mass.
46 silver coins, all of which were weighed in mass.

Mint at New Orleans.

20 gold coins, all of which were weighed in mass.
71 silver coins, all of which were weighed in mass.

The weighing of the single pieces was made with a balance by Troemner, of Philadelphia, and the weights employed were furnished under seal by the superintendent of the United States Bureau of Weights and Measures, and were certified by him as being of the true standard of weight as fixed by law and as being correctly related to the Troy pound of 1827.

The mass weighings were made upon the large Saxton balance of the mint.

The committee examined the weights ordinarily employed in the mint and found them to be in accordance with the usual interpretation of the standard prescribed by law.

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The details of the weighings, as shown in the following tables, indicate but slight deviation from the statutory standard weights, and the coins examined were all within the legal tolerance. On account of the fact that at each mint changes occurred in the officers responsible for the coinage, the detailed statements which follow are arranged in the case of each mint in two separate exhibits, corresponding to the periods of service of the two sets of officials.

The committee on weighing pronounces the examination of the weights of the coinage of the several mints during the year 1899 to be satisfactory.

On motion of Dr. Benjamin, it was—

Resolved, That the Assay Commission having examined and tested the reserved coins of the several mints of the United States for the year 1898, and it appearing that these coins do not differ from the standard fineness and weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by law, the trial is considered and hereby reported as satisfactory.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, it was—

Resolved, That the members of the Assay Commission record their sincere appreciation of the courtesy and attention received from the Director of the Mint, the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, and the officials connected therewith during the session of the commission just closing, and tender their most cordial thanks.

On motion of Mr. Perry it was—

Resolved, That the Assay Commission recommends that the Director of the Mint hereafter furnish to each Assay Commission for its purposes a sample of fine gold prepared in his own office, and a similar sample procured by him under seal and certificate from the English mint, which last-mentioned sample shall be accompanied by the original certificate and shall have its seal unbroken.

On motion the committee adjourned sine die.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY K. BOYER, *Superintendent.*

The following table shows by weight and value the gold and silver deposited at the mint at Philadelphia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

Metal.	Standard ounces.	Coinage value.
Gold	3,127,453.830	$58,185,187.53
Silver	3,534,948.61	4,113,394.75
Total		62,298,582.28

There were also exchanged, for the purpose of subsidiary coinage, 401,875 standard ounces of silver bullion, of the cost value of $397,218.75, and charged to the mint at San Francisco in exchange for silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, of the cost value of $327,180.07, and 522,437.50 standard ounces, of the cost value of $460,088.36, and charged to the mint at New Orleans in exchange for silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, of the cost value of $425,421.02.

There were 689,906.46 standard ounces of silver bullion, costing $561,801.43, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, charged to the New York assay office in exchange for silver bullion purchased for subsidiary coinage purposes, of the cost value of $592,517.20.

During the year ten large transfers of silver bullion, aggregating 13,252,566.46 standard ounces, of the cost value of $10,791,748.78, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, were made to the mint at New Orleans, and three large transfers of silver bullion, aggregating

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3,841,780.55 standard ounces, of the cost value of $3,128,415.89, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, were made to the mint at San Francisco.

There were transferred to J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York, 1,426,255.39 standard ounces, costing $1,161,428.77, of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, in exchange for like weight of silver bullion deposited by them at the mint at San Francisco.

There were transferred from the Treasury for recoinage during the year 43,426 pieces of worn and uncurrent domestic gold coin, having a face value of $403,210.50, containing 21,515.720 standard ounces, of the coining value of $400,292.47, showing a loss of $2,918.03, and 19,606,575 pieces of uncurrent domestic silver coin, of the face value of $4,326,897.65, containing 3,281,238.56 standard ounces, having a coining value of $3,818,168.51 in standard silver dollars, or $4,082,411.89 in subsidiary silver coin, which shows a loss of $244,485.76.

There were also received over the counter 31,390 pieces of uncurrent gold coin, of the face value of $219,963, containing 11,727.893 standard ounces, of the coining valuc of $218,193.35, showing a loss of $1,769.65, and 10,556 pieces of uncurrent domestic silver coin, of the face value of $3,235.22, containing 2,614.20 standard ounces, having a coining value of $3,041.98 in standard silver dollars, or $3,252.50 in subsidiary silver coin.

DENOMINATIONS AND AMOUNTS OF UNCURRENT GOLD AND SILVER COINS TRANSFERRED FROM THE TREASURY AND RECEIVED OVER THE COUNTER AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD COINS.

Denominations.	Received over the counter (nominal value).	Transferred from Treasury (nominal value).
Double eagles	$61,380.00	$187,860.00
Eagles	50,910.00	96,950.00
Half eagles	100,205.00	115,155.00
Quarter eagles	7,025.00	3,217.50
3-dollar pieces	96.00	12.00
1-dollar pieces	347.00	16.00
Total	219,963.00	403,210.50

SILVER COINS.

Lafayette dollars	$26.00	
Trade dollars	248.00	
Dollars	974.00	
Half dollars	898.50	$1,692,783.00
Quarter dollars	626.00	1,691,051.75
Twenty-cent pieces		611.00
Dimes	430.30	939,838.30
Half dimes	28.25	2,381.70
Three-cent pieces	4.17	231.90
Total	3,235.22	4,326,897.65

There were deposited unrefined foreign gold bullion containing 20,152.718 standard ounces, of the coining value of $374,934.29, and 8,704.42 standard ounces of unrefined foreign silver bullion, of the

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coining value of $10,128.78, from various countries, as shown by the following table:

DEPOSITS OF UNREFINED FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER BULLION, FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Countries.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Canada:				
British Columbia	131.216	$2,441.23	24.00	$27.93
Northwest Territory	4,617.702	85,910.73	1,113.14	1,295.29
Ontario and Quebec	42.258	786.19	11.01	12.81
Mexico	2,181.981	40,595.00	6,182.59	7,194.29
United States of Colombia	6.242	116.13	1.01	1.17
Nova Scotia	68.971	1,283.18	9.94	11.56
Honduras	24.946	464.11	6.48	7.54
New Zealand	12.314	229.10	.30	.35
Japan	5.964	110.96	.04	.05
Unknown	13,061.124	242,997.66	1,355.91	1,577.79
Total	20,152.718	374,934.29	8,704.42	10,128.78

There were no deposits of refined foreign bullion during the year.

Foreign gold and silver coins of various countries were received containing in gold 67.066 standard ounces, of the coining value of $1,247.74, and in silver 29.50 standard ounces, of the coining value of $34.33, as shown by the following table:

Countries.	Foreign coin.	
	Gold.	Silver.
	Standard ounces.	*Standard ounces.*
Great Britain	2.611	
Germany	.120	
Mixed	64.335	29.50
Total	67.066	29.50

Unrefined gold and silver, products of the various States and Territories of the United States, were deposited at the mint during the fiscal year, aggregating 5,309.393 standard ounces of gold, having a coining value of $98,779.40, and 5,944.87 standard ounces of silver, having a coining value of $6,917.66, as shown by the following table:

GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION DEPOSITED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Localities.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Standard ounces.	Coinage value.	Standard ounces.	Coinage value.
Alabama	3.503	$65.17	2.20	$2.56
Alaska	28.806	535.93	3.04	3.54
Arizona	68.164	1,268.17	22.95	26.70
California	49.209	915.52	5.83	6.78
Colorado	83.061	1,545.32	17.44	20.29
Georgia	1,056.292	19,651.94	110.39	128.45
Idaho	128.577	2,392.13	35.13	40.88
Indiana	4.482	83.39	.37	.43
Kansas	3.726	69.32	.21	.25
Maryland	30.581	568.95	1.38	1.61
Michigan	.042	.78	966.66	1,124.84
Montana	2,144.352	39,894.92	3,586.98	4,115.76
New Mexico	50.000	930.23	22.03	25.63
North Carolina	625.394	11,635.24	1,098.33	1,278.06
Oregon	183.689	3,417.47	8.93	10.39
South Carolina	15.982	297.34	7.91	9.20
South Dakota	357.184	6,645.28	26.51	30.85
Virginia	300.097	5,583.20	23.42	27.25
Washington	17.054	317.28	5.67	6.60
Wyoming	29.805	554.51	4.52	5.26
Other States	129.393	2,407.31	44.97	52.33
Total	5,309.393	98,779.40	5,944.87	6,917.66

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The redeposits during the fiscal year 1900 aggregated 3,030,632.559 standard ounces of gold, of the coining value of $56,383,861.56, and 148,733.43 standard ounces of silver, of the value of $173,071.63, as shown by the following tables:

REDEPOSITS OF GOLD BULLION.

Institution at which manufactured.	Unparted bars.	Fine bars.	Mint bars.
	Standard ozs.	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
Philadelphia (counter purchase)	3.553		
New York		1,168,799.680	719,332.675
Denver	620,512.625	289,736.518	
Boise	89,356.798		
Helena	106,589.920		
Charlotte	14,336.400		
St. Louis	6,781.720		
Deadwood	15,153.334		
Seattle (counter purchase)	29.336		
Total	852,763.686	1,458,536.198	719,332.675

This amount includes 1,888,132.355 standard ounces of gold, of the coining value of $35,128,043.81, transferred from the assay office at New York for coinage.

REDEPOSITS OF SILVER BULLION.

Institution at which manufactured.	Unparted bars.	Fine bars.
	Standard ozs.	*Standard ozs.*
Philadelphia (counter purchase)	6.78	
New York		476.13
Denver	82,331.82	
Boise	28,344.55	
Helena	33,139.87	
Charlotte	1,104.95	
St. Louis	1,049.19	
Deadwood	2,277.66	
Seattle (counter purchase)	2.48	
Total	148,257.30	476.13

Fine gold bars for use in the industrial arts of the value of $2,099,536.43, weighing 112,850.080 standard ounces, were exchanged for gold coins during the fiscal year.

MINOR COINS.

Minor coins of the face value of $158,801 were received on transfer orders and melted for recoinage during the year. There were no minor coins transferred for reissue.

Bronze and nickel blanks for minor coinage purposes were purchased as follows:

Character.	Pounds avoirdupois.	Cost.
Bronze 1-cent blanks	490,000	$135,743.00
Nickel 5-cent blanks	320,000	166,931.00
Total	810,000	302,674.00

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The amount of uncurrent copper, nickel, and bronze coins transferred from the Treasury during the year for conversion into current coins, cost and seigniorage, is shown by the following table:

MINOR COINS FOR RECOINAGE, FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Uncurrent coin transferred from United States Treasury:		
Old copper cents		$112.00
Nickel 1-cent coins		1,393.00
Bronze 1-cent coins		12,280.00
Bronze 2-cent coins		258.00
Nickel 3-cent coins		1,173.00
Nickel 5-cent coins		143,585.00
Total		158,801.00
Cost of pure nickel added to nickel 1-cent metal to convert it into nickel 5-cent alloy for recoinage into nickel 5-cent coin		75.11
Cost of tin and zinc added to old copper cent metal to convert it into bronze 1-cent alloy for recoinage into bronze 1-cent coin		4.24
Cost of metal of same alloy added to nickel 3-cent metal for recoinage into nickel 5-cent coin		28.52
Seigniorage (gain by recoinage)		5,988.63
Total		164,897.50
Coinage executed, nominal value:		
Bronze 1-cent coin	$12,275.02	
Nickel 5-cent coin	144,036.65	
		156,311.67
Wastage (loss by recoinage)		8,585.83
Total		164,897.50

The total minor coinage for the year in nickel 5-cent coins was $1,537,499.60 and in bronze 1-cent coins $705,517.61; of these amounts $144,036.65 in nickel coins and $12,275.02 in bronze coins were recoinage.

The seigniorage or gain on this recoinage was $5,988.63 as against a wastage or loss of $8,585.83, showing a net wastage of $2,597.20.

The seigniorage on the coinage of nickel and bronze coins coined from new material purchased during the year was $1,794,633.04, which, less a net wastage on the recoinage of minor coin, gives a total seigniorage on minor coinage of $1,792,035.84 for the year.

The total amount of the several types of minor coin manufactured from 1793, when the first coinage of copper cents was made, until June 30, 1900, aggregated $33,492,028.76. From the records of the mint at Philadelphia, to which that coinage has been assigned by law, it appears that there have been melted for recoinage $3,330,167.65, leaving outstanding June 30, 1900, $30,161,861.11.

The several types and denominations of minor coins issued manufactured by the mint at Philadelphia since its establishment, the amount remelted, and the amount outstanding June 30, 1900, is set forth in the following table:

TYPES OF MINOR COINS ISSUED.

Denominations.	Coined.	Remelted.	Outstanding June 30, 1900.
Copper cents	$1,562,887.44	$379,236.22	$1,183,651.22
Copper half cents	39,926.11		39,926.11
Copper nickel cents	2,007,720.00	794,652.11	1,213,067.89
Bronze cents	10,072,408.59	124,158.64	9,948,249.95
Bronze 2-cent pieces	912,020.00	336,936.72	575,083.28
Nickel 3-cent pieces	905,768.52	275,269.36	630,499.16
Nickel 5-cent pieces	17,991,298.10	1,419,914.60	16,571,383.50
Total	33,492,028.76	3,330,167.65	30,161,861.11

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Minor coins to the amount of $2,147,487.21 have been distributed throughout the States and Territories of the United States during the fiscal year 1900—$1,427,969.60 in nickel five-cent pieces and $719,517.61 in bronze one-cent pieces. This amount includes $30,000 sent to the island of Porto Rico and $1,500 to the Philippine Islands.

The expenditure for the distribution of minor coin for the same period was $44,796.90.

The seigniorage on the coinage of purchased metal for the fiscal year 1900 was $4,930,012.26, as shown by the following table:

Items.	Amount coined.	Seigniorage.
Standard silver dollars	$3,558,984.00	$1,068,399.90
Subsidiary silver coin	5,603,836.40	2,066,979.32
Minor coin	2,243,017.21	1,794,633.04
Total	11,405,837.61	4,930,012.26

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE MEDALS MANUFACTURED AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Name of medal.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.
Adams, John			5
Adams, John Q			5
Alumni	1	1	1
Arthur, Chester A			7
Assay		40	6
Bainbridge, Captain			2
Blakely, Captain			2
Brinton, Dr. D. G			100
Brown, Major-General			5
Brown Memorial		10	
Buchanan, James			7
Carney (Boston schools)		6	
Cleveland, Grover			10
Commencement of Cabinet	1	5	
Corcoran Art	2		10
Cornell			4
Derby (Boston Latin School)	1		
Dobb, Hannah M	2	2	
Elliott, Captain			2
English Composition			1
Fillmore, Millard			5
Franklin (Boston public schools)		26	
Garfield, James A			7
Grant, Major-General			2
Grant, U. S			7
Great Seal			2
Green, Nathaniel			2
Harrison, William H			7
Harrison, Benjamin			7
Hayes, Rutherford B			7
Henley, Captain			2
Humane Society		20	10
Indian Peace			2
Jackson, Andrew			7
Jefferson, Thomas			12
Johnson, Andrew			5
Ketchum, Jesse	large, 4 small, 4	large, 47 small, 53	
Ketchum, Jesse			
Lawrence, Captain			2
Life Saving (State Department, rescue of American seamen by foreign crews)	40	10	
Lincoln, Abraham			15
Lincoln and Grant		5	
Madison, James			5
Manning, Daniel			2
Monroe, James			5
McKinley, William			30
Naval Institute	1		
Norman, George H	1		
Orators	1		
Pennsylvania Bi-Centennial		5	
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society		15	

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GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE MEDALS MANUFACTURED AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900—Cont'd.

Name of medal.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.
Perry, Captain			2
Phillips, D. K.	1	3	
Pierce, Franklin			5
Polk, James K.			5
Preble, Capt. Edward			2
Proctor	1		
Robinson	1		
Santine	1		
Scott, Major-General			2
Scholarships			2
Society of American Florists		12	12
Stewart, Captain			2
St. Louis Fair Association		6	
Taylor, Zachary			10
Time increases his fame	1		
Truxton, Capt. Thomas			2
Tyler, John			7
United States Navy Medal of Honor			200
Van Buren, Martin			10
Washington before Boston			7
Washington, Col. William			2
Washington and Grant		5	
Washington and Jackson	1	5	
Washington and Lincoln		5	
Washington Wreath		180	
Webb	1		
Windom, William			2
Total	65	461	582

The following table shows the number of proof coins and medals manufactured, the nominal value, amount received, and the profit on the same, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Articles.	Number of pieces.	Nominal value.	Amount received.	Profit.
Gold medals	69	$2,361.20	$2,524.20	$163.00
Silver medals	442	423.50	530.22	106.72
Bronze medals	842	178.00	517.60	339.60
Gold proof coins	696	5,302.50	5,468.50	166.00
Silver proof coins	3,916	1,807.45	2,363.77	556.32
Minor proof coins	4,500	135.00	179.94	44.94
Total	10,465	10,207.65	11,584.23	1,376.58

THE MELTER AND REFINER'S DEPARTMENT.

D. K. TUTTLE, Ph. D., *Melter and Refiner.*

During the fiscal year the melter and refiner received from the superintendent and operated upon gold bullion containing by assay 7,395,743.247 standard ounces, of the value of $137,595,223.20, his legal allowance for wastage being 7,395.743 standard ounces, of the value of $137,595.22, and silver bullion containing by assay 20,519,090.97 standard ounces, of the value of $23,876,760.40, his legal allowance for wastage being 30,778.63 standard ounces, of the value of $35,815.13.

Upon settlement of the melter and refiner's accounts June 30, 1900, there was found an apparent loss during the last fiscal year in the operations upon the gold bullion of 1,776.134 standard ounces, and in the operations upon the silver bullion an apparent gain of 11,800.11 standard ounces.

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The melts made for deposits, granulations, bars, and ingots in gold and silver aggregate 11,627, as follows:

Melts.	Bars.	Ingots.	Granulations.	Deposits.	Total melts.
Gold	561	1,169	.....	2,868	4,598
Silver	480	5,598	639	312	7,029
Total	1,041	6,767	639	3,180	11,627

During the year 40 gold ingot melts and 8 silver ingot melts were condemned.

NUMBER, WEIGHT, AND VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER BARS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE.

Metals.	Bars.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold	3,306	118,771.642	$2,209,704.97
Silver	694	85,663.009	99,680.68
Total	4,000	.....	$2,309,385.65

During the year 365 barrels of sweeps were gathered, containing by assay 1,725.695 standard ounces of gold and 7,893.06 standard ounces of silver.

The operations of the refinery were as follows:

Bullion.	Gold.	Silver.
Sent to refinery, 2,373,088.29 gross ounces.	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
Containing by assay	798,303.111	1,783,943.23
Returned from refinery	798,186.261	1,787,685.72
Apparent loss	116.850	.....
Apparent gain	.....	3,742.49

Silver bullion upon which refinery charges were collected contained 241,432.16 standard ounces, and silver owned by the Government returned to the refinery for parting purposes, upon which no charges were imposed, contained 1,546,253.56 standard ounces.

The melter and refiner experienced great difficulty during the year in the manufacture of gold ingots on account of the poor quality of the bullion which he was compelled to use. This bullion was found to contain small quantities of iron and lead, which prevented a uniform admixture with the copper alloy, and often caused the resulting ingots to be brittle and unfit for coinage, so that it was necessary to remelt no less than 179 gold ingot melts already made, aggregating 1,039,341.90 standard ounces, 40 melts of which were condemned by the assayer as being outside of the legal limits of tolerance.

The working of these melts, many of which had to undergo a toughening process, naturally resulted in a large loss in bullion.

THE COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

JOHN H. LANDIS, *Coiner.*

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the coiner received and operated upon 6,350,007.150 standard ounces of gold, of the value of $118,139,667.91, upon which there was a wastage of 316.786 standard ounces of the value of $5,893.69.

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The silver received and operated upon during the same period was 20,546,499.20 standard ounces of the coining value of $23,908,653.50 in standard silver dollars, or $25,563,296.05 in subsidiary silver coin, upon which there was a wastage of 8,633.17 standard ounces of the value of $5,205.14. The results of the manufacture of coins are shown by the following table:

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	1,874,585	$37,491,700.00
Eagles	1,270,387	12,703,870.00
Half eagles	1,211,811	6,059,055.00
Quarter eagles	54,406	136,015.00
Total gold	4,411,189	56,390,640.00
Dollars	3,558,984	3,558,984.00
Half dollars	6,284,984	3,142,492.00
Quarter dollars	15,620,984	3,905,246.00
Dimes	21,380,984	2,138,098.40
Total silver	46,845,936	12,744,820.40
Five-cent nickels	30,749,992	1,537,499.60
One cent bronze	70,551,761	705,517.61
Total minor	101,301,753	2,243,017.21
Grand total	152,558,878	71,378,477.61

The percentage of good coin produced from the amount operated upon was in gold 47.7 and in silver 50.8.

There was also coined 50,000 Lafayette souvenir silver dollars, not included in the above table.

In addition to the domestic coinage, there were coined for the Government of Costa Rica 320,000 pieces in 20, 10, and 5 colones, amounting to 75,037.700 standard ounces of gold, of the value of $1,396,050.24 in American money.

MEDALS MANUFACTURED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Description.	Number of medals
Gold	65
Silver	461
Bronze	582
Total	1,108

THE ASSAYER'S DEPARTMENT.

JACOB B. ECKFELDT, *Assayer.*

The number of assays made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, are as follows:

Gold	36,714
Silver	15,717
Special assays	220
Total	52,651

There were also 365 barrels of sweeps assayed, 200 ounces of proof silver made, and 150 of proof gold made. In addition to this the department has made a number of special assays for the melter and refiner and coiner.

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THE ENGRAVER'S DEPARTMENT.

CHARLES E. BARBER, *Engraver.*

The number of coinage dies prepared in the engraver's department for the mints were 276 for gold coinage, 1,078 for silver coinage and 631 for minor coinage, giving a total of 1,985, and in addition 23 dies were made for the proof coinage, 1 for the annual assay medal, and 1 for the United States Marine Corps medal, as shown by the following table:

DIES MANUFACTURED AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Denomination of die.	For the mint at—			Total.
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	
GOLD COINAGE.				
Double eagle	61	60	.....	121
Eagle	67	20	10	97
Half eagle	32	20	.....	52
Quarter eagle	6	.....	.....	6
Total	166	100	10	276
SILVER COINAGE.				
Standard dollar	45	40	230	315
Half dollar	53	60	40	153
Quarter dollar	189	60	40	289
Dime	176	115	30	321
Total	463	275	340	1,078
MINOR COINAGE.				
Five cent	343	.....	.....	343
One cent	288	.....	.....	288
Total	631	.....	.....	631

RECAPITULATION.	Number prepared.
Gold coinage	276
Silver coinage	1,078
Minor coinage	631
Proof coinage	23
Annual assay medal	1
United States Marine Corps medal	1
Total	2,010

The annual settlement at the close of the fiscal year was made by M. H. Cobb, of the Philadelphia mint, assisted by Charles F. Burt, of the Mint Bureau, and Messrs. A. W. Bennett and A. B. Wilson, of the New York assay office, who reported the settlement satisfactory.

NEW MACHINERY, METHODS, ETC.

The new machinery and appliances referred to in the last annual report have been working very satisfactorily, and many additions have been made thereto.

Looking forward to removing to the new mint building before the close of the fiscal year, the endeavor has been to obtain the most modern and approved machinery appliances and methods, this being important upon general principle, but especially so because of the necessity for a radical change in some of the most important operations.

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Gold bullion, of the value of many millions of dollars, is unfit for coinage without refining, owing to the presence of minute quantities of such metals as lead, antimony, etc., and by the old acid processes it is both difficult and expensive to entirely eliminate them.

Mr. H. J. Slaker, assistant in the melter and refiner's department of this mint, was authorized to visit the mints of Great Britain, France, and Germany, as well as the private refineries in Hamburg and Frankfurt, for the purpose generally of comparing the appliances and methods of this institution with those abroad, and especially to inquire into the process of refining by electrolysis, in use in the private refineries referred to.

The melter and refiner had for some months been experimenting in this field, and the report made by Mr. Slaker, and forwarded to the Department by the superintendent, showed we were infringing on the patents of Dr. Emil Wohlwill, of Hamburg, Germany. A provisional arrangement was made (which will soon no doubt become a definite contract) to use the process, and a small plant has been installed in the refinery for parting and refining gold bullion by electrolysis. This process has been gradually developed until it may now be pronounced a working success.

A small dynamo is used, driven by 5-horsepower motor. For want of suitable vessels the plant is being worked only to one-half its capacity and, at that, not continuously throughout the twenty-four hours. When these minor difficulties are overcome the output promises to go far to equal our receipts of gold bullion.

Since the beginning of these operations 40,876 ounces of fine gold have been turned out from the electrolytic plant, varying in fineness from 999 to 999.8 by assay. In the month of August last the returns were 20,109 fine ounces of gold, while the power of the plant was only partially utilized, as stated.

It will be seen that the process has passed the experimental stage, and much may be expected of it in the future.

In the new mint it is proposed to run all the machinery by electric power, and hence the kind, power, and speed of the various motors to be applied to the different machines are questions of importance.

Motors have been connected temporarily to the different sizes of coining presses, milling machines, rotary and strip annealing furnaces, cutting presses, and topping machines.

All these machines will require special attachments, and will enable us to install all the minting equipment without the use of belting.

In all cases, except the topping machines, the motors have been connected direct with gears, and in the case of the rolling mills it was found necessary to attach heavy fly wheels in order to carry the strip between the rolls.

At present experiments are being made to determine the size of motors for machine shop tools, and all machines requiring one or more horsepower will be driven by motors.

In applying motors to coining presses trial is to be made of two fly wheels to a press, the motor connecting with spur gears to each. A more even consumption of power is the point aimed at.

It is also considered advisable to substitute for the old wood annealing furnaces a gas annealing system. There are now three gas strip annealing furnaces installed; two for silver, which work admirably, and one for gold. The last mentioned is furnished with a hood attach-

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ment, the object of which is to cool the strip after it leaves the machine, in a non-oxidizing atmosphere. This has not as yet been completely tested, but from the few trials made it is believed that it will fulfill all expectations.

Four geared rolls are now in operation; three by electric motors—two finishing and one break-down, a 25-horsepower used on the former and a 35-horsepower on the latter.

The material leaving these finishing rolls requires no draw-bench work.

The gas plant has been working very satisfactorily and has since its installation in the spring of 1899 about paid for itself in reduced gas bills.

In the new mint plant, the contract for which was awarded to the same company that installed the one now in use, a small independent plant for the use of the assay department exclusively is provided for, in order to obtain absolute evenness of pressure for that important department.

The question as to how to use gas instead of coal for melting furnaces in the melting room is as yet among the unsolved problems, as well as the utilization of the old belt rolls in the new mint.

Experiments are now being made with a worm-driven device, run by a specially constructed motor. If this succeeds, these rolls, a number of which have excellent material, can be utilized.

Another problem to be grappled with is the filtration plant for the new mint, a more thorough system being desired to replace the old settling wells.

A new milling machine has been turned out by the machine shop. It is a perfect and beautiful piece of work, and is run by a vertical 3-horsepower slow-speed motor. Nine of these machines will be built in the machine shop.

It is also in contemplation to try the Napier improved automatic coin-weighing and classifying machine.

The fiscal year just ended has been a very arduous one, and the next will doubtless be more so. This has thrown an immense amount of work upon the machine shop and upon the superintendent of machinery, Mr. Edwin S. Church, especially, whose labors have been continuous and exacting, calling for the very highest skill.

The "new mint" means much more than moving into a new building. It includes the introduction of the most modern and approved methods and appliances.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FRANK A. LEACH, *Superintendent.*

The weight and value of gold and silver bullion deposited at the mint at San Francisco during the fiscal year 1900 was as follows:

Metal.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold	2,868,284.719	$53,363,436.63
Silver	6,098,405.23	7,096,326.18
Total		60,459,762.81

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In addition to the above, there was an exchange of 401,875 standard ounces of silver bullion for the purpose of coinage, being silver bullion purchased under act of July 14, 1890, at the cost value of $327,180.07, and charged to the United States mint at Philadelphia in exchange for silver bullion for subsidiary silver recoinage from the same institution of the cost value of $200,000, and for subsidiary silver coinage of the cost value of $197.218.85.

During the year there was deposited and melted at this mint for recoinage 274.776 standard ounces of United States gold coin of the face value of $5,647.50; coining value, $5,112.11, the denomination, number of pieces, and value thereof being as follows:

Denomination.	Received over counter.	
	Pieces.	Nominal value.
Double eagles	154	$3,080.00
Eagles	101	1,010.00
Half eagles	298	1,490.00
Quarter eagles	19	47.50
Three-dollar pieces	2	6.00
One-dollar pieces	14	14.00
Total	588	5,647.50

There were also deposited and melted 148,752.90 standard ounces of United States silver coin, of the face value of $194,603.25, having a coining value of $173,094.28 in standard dollars or $185,073.59 in subsidiary coin, of which silver coin there was transferred from the Treasury worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coin of the face value of $194,538.50, containing 148,704 standard ounces, with a coining value in new subsidiary silver coin of $185,012.75, and received over the counter worn and uncurrent silver coin of the face value of $64.75, containing 48.90 standard ounces, with a coining value in new subsidiary coin of $60.84.

The denomination, number of pieces, and value of such coins are as follows:

Denomination.	Transferred from Treasury.		Received over counter.	
	Number of pieces.	Nominal value.	Number of pieces.	Nominal value.
Standard dollars			3	$3.00
Half dollars	241,000	$120,500.00	69	34.50
Quarter dollars	186,000	46,500.00	53	13.25
Twenty-cent pieces	35	7.00		
Dimes	274,020	27,402.00	138	13.80
Half dimes	2,590	129.50	4	.20
Total	703,645	194,538.50	267	64.75

Making an aggregate of gold and silver coins of 704,500 pieces, of the nominal value of $200,250.75.

Foreign gold bullion, containing 182,435.147 standard ounces of the value of $3,394,142.27, was deposited, of which 162,571.022 standard ounces of the value of $3,024,577.15 was in unrefined bullion and 19,864.125 standard ounces of the value of $369,565.12 was in refined bullion. There was also deposited during the year 445,832.62 standard ounces of unrefined foreign silver bullion, valued at $518,787.05.

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No refined foreign silver bullion was deposited during the year. The bullion was received from the following countries:

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER BULLION (UNREFINED).

Countries.	Gold bullion.		Silver bullion.	
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ouuces.	Value.
British Columbia	2,769.684	$51,529.00	564.26	$656.59
British Dominion	133,228.808	2,478,675.50	35,212.74	40,974.84
Central America	533.796	9,931.09	148.63	172.95
Mexico	26,016.541	484,028.67	409,904.10	476,979.31
South Africa	22.193	412.89	2.89	3.36
Total	162,571.022	3,024,577.15	445,832.62	518,787.05

FOREIGN GOLD BULLION (REFINED).

Country.	Standard ounces.	Value.
New Zealand	19,864.125	$369,565.12

Foreign gold coin containing 521,530.743 standard ounces of the coining value of $9,702,897.54 was deposited and melted during the year. The nominal weight of this coin (the weight of the new coins of the respective countries) was 521,741.680 standard ounces, showing a loss by abrasion of 210.937 standard ounces.

The following table shows the country of coinage, nominal weight, and value:

Countries of coinage.	Nominal weight.	Nominal value.
	Standard ozs.	
Colombia	6.740	$125.39
Chile	4.138	77.00
Costa Rica	2.593	48.24
Ecuador	1.720	32.00
France	26.391	491.02
Great Britain	271,665.898	5,054,249.26
Guatemala	55.274	1,028.37
German Empire	2.304	42.87
Japan	248,046.670	4,614,821.76
Mexico	1,837.579	34,187.49
New Grenada	5.053	94.02
Peru	5.305	98.69
Russia	1.458	27.13
Spain	71.897	1,337.63
Salvador	8.660	161.10
Total	521,741.680	9,706,821.97
Producing	521,530.743	9,702,897.54
Loss by abrasion	210.937	3,924.43

Foreign silver coin, containing 15,254.26 standard ounces of the coining value of $17,750.41 in standard dollars, or $18,878.86 in subsidiary coin, was deposited and melted during the year.

The nominal weight of this coin (the weight of the new coins of the respective countries) was 15,351.63 standard ounces, showing a loss by abrasion of 97.37 standard ounces.

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The following table shows the country of coinage, nominal weight, and commercial value:

Countries of coinage.	Nominal weight.	Commercial value.
	Standard ozs.	
Guatemala	5,304.75	$2,877.60
Peru	10,046.88	5,450.00
Total	15,351.63	8,327.60
Producing	15,254.26	.....
Loss by abrasion	97.37	.....

The redeposits during the fiscal year aggregated 699,485.649 standard ounces of gold, of the coining value of $13,013,686.49, and 5,444,461.94 standard ounces of silver, of the coining value of $6,335,373.89 in standard dollars, as shown by the following tables:

GOLD BULLION.

Institution at which manufactured.	Fine bars.		Unparted bars.	
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Value.
San Francisco	.....	.....	173.093	$3,220.33
Carson	.....	.....	10,308.228	191,780.99
Seattle	.....	.....	689,004.328	12,818,685.17
Total	.....	.....	699,485.649	13,013,686.49

SILVER BULLION.

Institution at which manufactured.	Fine bars.		Unparted bars.	
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Philadelphia (a)	5,116,729.12	$5,954,012.07	.....	.....
San Francisco	151,316.82	176,077.75	48.85	$56.84
Carson	.....	.....	5,785.99	6,732.79
Seattle	.....	.....	170,581.16	198,494.44
Total	5,268,045.94	6,130,089.82	176,416.00	205,284.07

a Of the 5,116,729.12 standard ounces noted for Philadelphia 3,841,780.55 standard ounces were fine bars transferred direct from the United States mint at Philadelphia to this mint, and the remainder, 1,274,948.57 standard ounces, were bars manufactured at private refineries, which together with the 151,316.82 standard ounces noted for San Francisco, viz, bars manufactured at that mint, makes an aggregate of 1,426,265.39 standard ounces received during the fiscal year at this mint from sundry parties in exchange for a like quantity of silver bullion delivered to such parties by the United States mint at Philadelphia.

MELTER AND REFINER'S DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDER MARTIN, *Melter and Refiner.*

The melter and refiner received from the superintendent and operated on bullion during the fiscal year containing 4,926,777.811 standard ounces of gold and 5,640,693.94 standard ounces of silver.

The refinery operations during the same period comprise 1,081,460.243 standard ounces of gold and 737,949.21 standard ounces of silver.

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Silver bullion refined on which charges were collected:	Standard ounces.
Silver partings in gold deposits	254,873.52
Silver purchases	63,601.90
Silver deposits	304,700.00
Total	623,175.42
Silver bullion sent to refinery on which no charges were imposed:	
Settlement bars, experimentals, coiner's and assayer's bars	114,773.79
Grand total	737,949.21

The total of 737,949.21 standard ounces above given represents the entire amount of silver received by the melter and refiner and charged to the refinery, but as it was used over and over it does not represent the whole amount of silver used or sent to the refinery. In this way the total amount of silver used in parting was 3,012,320.29 ounces.

The bullion melted for coinage during the year was 4,831,686.060 standard ounces of gold and 4,461,975 standard ounces of silver.

There were manufactured 350 fine silver bars during the year, containing 425,027.31 standard ounces of the coining value of $494,577.23 and 3 unparted bars containing 212.730 standard ounces of gold and 80.29 standard ounces of silver of the coining value of $4,051.20.

During the year he made 1,691 melts of gold ingots of which 15 were condemned, and 2,816 melts of silver ingots, none of which were condemned. He also made 353 melts for bars.

Upon the annual settlement he returned a surplus of 1,841.771 standard ounces of gold, valued at $34,265.51, and 3,059.45 standard ounces of silver, valued at $1,699.14.

There were gathered in sweeps during the fiscal year 290 barrels, containing by assay 600.263 standard ounces of gold and 4,813.36 standard ounces of silver.

COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

D. T. COLE, *Coiner.*

During the fiscal year the coiner received and operated upon 4,854,737.650 standard ounces of gold and 4,551,897.75 standard ounces of silver.

He manufactured during the same period $51,176,000 in gold coin and $2,850,012.75 in silver coin, aggregating 12,483,768 pieces as shown by the following table:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double eagles	2,050,050	$41,001,000.00
Eagles	870,500	8,705,000.00
Half eagles	294,000	1,470,000.00
Total	3,214,550	51,176,000.00
SILVER.		
Dollars	546,000	546,000.00
Half dollars	2,960,733	1,480,366.50
Quarter dollars	1,650,585	412,646.25
Dimes	4,110,000	411,000.00
Total	9,267,318	2,850,012.75
Total coinage	12,481,868	54,026,012.75

The percentage of coin produced from the amount operated upon was, gold, 57.25, and silver, 53.37.

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Upon the annual settlement of his accounts it was found that there had been a wastage during the year of 192.297 standard ounces of gold, valued at $3,577.62, being 8.002 per cent of the legal allowance, and 675.86 standard ounces of silver, valued at $375.35, being 15.35 per cent of the legal allowance.

The sweeps gathered in this department during the year comprised 11 barrels, containing 14.226 standard ounces of gold and 24.89 standard ounces of silver.

ASSAYER'S DEPARTMENT.

C. H. SHERMAN, *Assayer.*

The operations of the assayer during the fiscal year were as follows:

Description.	Number.
Gold assays	47,656
Silver assays	25,023
Sweep assays	182
Special bullion assays	468
Ounces proof gold made	72
Ounces proof silver made	40
Cupels made	60,000
Pieces lead cut and rolled	60,000
Ounces parting silver cut	600

The annual settlement was made by Mr. C. W. Diefenderfer of the mint at Philadelphia, and Mr. E. P. Leech, chief clerk of the mint at Denver.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

C. W. BOOTHBY, *Superintendent.*

The weight and value of the gold and silver deposited at the mint of the United States at New Orleans, La., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were as follows:

Metal.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold	21,006.071	$390,810.61
Silver	13,816,096.00	16,076,911.71
Total		16,467,722.32

There were deposited 220.749 standard ounces of unrefined domestic gold bullion, producing in gold coin $4,106.96, and 188.95 standard ounces of unrefined domestic silver bullion, producing $219.87 in standard silver dollars, or $235.09 in subsidiary silver coin. There were purchased over the counter during the year 542.661 standard ounces of uncurrent domestic gold coin of the face value of $10,230, producing in new gold coin $10,096.02, on which there was a loss of $133.98. There were also deposited 477.92 standard ounces of uncurrent silver coin of the face value of $639.73, producing $556.12 in standard silver dollars, or $594.61 in new subsidiary silver coin, on which there was a loss of $45.12. The Treasury Department transferred for recoinage 553,183.70 standard ounces of old domestic silver

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coin of the face value of $735,185, of the coinage value in standard silver dollars $643,704.67, or $688,253.44 in new subsidiary silver coin, on which there was a loss of $46,931.56. There were also received over the counter 6.94 standard ounces of trade dollars of the face value of $8, producing $8.08 in standard silver dollars, or $8.63 in new subsidiary silver coin, on which there was a gain of $0.63.

There were also deposited 16,517.007 standard ounces of unrefined foreign gold bullion, producing in gold coin $307,293.15, and 3,399.94 standard ounces of unrefined foreign silver bullion, of the coinage value in standard silver dollars $3,956.27, or $4,230.07 in subsidiary silver coin.

Foreign gold coins containing 274.233 standard ounces, of the coining value of $5,102, and foreign silver coins containing 35.24 standard ounces, of the coining value in standard silver dollars $41.01, or $43.84 in subsidiary silver coin, were deposited.

Gold bullion to the amount of 3,451.421 standard ounces, of the coinage value of $64,212.48, and 6,236.87 standard ounces of silver, of the coinage value of $7,257.45 in standard silver dollars, or $7,759.71 in subsidiary silver coin, was obtained from jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.

The redeposits of silver amounted to 13,252,566.46 standard ounces, and consisted of 13,116,331.86 standard ounces in fine bars, producing $15,262,640.71 in standard silver dollars, or $16,318,919.89 in subsidiary silver coin, and 1,035.46 standard ounces in standard bars, producing $1,204.90 in standard silver dollars, or $1,288.29 in subsidiary coin, made at the mint at Philadelphia, Pa. There were also redeposited by this same institution, although manufactured at the New York assay office, standard bars amounting to 135,199.14 standard ounces, producing $157,322.63 in standard silver dollars, or $168,210.44 in subsidiary silver coin.

The machinery placed in this mint during the last fiscal year was one pair of rolls, one ingot topping machine, one pair large scales from the mint at Carson, one coining press from the mint at Carson, one gas heating machine, complete, with one strip annealing and one rotary furnace for planchets, and one bolting machine in the department of melter and refiner.

The annual settlement June 30, 1900, was made by Mr. A. A. Hassan of the Bureau of the Mint, and Mr. J. B. Baldwin of the mint at Philadelphia, who reported the settlement as satisfactory.

Melter and Refiner's Department.

H. Dudley Coleman, *Melter and Refiner.*

During the fiscal year the melter and refiner received from the superintendent gold and silver bullion of the value of $40,903,992.16, as follows:

Metals.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold	102,417.179	$1,905,435.88
Silver	33,514,384.31	38,998,556.28
Total		40,903,992.16

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On the annual settlement at the end of the fiscal year it was found that 102,417.179 standard ounces of gold had been operated upon, showing an apparent gain of 32.997 standard ounces, and 30,599,561.25 standard ounces of silver had also been operated upon, the legal limit of wastage being 45,899.34 standard ounces, while the actual was 14,233.25 standard ounces, or 31 per cent of the legal wastage.

REFINERY OPERATIONS.

The amount of refinery operations during the fiscal year was as follows:

Metal.	Gross weight, ounces.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold	52,692.42	41,029.731	$763,343.83
Silver	102,855.41	123,780.84	144,035.88
Total			907,379.71

The amount of bullion returned from the refinery was as follows:

Metal.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold	41,067.728	$674,050.75
Silver	123,447.54	143,648.05
Total		817,698.80

Silver on which charges were imposed contained 5,064.22 standard ounces, while 118,716.62 standard ounces represents the silver owned by the Government and returned to the refinery for parting purposes, on which there were no charges.

The number of melts of ingots was 3,579, of which 55 were condemned, as follows:

Metal.	Melts of ingots.	Condemned.
Gold	23	3
Silver	3,556	52
Total	3,579	55

There were also 40 fine gold bars and 24 fine silver bars made, of which none were condemned.

The miscellaneous melts composed those of gold and silver deposits, bars, granulations, and copper for alloy:

Gold deposits	755
Silver deposits	35
Gold bars	32
Silver bars	52
Granulations	60
Copper for alloy	25
Total	959

There were collected 230 barrels of sweeps during the fiscal year, from which 45.139 standard ounces of gold and 23,899.23 standard ounces of silver were obtained.

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COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

MAYER CAHEN, *Coiner.*

There were received and operated upon during the fiscal year gold and silver ingots as follows:

Metal.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold	53,435.300	$994,145.11
Silver	29,885,338.70	34,775,666.75
Total		35,769,811.86

From which were manufactured the following coin:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Eagles	37,047	$370,470
SILVER.		
Dollars	14,140,000	14,140,000
Half dollars	1,444,000	722,000
Quarter dollars	1,992,000	498,000
Dimes	1,670,000	167,000
Total silver	19,246,000	15,527,000
Total coinage	19,283,047	15,897,470

At the annual settlement the wastage in this department was shown to have been 4.038 standard ounces gold, or 15.113 per cent of the legal allowance. The wastage of silver was found to be 3,570.96 standard ounces, or 11.948 per cent of the legal allowance.

The percentage of coin produced from gold ingots operated upon was 37.11, while that from silver ingots was 44.39.

ASSAYER'S DEPARTMENT.

W. M. LYNCH, M. D., *Assayer.*

The number of assays made in this department aggregated 4,649 during the fiscal year.

Description.	Gold assays.	Silver assays.
Deposits	755	35
Fine mint bars	40	24
Grain bars	8	38
Ingot melts	22	3,501
Ingot melts (condemned)		52
Fine melts	32	53
Sweeps	2	10
Standard bars	3	
Coiner's filing bars		9
Superintendent's bars	2	
Consolidated melts	15	
Transfer orders		23
Special purchase		3
Special		2
Miscellaneous		20
Total	879	3,770

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UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK.

ANDREW MASON, *Superintendent.*

The deposits for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were as follows:

Metals.	Gross weight.	Standard weight.	Value.
	Ounces.	*Ounces.*	
Gold	2,900,309.88	3,025,915.168	$56,296,096.15
Silver	5,984,293.64	6,454,544.41	7,516,742.58

While the gold deposits exceed those of last year about $2,000,000, the foreign gold bullion embraced in them (about $15,000,000) was about $10,000,000 less in amount. The deposits of domestic refined gold (about $30,000,000) exceeded those of last year about $11,000,000 in amount.

The gold deposits of direct domestic production (about $7,250,000) were about $500,000 in excess of those of last year.

Of the whole, 786,024 ounces gross of gold deposits and 1,466,215 ounces gross of silver deposits required treatment by acid.

The gains that might accrue to the melter and refiner's account from this bullion are estimated as follows:

	Ounces fine gold.
From unreported fractions of gold fineness of gold deposits:	
786,024 ounces gross, at 0.2 M	157.20
Less 535,394 ounces fine gold from same, at 0.1 M	53.54
	103.66
From unreported fractions of gold fineness of silver deposits:	
678,706 ounces gross, at 0.2 M	135.74
112,904 ounces gross, at 0.1 M	11.29
	147.03
Less 132,587 ounces fine gold from same, at 0.1 M	13.26
	133.77
From specific percentage deductions from silver deposits (none made from gold deposits), under the provisions of article 6 of instructions	124.12
Gains from silver deposits when the gold was not charged to the melter and refiner, under the provisions of article 4, sections 9 and 10, of instructions	12.60
Making a total estimated gain to the melter and refiner's account from these sources of	374.15

The possible gains in silver from unreported fractions of silver fineness were as follows:

	Ounces fine silver.
786,024 ounces gold deposits, at 0.4 M	314.41
1,466,215 ounces silver deposits, at 0.2 M	293.24
	607.65
Less 1,301,466 ounces fine silver from same	260.29
	347.36
Gains from percentage deductions	1,362.51
Gains from gold deposits when the silver was not charged to melter and refiner, under the provisions of article 4, sections 9 and 10, of the instructions	2,211
Gains from the deductions of one-ninety-ninth standard weight of gold from the silver in partible bullion is, say, seven-tenths of 6,088 ounces fine silver, equal to	4,261
Making total estimated gains to the melter and refiner's account of	8,181.87

The actual surplus recovered by the melter and refiner for the year was 293.688 ounces fine gold and 3,783.21 ounces fine silver, showing a close approximation in the gold to the foregoing estimated possible gains in fractions, etc.

The silver used in the refinery for parting purposes, on which there were no charges, amounted to (year ended June 30, 1900) 1,868,484.62

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standard ounces; the total amount of silver stated in his report of July 30 as having been acid refined was 3,452,094.87 standard ounces, leaving a balance of 1,583,610.25 standard ounces as the amount on which charges were paid. Uncurrent and mutilated United States gold coin of the face value of $759,853.50 was melted, producing 40,467.181 ounces standard gold of the value of $752,877.77. The gold bars transmitted to the Philadelphia mint for coinage during the year amounted to $35,128,043.76. The value of gold bars paid to depositors was $4,176,590.98. The value of gold bars exchanged for gold coin for domestic use was $9,387,284.47. Total for use in manufactures, arts, etc., $13,563,875.45, an increase of about $1,800,000 over last year.

The value of the gold bars exchanged for gold coin for export was $15,616,442.92.

The change of the rate of charge from 10 cents to 4 cents per $100 has proved effective in stopping the export of gold coin from New York to Europe, and at the same time added $6,246.57 to the revenue of the office, saved express charges to and from Philadelphia, and the cost of coinage. At some time in the near future, when new coin may not readily be obtained by shippers of gold, the charge for exchanging bars for coin can be raised to 10 cents per $100 if deemed advisable. During July and August of the current fiscal year $18,913,460.71 in gold bars have been exchanged for export.

Messrs. B. F. Butler, W. F. Bowen, and E. E. Richmond, of the Bureau of the Mint, supervised the annual settlement, and reported that the coin and bullion on hand agreed with the amount charged to the superintendent in account.

Melter and Refiner's Department.

B. T. Martin, *Melter and Refiner.*

The following statement of the business of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, is respectfully submitted. Owing to the noncompletion of the construction work on the west wall of the refinery building, work in the acid refinery was not resumed until September 20, 1899, and was suspended June 15, 1900, confining the operations in that branch to a period of less than nine months, and as a result again leaving a more than usual quantity of metal that could not be operated on to be returned in settlement. In the time available, however, a large amount of work was done in the acid refinery. The amount of metal debited to the melter and refiner for the year was 9,479,990.21 gross ounces, consisting of gold deposits 3,044,482.40 and silver deposits 6,169,446.54; settlement of 1899, 266,061.27, the total standard ounces of gold being 3,239,367.380 and of silver 6,795,357.81.

The number of gold deposits melted was 8,581; of silver, 3,223; total, 11,804. The number of fine, mint, and standard bars made and delivered to the superintendent was, of gold, 40,616 and of silver 42,562; total, 83,178, containing 3,115,533.977 standard ounces of gold and 6,572,335.46 standard ounces of silver.

The total amount of acid refined was 4,134,207.38 ounces gross, containing 791,656.64 standard ounces of gold and 3,452,094.87 standard ounces of silver.

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The amount of fine silver, cake and deposit, tested in this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, was as follows:

Gross ounces	1,698,531.66
Standard ounces	1,868,484.62
Sulphuric acid, 1,571,100 pounds, value	$16,496.57
Waste acid sold, 2,299,720 pounds	1,149.87
Blue vitriol sold, 207,261 pounds	9,971.92
Old material sold	1,311.26
Total from sale of by-products, etc	12,433.05

In the settlement of 1900 there was returned, in excess of amount charged to the melter and refiner, 326.320 standard ounces of gold and 4,203.57 standard ounces of silver. The total value of metal recovered was $10,274.64. The machinery and apparatus connected with the department may be regarded, after some needed repairs now being made, as in good working order. Three furnaces of a modified construction, for fluxing purposes, with the use of gas as fuel, have been introduced and give most satisfactory results in daily use.

Following is the showing of expenses and receipts:

Charges collected			$94,569.32
Labor, per pay roll		$45,078.57	
Sulphuric acid		16,496.57	
Copper for reducing		6,816.49	
Fuel and steam		8,316.69	
Fluxes		1,613.50	
Crucibles, lead, gloves, etc		14,803.74	
		93,125.56	
Deduct metal recovered	$10,274.64		
Waste acid sold	1,149.87		
Blue vitriol sold	9,971.92		
Old material, etc., sold	1,311.26		
	22,707.69		
Less loss on sale of sweeps, etc	3,031.48		
		19,676.21	
			73,449.35
Excess of receipts over expenses			21,119.97

ASSAYER'S DEPARTMENT.

H. G. TORREY, *Assayer.*

The operations of this department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were as follows:

Assays have been made determining the fineness of 11,802 melts of gold and silver deposits and 993 melts of fine gold and silver; also 1,050 melts of mixed metal, about 500 special deposits, etc., and 350 barrels of sweeps. Eighty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-eight gold and silver bars were stamped, and about 60,000 cupels and the necessary "proof" gold and silver made.

It will be seen that the business of the year was somewhat larger than that of the previous year.

There have been no material changes or additions in working appliances or methods during the year.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT CARSON, NEVADA.

R. K. COLCORD, *Assayer in Charge.*

The operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were as follows:

Gold deposits	360
Unparted bars	32
Total	392

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Metals.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold	10,238.486	$190,483.46
Silver	11,494.48	13,375.39
Total		203,858.85

This shows a falling off in the number of ounces and value of deposits from the previous year as follows:

Metals.	Standard ounces.	Coining Value.
Gold	1,629.421	$30,314.81
Silver	62,564.75	72,802.63
Total		103,117.44

This decrease is due to the change from a mint to an assay office (July 1, 1899), by which we were prohibited from receiving silver deposits other than those for returns in unparted bars, and restricting the gold deposits to those containing not to exceed 50 fine ounces of silver in any one deposit.

Earnings	$1,132.08
Expenditures	13,073.72

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 5.65779.

Domestic bullion, coining value	202,772.62
Foreign bullion, coining value	293.64
United States coin received over the counter	540.00
Jewelers' bars and old plate	252.59
Total	203,858.85

Number of assays:	
Gold deposits	896
Bullion assays	40
Unparted bars	80
Ores	56
Consolidation melts	69
Total	1,141

There were no redeposits of unparted bars.

On the 28th of March, 1900, the receipt of ore samples for assay was authorized at this mint.

I caused the fact to be published throughout the State and adjacent mining districts through the local press, but in order to avoid competition with private assayers the charge for each assay was fixed at $3, as against their charge of $1, consequently our work in this line is necessarily limited.

Mint of the United States at Denver, Colo.

J. L. Hodges, *Assayer in Charge.*

For the fiscal year 1900, 4,137 bullion deposits were treated for purchase, as against 4,511 for the year previous. Special bullion assays to the number of 24 were made. The product of cyanide, chlorination, and electrolytic plants formed the greater part of the deposit valuation for the year, which was: Gold, $16,998,911.69; silver (coining value), $99,502.28; total, $17,098,413.97. This was a decrease from the year previous of $4,081,724.31, due to the fact that a large refinery which had previously shipped to the mint at Denver concluded arrangements

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during the Colorado labor troubles of the year 1899 to market its product in the East and has continued to do so.

There were received from foreign countries 529.351 standard ounces of unrefined gold bullion and 111.03 standard ounces of unrefined silver bullion, as follows:

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
	Stand. ozs.	*Stand. ozs.*
Mexico	469.346	79.61
Central America	60.005	31.42

Deposits of unparted bars of former manufacture at this institution contained 72.707 standard ounces of gold and 27.34 standard ounces of silver.

United States mutilated gold coins of the nominal value of $173, containing 8.890 standard ounces of the coining value of $165.40, were received during the year.

The value of deposits, earnings, and expenditures, and the percentage of net expenses to deposits for the fiscal year 1900, were as follows:

Items.		Amount.
Deposits:		
Gold	$16,998,911.69	
Silver	99,513.27	
		$17,098,424.96
Earnings		22,197.66
Expenditures		41,346.71

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 0.11199.

ASSAY OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES AT HELENA, MONT.

E. B. BRADEN, *Assayer in Charge.*

There were 1,750 regular deposits of gold bullion at the United States assay office at Helena during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. The aggregate weight before melting was 133,720.72 ounces, and after melting 131,547.91 ounces, a loss of 1.67 per cent. The average fineness of the bullion produced was 0.733 gold and 0.224 silver. The previous large number of deposits at this institution of low-grade bullion from cyanide plants, gold mills, and dredging machines was continued throughout the year, and explains the greater portion of the loss in weight from melting.

The value of the gold and silver contained in deposits was $2,032,420.49, an average of $1,161.38 for each deposit. The larger part of the bullion handled originated in the mines and placers of Montana, while the balance came from British Columbia, Northwest Territory, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska.

Foreign bullion, unrefined, was received from the Northwest Territory (Klondike) containing 2,352.942 standard ounces of gold and 574.54 standard ounces of silver, and from British Columbia containing 17,924.991 standard ounces of gold and 8,743.85 standard ounces of silver. The redeposits consisted of 45.310 standard ounces of gold and 5.52 standard ounces of silver, in unparted bars originally made by this office.

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The number of melts was nearly 3,000, comprising those of the regular deposits, special bullion deposits for assay, and the consolidation or "mass" melts. The number of assays made by the assaying department was more than 4,500.

There were no deposits of mutilated or uncurrent coins of the United States during the year.

The following table shows the amount of deposits, earnings, and expenditures, with the percentage of net expenses to deposits, for the fiscal year 1900:

Items.		Amount.
Deposits:		
Gold	$1,993,707.00	
Silver	38,713.49	
		$2,032,420.49
Earnings		4,596.31
Expenditures		24,510.65

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 0.97983.

ASSAY OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES, BOISE, IDAHO.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Assayer in Charge.*

There were received at the United States assay office, Boise, Idaho, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, 3,744 deposits of gold bullion, of which 2,115 were regular deposits and 1,629 small lots of less than five ounces each, which are not included in the general accounts of the office. Neither is the value of these special deposits included in the tabulated statement below.

The work in the service being uniform, the approximate number of melts, mass melts, and assays will be obvious.

Deposits of bullion were received from the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and from Northwest Territory (Klondike).

The deposits, earnings, and expenditures for the year were as follows:

Items.		Amount.
Deposits:		
Gold, 103,424.912 standard ounces	$1,924,184.40	
Silver, 32,475.19 standard ounces	37,789.30	
		$1,961,973.70
Earnings		5,481.03
Expenditures		13,065.48

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 0.38657.

Following is a table of comparisons with the previous year's business:

Items.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Deposits	$1,564,698.73	$1,961,973.71	$397,274.98	
Expenses	13,692.16	13,065.48		$626.68
Earnings	4,470.41	5,481.03	1,010.62	
Net expenses	9,221.75	7,584.45		1,637.30
Percentage of expenses	0.58939	0.38657		0.20282

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UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. S. CLANTON, *Assayer in Charge.*

There was no change of importance in the operations of the office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. The ore assaying was increased nearly one-fourth. There were no redeposits. The worn United States coin deposited amounted to $113.46. The deposits of foreign bullion were $221.54. The total deposits of the year were $267,831.42 against $244,737.44 the preceding year, an increase of 9.5 per cent.

The deposits, earnings, and expenditures were as follows:

Items.		Amount.
Deposits:		
Gold	$266,595.55	
Silver	1,235.87	
		$267,831.42
Earnings		1,944.65
Expenditures		4,750.00

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 1.04744.

ASSAY OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOHN BOYLE, JR., *Assayer in Charge.*

The value of deposits of bullion during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, at the assay office at St. Louis aggregated $126,967.50, against $111,779.35 for the previous fiscal year, a gain of $15,188.15.

There was deposited uncurrent domestic gold coin containing 86.454 standard ounces of gold of the coining value of $1,608.44. Unrefined foreign bullion deposited contained 62.664 standard ounces of gold and 8.56 standard ounces of silver. There was also deposited jewelers' bars, old plate, etc., containing 2,386.745 standard ounces of gold and 698.99 standard ounces of silver.

The redeposits from other institutions contained 42.653 standard ounces of gold and 9.78 standard ounces of silver.

The following table shows amount of deposits, earnings, and expenditures, also the percentage of net deposits during the fiscal year 1900:

Items.		Amount.
Deposits:		
Gold	$125,797.40	
Silver (coining value)	1,170.10	
		$126,967.50
Earnings		511.65
Expenditures		4,256.36

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 2.96509.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT DEADWOOD, S. DAK.

P. J. MINITER, *Assayer in Charge.*

The work of this office for the fiscal year just closed did not justify our expectations at the beginning of the year, by reason of the fact that the many extraction plants contemplated failed of completion before

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June 30. In addition to the above, operations in placer mining, with a few exceptions, practically ceased. Increased attention and practical efforts are now centered in the establishment of cyanide plants, twenty being in the course of construction, some of which are just beginning operations. We have reasons to believe, therefore, that the fiscal year of 1901 will show a much larger business for this office than any since its establishment.

The following statement shows the amount of deposits, earnings, and expenditures, also percentage of net expenses to deposits, during the fiscal year 1900:

Items.		Amount.
Deposits:		
Gold	$281,721.73	
Silver	2,620.41	
		$284,342.14
Earnings		898.22
Expenditures		9,853.99
Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 3.14964.		

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH.

F. A. WING, *Assayer in Charge.*

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, there were received at the United States assay office, Seattle, 5,808 regular and 266 special bullion deposits, requiring 6,273 melts and 14,005 assays to be determined. Twenty thousand cupels were made and 20 ounces of proof gold and 300 ounces of quartation silver were prepared.

The gross weight of the regular deposits received aggregated 849,611.10 ounces. The weight of same after melting was 829,673.37 ounces, showing a loss in melting of 19,937.73 ounces, or 2.346 per cent.

The value of the deposits amounted to $13,747,011.04, an average of $2,366.91 to each deposit. The major portion of the bullion handled was of foreign production, originating from the placer mines in the Northwest Territories of Canada.

There were received from the Yukon territory (Klondike), Canada, 615,658.420 standard ounces of gold and 157,348.59 standard ounces of silver.

From British Columbia 44,719.977 standard ounces of gold and 11,685.16 standard ounces of silver were received.

The domestic bullion handled, amounting to 66,932.263 standard ounces of gold and 11,517.28 standard ounces of silver, was nearly all of Alaska and Washington production. Small amounts were received from California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and South Dakota.

Mutilated domestic gold coins to the amount of 5.338 standard ounces were received.

Foreign gold coin to the amount of 198.083 standard ounces of gold and 0.77 standard ounce of silver and jewelry amounting to 86.588 standard ounces of gold and 26.20 standard ounces of silver were handled.

The redeposits of gold bullion for the year amounted to 6.724 standard ounces of gold and 1.88 standard ounces of silver, and were derived from unparted bars originally manufactured at this institution.

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The average fineness of the bullion was, gold, 0.789 fine, and silver, 0.204 fine.

The following table shows the value of the deposits received, earnings and expenditures, and the percentage of net expenses to deposits for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

Items.		Amount.
Deposits:		
Gold	$13,536,881.73	
Silver	210,129.31	
		$13,747,011.04
Earnings		26,211.43
Expenditures		40,125.26
Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 0.10121.		

BULLION OPERATIONS, LEGAL ALLOWANCE, AND WASTAGE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

The amount of gold and silver bullion operated upon by the melter and refiners and coiners, the legal allowance, wastage, and per cent of loss of the legal allowance at the mints and the assay office at New York during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, is as follows:

GOLD BULLION.

Institution and department.	Amount operated on.	Surplus.	Legal allowance.	Actual wastage.	Loss of the legal allowance.
Philadelphia:	*Standard ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Per cent.*
Melter and refiner's	7,395,743.247	.....	7,395.743	1,776.134	24.015
Coiner's	6,350,007.150	.....	3,175.003	316.786	9.977
San Francisco:					
Melter and refiner's	4,926,777.811	1,841.771	4,926.777	.....	.....
Coiner's	4,854,737.650	.....	2,427.368	192.297	7.922
New Orleans:					
Melter and refiner's	102,417.179	32.997	102.417	.....	.....
Coiner's	53,435.300	.....	26.717	4.038	15.113
New York:					
Melter and refiner's	3,239,367.380	326.320	3,239.367	.....	.....

SILVER BULLION.

Philadelphia:					
Melter and refiner's	20,519,090.97	11,800.11	30,778.63	.....	.....
Coiner's	20,546,499.20	.....	20,546.49	8,633.17	42.013
San Francisco:					
Melter and refiner's	5,640,693.94	3,059.45	8,461.04	.....	.....
Coiner's	4,551,897.75	.....	4,551.89	675.86	14.847
New Orleans:					
Melter and refiner's	30,599,561.25	.....	45,899.34	14,233.25	31.007
Coiner's	29,885,338.70	.....	29,885.33	3,570.96	11.948
New York:					
Melter and refiner's	6,795,357.81	4,203.57	10,193.03	.....	.....

QUANTITY OF METAL OPERATED UPON, WASTAGE AND LOSS, FISCAL YEAR 1900.

The quantity of precious metals operated in the different departments of the mints and the assay office at New York during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, exceeded 923 tons of gold and 4,064 tons of silver.

The value of the precious metals wasted in the metallurgical and mechanical departments was $56,674.48. A loss of $14,774.06 occurred

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from the difference between the assay value of bullion contained in sweeps and leady melts sold and the amount received for the same.

The wastages and losses aggregated $71,448.54. Against these losses there were gains arising from the operations in bullion as follows:

GAINS ARISING FROM BULLION OPERATIONS, 1899 AND 1900.

Character of gains.	Fiscal year 1899.	Fiscal year 1900.
Surplus bullion returned by operative officers	$77,153.69	$54,201.16
Precious metals received in grains and sweeps	12,945.23	13,294.21
Gain on bullion shipped from the minor assay offices to the mints for coinage	8,791.82	11,026.76
Total gains	98,890.74	78,522.13

Deducting the value of the total operative wastage and loss on sale of sweeps from the incidental gains on bullion, there was a net gain in the operations of the mints during the fiscal year of $7,073.59.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE MINOR ASSAY OFFICES, 1900.

The following table of deposits, earnings, and expenditures, with the percentage of net expenditures to deposits and the manufacture of unparted bars, summarize the work of the minor assay offices, including the mints at Carson and Denver, during the fiscal year 1900.

DEPOSITS, EARNINGS, AND EXPENDITURES, WITH PERCENTAGE OF NET EXPENSES TO DEPOSITS.

Institution.	Deposits.	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Percentage of net expenses to deposits.
Carson	$203,858.85	$1,132.08	$13,073.72	5.85779
Denver	17,098,424.96	22,197.66	41,346.71	0.11199
Boise	1,961,973.70	5,481.03	13,065.48	.38657
Helena	2,032,420.49	4,596.31	24,510.65	.97983
Charlotte	267,831.42	1,944.65	4,750.00	1.04744
St. Louis	126,967.50	511.65	4,256.36	2.96509
Deadwood	284,342.14	898.22	9,853.99	3.14964
Seattle	13,747,011.04	26,211.43	40,125.26	.10121
Total	35,722,830.10	62,973.03	150,982.17	.....

BARS OF GOLD AND SILVER MANUFACTURED AND SHIPPED TO MINTS FOR COINAGE.

Institutions at which manufactured.	Shipped to mints.	
	Gold.	Silver.
Carson	$190,483.46	$13,375.39
Denver	16,997,559.00	99,481.46
Boise	1,692,986.82	34,600.08
Helena	1,992,864.02	38,707.07
Charlotte	266,595.55	1,235.87
St. Louis	125,003.86	1,158.72
Deadwood	281,721.73	2,620.41
Seattle	13,536,756.64	210,127.12
Total	35,083,971.08	401,306.12

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

The precious metals received at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1900 were valued at $238,755,736, against $254,392,856, the amount reported the preceding year.

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METALLURGICAL OPERATIONS, 1899 AND 1900.

The operations of the melting and refining departments of the coinage mints and assay office at New York for 1899 and 1900, as far as the value of the metals treated is concerned, are exhibited in the following table:

BULLION OPERATIONS OF THE MELTING DEPARTMENTS, 1899 AND 1900.

Metal.	Fiscal year 1899.		Fiscal year 1900.	
	Standard ounces.	Coining value.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold	15,990,496	$297,497,562	15,664,306	$291,428,948
Silver	59,144,591	68,822,797	63,554,704	73,954,565
Total		366,320,359		364,383,513

MECHANICAL OPERATIONS, 1899 AND 1900.

The operations of the coining branches of the mints during the fiscal year 1899 and 1900, in the manufacture of finished coin from ingots prepared by the melting departments, were as follows:

BULLION OPERATIONS OF THE COINING DEPARTMENTS, 1899 AND 1900.

Metals.	Fiscal year 1899.		Fiscal year 1900.	
	Standard ounces.	Coining value.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold	11,722,687	$218,096,503	11,258,180	$209,454,512
Silver	49,289,620	57,355,194	54,983,736	63,981,074
Total		275,451,697		273,435,586

WORK OF MINOR ASSAY OFFICES, 1899 AND 1900.

The work of the minor assay offices at Helena, Mont.; Boise, Idaho; Charlotte, N. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Deadwood, S. Dak., and Seattle, Wash., and of the mints at Carson, Nev., and Denver, Colo., which consists in the receipt and assaying of deposits and the manufacture of unparted bars of gold and silver, during the fiscal years 1899 and 1900, was as follows:

OPERATIONS OF MINOR ASSAY OFFICES, 1899 AND 1900.

Metals.	Fiscal year 1899.		Fiscal year 1900.	
	Standard ounces.	Coining value.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold	1,709,380	$31,802,428	1,898,357	$35,318,270
Silver	212,625	247,418	347,656	404,545
Total		32,049,846		35,722,815

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT SERVICE 1899 AND 1900.

The following table is a summary of the three preceding tables, showing the value of the precious metals operated on at the mints and minor assay offices during the fiscal years 1899 and 1900.

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BULLION OPERATED UPON IN THE MELTING AND COINING DEPARTMENTS OF ALL THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, 1899 AND 1900.

Metals.	Fiscal year 1899.		Fiscal year 1900.	
	Standard ounces.	Coining value.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold	27,713,184	$515,594,065	26,922,486	$500,883,460
Silver	108,434,211	126,177,981	118,538,440	137,935,639
Total	.....	641,772,046	.....	638,819,099

MELTS OF GOLD AND SILVER FOR INGOTS MADE AND CONDEMNED 1899 AND 1900.

The following table exhibits the number of melts for ingots made and condemned at the coinage mints and the percentage of finished coin produced from the gold and silver ingots operated upon during the fiscal years 1899 and 1900:

NUMBER OF GOLD AND SILVER INGOTS MADE AND CONDEMNED AND PERCENTAGE OF FINISHED COIN PRODUCED FROM INGOTS OPERATED UPON AT EACH OF THE COINAGE MINTS, 1899 AND 1900.

FISCAL YEAR 1899.

Coinage mints.	Gold.			Silver.		
	Melts of gold ingots.		Percentage of finished gold coin produced from ingots operated upon.	Melts of silver.		Percentage of finished silver coin produced from ingots operated upon.
	Made.	Condemned.		Made.	Condemned.	
Philadelphia	1,034	12	44.90	4,538	4	49.20
San Francisco	2,012	7	54.84	5,261	40	53.50
New Orleans	.....	.....	.....	2,739	10	44.80
Total	3,046	19	.....	12,538	54	.....

FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Philadelphia	1,169	40	47.70	5,598	8	50.80
San Francisco	1,691	15	57.25	2,816	.....	53.37
New Orleans	23	3	37.11	3,556	52	44.39
Total	2,883	58	.....	11,970	60	.....

COMPARISON OF THE BUSINESS OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1899 AND 1900.

DEPOSITS, BARS MANUFACTURED, AND COINAGE.

Institutions.	Deposits.		Bars manufactured.			
			Gold.		Silver.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Philadelphia	$84,936,261.38	$62,298,582.28	$868,012.48	$2,209,704.97	$117,478.08	$99,680.68
San Francisco	61,315,442.48	60,459,762.81	.....	3,957.77	17,148.28	494,670.66
Carson	306,976.30	203,858.85	.....	190,483.46	9,342.24	13,375.39
New Orleans	13,447,938.39	16,467,722.32	3,870.75	6,112.37	3,950.85	5,841.15
New York	62,336,445.67	63,806,838.73	53,170,116.54	57,963,422.83	8,195,351.06	7,647,808.53
Denver	21,180,138.28	17,098,424.96	21,114,763.13	16,997,559.00	62,872.07	99,481.46
Boise	1,564,698.73	1,961,973.70	1,280,657.17	1,692,986.82	25,141.67	34,600.08
Helena	2,077,991.34	2,032,420.49	2,036,679.26	1,992,864.02	39,061.26	38,707.07
Charlotte	244,737.45	267,831.42	243,431.68	266,595.55	1,305.77	1,235.87
St. Louis	111,779.35	126,967.50	110,827.83	125,003.86	951.52	1,158.72
Deadwood	319,748.69	284,342.14	317,301.58	281,721.73	2,447.11	2,620.41
Seattle	6,550,698.16	13,747,011.04	6,395,250.11	13,536,756.64	111,660.72	210,127.12
Total	254,392,856.22	238,755,736.24	85,540,910.53	95,267,169.02	8,586,710.63	8,649,307.14

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COMPARISON OF THE BUSINESS OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1899 AND 1900—Continued.

DEPOSITS, BARS MANUFACTURED, AND COINAGE—Continued.

Institutions.	Gold coinage.		Silver coinage.		Minor coinage.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Philadelphia	$49,919,180.00	$56,390,640.00	$9,918,311.65	a$12,794,820.40	$956,910.14	$2,243,017.21
San Francisco	58,258,000.00	51,176,000.00	5,604,275.00	2,850,012.75	.....	.....
New Orleans	.....	370,470.00	12,199,000.00	15,527,000.00	.....	.....
Total	108,177,180.00	107,937,110.00	27,721,586.65	31,171,833.15	956,910.14	2,243,017.21

a Includes 50,000 Lafayette souvenir dollars.

BULLION OPERATIONS AND WASTAGE.

Institutions.	Gold bullion received by melter and refiner.				Silver bullion received by melter and refiner.			
	Operations.		Wastage.		Operations.		Wastage.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
	Stand. ozs.	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*
Philadelphia	7,329,664	7,395,743	.....	1,776	17,049,544	20,519,090	.....	.....
San Francisco	5,644,341	4,926,777	.....	.....	8,730,764	5,640,693	.....	.....
New Orleans	86,246	102,417	.....	.....	26,157,727	30,599,561	5,490	14,233
New York	2,930,246	3,239,367	.....	.....	7,206,556	6,795,357	.....	.....
Total	15,990,497	15,664,304	.....	1,776	59,144,591	63,554,701	5,490	14,233

Institutions.	Gold bullion received by coiner.				Silver bullion received by coiner.			
	Operations.		Wastage.		Operations.		Wastage.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
	Stand. ozs.	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*
Philadelphia	5,977,860	6,350,007	.....	316	16,567,080	20,546,499	.....	8,633
San Francisco	5,744,827	4,854,737	217	192	9,130,043	4,551,897	1,467	675
New Orleans	.....	53,435	.....	4	23,592,495	29,885,338	858	3,570
Total	11,722,687	11,258,179	217	512	49,289,618	54,983,734	2,325	12,878

OPERATIONS OF MINOR ASSAY OFFICES.

Institutions.	Gold bullion operations.		Silver bullion operations.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
	Stand. ozs.	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*
Carson	11,868	10,238	74,059	11,494
Denver	1,135,050	913,691	54,083	85,519
Boise	82,565	103,425	24,575	32,475
Helena	109,590	107,162	33,613	33,269
Charlotte	13,084	14,330	1,122	1,062
St. Louis	5,960	6,762	818	1,005
Deadwood	17,055	15,142	2,103	2,252
Seattle	346,076	727,607	96,311	180,580
Total	1,721,248	1,898,357	286,684	347,656

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WASTAGE AND LOSS ON SALE OF SWEEPS, FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Loss.	Mint at—			Assay office at New York.	Total.
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.		
Melter and refiner's gold wastage	$33,044.37				$33,044.37
Melter and refiner's silver wastage			$6,797.71		6,797.71
Coiner's gold wastage	5,893.69	$3,577.62	75.13		9,546.44
Coiner's silver wastage	5,205.14	375.35	1,705.47		7,285.96
Loss on sale of sweeps	4,719.40	3,377.38	3,645.80	$2,942.37	14,684.95
Total	48,862.60	7,330.35	12,224.11	2,942.37	71,359.43
Paid as follows:					
From contingent appropriation	45,393.05	4,029.28	12,224.11		61,646.44
From parting and refining appropriation	3,469.55	3,301.07		2,942.37	9,712.99
Total	48,862.60	7,330.35	12,224.11	2,942.37	71,359.43

RECENT MONETARY LEGISLATION.

THE GOLD-STANDARD LAW.

The fiscal year just expired marks an epoch in the financial history of the United States.

By the terms of the act of Congress of March 14, 1900, printed below, for the first time in the history of our monetary legislation the gold standard has been declared in express language the legal standard of value, with which a parity must be maintained by all other forms of money issued or coined by the United States.

AN ACT To define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the dollar consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold nine-tenths fine, as established by section thirty-five hundred and eleven of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity.

SEC. 2. That United States notes, and Treasury notes issued under the Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, when presented to the Treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold coin of the standard fixed in the first section of this Act, and in order to secure the prompt and certain redemption of such notes as herein provided it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart in the Treasury a reserve fund of one hundred and fifty million dollars in gold coin and bullion, which fund shall be used for such redemption purposes only, and whenever and as often as any of said notes shall be redeemed from said fund it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to use said notes so redeemed to restore and maintain such reserve fund in the manner following, to wit: First, by exchanging the notes so redeemed for any gold coin in the general fund of the Treasury; second, by accepting deposits of gold coin at the Treasury or at any subtreasury in exchange for the United States notes so redeemed; third, by procuring gold coin by the use of said notes, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-seven hundred of the Revised Statutes of the United States. If the Secretary of the Treasury is unable to restore and maintain the gold coin in the reserve fund by the foregoing methods, and the amount of such gold coin and bullion in said fund shall at any time fall below one hundred million dollars, then it shall be his duty to restore the same to the maximum sum of one hundred and fifty million dollars by borrowing money on the credit of the United States, and for the debt thus incurred to issue and sell coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such forms as he may prescribe, in denominations of fifty dollars or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding three per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date

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of their issue, and to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; and the gold coin received from the sale of said bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the Treasury and then exchanged, in the manner hereinbefore provided, for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, use said notes in exchange for gold, or to purchase or redeem any bonds of the United States, or for any other lawful purpose the public interests may require, except that they shall not be used to meet deficiencies in the current revenues. That United States notes when redeemed in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be reissued, but shall be held in the reserve fund until exchanged for gold, as herein provided; and the gold coin and bullion in the reserve fund, together with the redeemed notes held for use as provided in this section, shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of one hundred and fifty million dollars.

SEC. 3. That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect the legal-tender quality as now provided by law of the silver dollar, or of any other money coined or issued by the United States.

SEC. 4. That there be established in the Treasury Department, as a part of the office of the Treasurer of the United States, divisions to be designated and known as the division of issue and the division of redemption, to which shall be assigned, respectively, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may approve, all records and accounts relating to the issue and redemption of United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, and currency certificates. There shall be transferred from tbe accounts of the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, and taken up on the books of said divisions, respectively, accounts relating to the reserve fund for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes, the gold coin held against outstanding gold certificates, the United States notes held against outstanding currency certificates, and the silver dollars held against outstanding silver certificates, and each of the funds represented by these accounts shall be used for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged, and shall be used for no other purpose, the same being held as trust funds.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as fast as standard silver dollars are coined under the provisions of the Acts of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, from bullion purchased under the Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, to retire and cancel an equal amount of Treasury notes whenever received into the Treasury, either by exchange in accordance with the provisions of this Act or in the ordinary course of business, and upon the cancellation of Treasury notes silver certificates shall be issued against the silver dollars so coined.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than twenty dollars, and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than twenty dollars, and the coin so deposited shall be retained in the Treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand, and used for no other purpose. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any national banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve: *Provided*, That whenever and so long as the gold coin held in the reserve fund in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes shall fall and remain below one hundred million dollars the authority to issue certificates as herein provided shall be suspended: *And provided further*, That whenever and so long as the aggregate amount of United States notes and silver certificates in the general fund of the Treasury shall exceed sixty million dollars the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, suspend the issue of the certificates herein provided for: *And provided further*, That of the amount of such outstanding certificates one-fourth at least shall be in denominations of fifty dollars or less: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue such certificates in denominations of ten thousand dollars, payable to order. And section fifty-one hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That hereafter silver certificates shall be issued only of denominations of ten dollars and under, except that not exceeding in the aggregate ten per centum of the total volume of said certificates, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be issued in denominations of twenty dollars, fifty dollars, and one hundred dollars; and silver certificates of higher denomination than ten dollars, except as herein provided, shall, whenever received at the Treasury or redeemed, be retired and canceled, and certificates of denominations of ten dollars or less shall be substituted

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therefor, and after such substitution, in whole or in part, a like volume of United States notes of less denomination than ten dollars shall from time to time be retired and canceled, and notes of denominations of ten dollars and upward shall be reissued in substitution therefor, with like qualities and restrictions as those retired and canceled.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to use, at his discretion, any silver bullion in the Treasury of the United States purchased under the Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, for coinage into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as may be necessary to meet the public requirements for such coin: *Provided*, That the amount of subsidiary silver coin outstanding shall not at any time exceed in the aggregate one hundred millions of dollars. Whenever any silver bullion purchased under the Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, shall be used in the coinage of subsidiary silver coin, an amount of Treasury notes issued under said Act equal to the cost of the bullion contained in such coin shall be canceled and not reissued.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause all worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coin of the United States now in the Treasury, and hereafter received, to be recoined, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coin and the amount the same will produce in new coin from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 10. That section fifty-one hundred and thirty-eight of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5138. No association shall be organized with a less capital than one hundred thousand dollars, except that banks with a capital of not less than fifty thousand dollars may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed six thousand inhabitants, and except that banks with a capital of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars may, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed three thousand inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a city the population of which exceeds fifty thousand persons with a capital of less than two hundred thousand dollars."

SEC. 11. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at five per centum per annum, payable February first, nineteen hundred and four, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at four per centum per annum, payable July first, nineteen hundred and seven, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at three per centum per annum, payable August first, nineteen hundred and eight, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of fifty dollars or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of two per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority: *Provided*, That such outstanding bonds may be received in exchange at a valuation not greater than their present worth to yield an income of two and one-quarter per centum per annum; and in consideration of the reduction of interest effected, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the holders of the outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not greater than the difference between their present worth, computed as aforesaid, and their par value, and the payments to be made hereunder shall be held to be payments on account of the sinking fund created by section thirty-six hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes: *And provided further*, That the two per centum bonds to be issued under the provisions of this Act shall be issued at not less than par, and they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid, and whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment interest thereon shall cease three months after such call; and there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to effect the exchanges of bonds provided for in this Act, a sum not exceeding one-fifteenth of one per centum of the face value of said bonds, to pay the expense of preparing and issuing the same and other expenses incident thereto.

SEC. 12. That upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, by any national banking association, of any bonds of the United States in the manner provided by existing law, such association shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by

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law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited; and any national banking association now having bonds on deposit for the security of circulating notes, and upon which an amount of circulating notes has been issued less than the par value of the bonds, shall be entitled, upon due application to the Comptroller of the Currency, to receive additional circulating notes in blank to an amount which will increase the circulating notes held by such association to the par value of the bonds deposited, such additional notes to be held and treated in the same way as circulating notes of national banking associations heretofore issued, and subject to all the provisions of law affecting such notes: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to modify or repeal the provisions of section fifty-one hundred and sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to require additional deposits of bonds or of lawful money in case the market value of the bonds held to secure the circulating notes shall fall below the par value of the circulating notes outstanding for which such bonds may be deposited as security: *And provided further*, That the circulating notes furnished to national banking associations under the provisions of this Act shall be of the denominations prescribed by law, except that no national banking association shall, after the passage of this Act, be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency, or to issue or reissue or place in circulation, more than one-third in amount of its circulating notes of the denomination of five dollars: *And provided further*, That the total amount of such notes issued to any such association may equal at any time but shall not exceed the amount at such time of its capital stock actually paid in: *And provided further*, That under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury any national banking association may substitute the two per centum bonds issued under the provisions of this Act for any of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer to secure circulation or to secure deposits of public money; and so much of an Act entitled "An Act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes," approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, as prohibits any national bank which makes any deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulating notes from receiving any increase of its circulation for the period of six months from the time it made such deposit of lawful money for the purpose aforesaid, is hereby repealed, and all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. That every national banking association having on deposit, as provided by law, bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of two per centum per annum, issued under the provisions of this Act, to secure its circulating notes, shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July, a tax of one-fourth of one per centum each half year upon the average amount of such of its notes in circulation as are based upon the deposit of said two per centum bonds; and such taxes shall be in lieu of existing taxes on its notes in circulation imposed by section fifty-two hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 14. That the provisions of this Act are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetallism whenever conditions shall make it expedient and practicable to secure the same by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative value between gold and silver.

Approved, March 14, 1900.

THE LAFAYETTE DOLLAR.

During the last year 50,000 silver dollars of a special design known as the Lafayette dollar were struck at the Philadelphia mint and delivered to the Lafayette Memorial Commission in pursuance of provision of Congress, which is given below.

Lafayette Monument: For the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of a pedestal and completing in a suitable manner the work of erecting a monument in the city of Paris to General Lafayette, designed by the Lafayette Memorial Commission as a feature of the participation of the United States in the Paris Exposition of nineteen hundred, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby, authorized to purchase in the market twenty-five thousand dollars worth of silver bullion, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose herein provided for, from which there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver dollars of legal weight and fineness to the number of fifty thousand pieces, to be known as the Lafayette dollar, struck in commemoration of the erection of a monument to General Lafayette, in the city of Paris, France, by the youth of the United States, the devices and designs

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upon which coins shall be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all provisions of law relative to coinage and legal-tender quality of the present silver dollars shall be applicable to the coins issued under this act, and when so coined there is hereby appropriated from the Treasury the said fifty thousand of souvenir dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to place the same at the disposal of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, a commission organized under the direction and authority of the Commissioner-General for the United States to the Paris Exposition of nineteen hundred.

It will be observed that the act authorizing the coinage of the Lafayette dollars appropriated the sum of $25,000 for the purchase of the silver bullion to coin the same. They contain 38,675.875 ounces of fine silver, which was purchased in the open market at a cost of $23,032.80. The Government realized no seigniorage on the coinage of these dollars.

REDEMPTION OF PORTO RICAN MONEY.

The acquisition of new territory ceded to the United States by the Government of Spain made it incumbent upon Congress to devise a plan for retiring the coins formerly in circulation in that territory and substituting United States currency in place thereof. This was done by the act of April 12, 1900, which provides for revenues and the establishment of a civil government in Porto Rico. The portions of that act relating to currency are given below. Under the provisions of said act 5,470,704.97 pesos of former Porto Rican coins were retired from May 2 to August 20, 1900. It was estimated that at least 90 per cent of the pesos in circulation on the day the act took effect had thus been retired and replaced by United States currency.

REDEMPTION OF PORTO RICAN COINS.

AN ACT Temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of this Act shall apply to the island of Porto Rico and to the adjacent islands and waters of the islands lying east of the seventy-fourth meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, which were ceded to the United States by the Government of Spain by treaty entered into on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; and the name Porto Rico, as used in this Act, shall be held to include not only the island of that name, but all the adjacent islands as aforesaid.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 11. That for the purpose of retiring the Porto Rican coins now in circulation in Porto Rico and substituting therefor the coins of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to redeem, on presentation in Porto Rico, all the silver coins of Porto Rico known as the peso and all other silver and copper Porto Rican coins now in circulation in Porto Rico, not including any such coins that may be imported into Porto Rico after the first day of February, nineteen hundred, at the present established rate of sixty cents in the coins of the United States for one peso of Porto Rican coin, and for all minor or subsidiary coins the same rate of exchange shall be applied. The Porto Rican coins so purchased or redeemed shall be recoined at the expense of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, into such coins of the United States now authorized by law as he may direct, and from and after three months after the date when this Act shall take effect no coins shall be a legal tender, in payment of debts thereafter contracted, for any amount in Porto Rico, except those of the United States; and whatever sum may be required to carry out the provisions hereof, and to pay all expenses that may be incurred in connection therewith, is hereby appropriated, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to establish such regulations and employ such agencies as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes hereof: *Provided, however,* That all debts owing on

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the date when this Act shall take effect shall be payable in the coins of Porto Rico now in circulation, or in the coins of the United States at the rate of exchange above named.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 41. That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May, nineteen hundred.

Approved, April 12, 1900.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN MONETARY LEGISLATION.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

The outgoing fiscal year has witnessed the end of the unsettled state of Indian currency, which had in 1893 led to the closure of the Indian mints to the receipt of silver for coinage from the public and had since engaged the solicitude of the Government. By the act passed on September 15 of last year (Act XXII, 1899), as the outcome of the Indian currency committee's report, gold has become legal tender in India. To quote the language of Mr. J. F. Finlay, secretary to the Government of India, in its financial statement for 1900–1901:

India has at length emerged from a period of transition in her currency; has reached the goal to which she has been struggling for years; has established a gold standard and a gold currency, and has attained that practical fixity in exchange which has brought a relief alike to the private individual and to the Government finances.

A brief review of the monetary history of India will aid in appreciating the difficulty which had to be overcome in order to achieve these results. Mr. MacLeod, the veteran student of currency problems and author of the well-known Elements of Political Economy, in his testimony before the Indian currency committee, refutes the very widespread, but entirely erroneous, opinion that from the earliest antiquity silver was the sole measure of value in India.

In the very earliest ages India had only a gold currency; India produces much gold, but no silver. But, from a very early period, Western nations imported vast quantities of silver into India, partly to purchase gold, because gold was cheaper there than anywhere else—the ratio of silver to gold in Persia was 1 to 13; in India it was 1 to 8—and also to purchase Indian products. India was in those days a very highly civilized country, while Western nations were still barbarous. Consequently India wanted no Western products, and would sell her own products for nothing but the precious metals. But the silver was only brought to Northern India, because the country of the Lower Indus was the great producer of gold. There was no silver money in Southern India till 1818. (From Minutes of Evidence, Indian Currency Committee, Part II, No. 12936, London, 1899.)

The history of Indian currency from the beginning of the present century is thus summed up in the report of the Indian currency committee:

At the beginning of the present century no uniform measure of value existed in British India. Some parts of India (e. g. Madras) maintained a gold standard and currency; elsewhere, as in Bengal, a silver standard obtained, with gold coins in concurrent circulation; throughout India the coins, whether gold or silver, differed in denomination and differed in intrinsic value even within the same district. Out of this confusion arose the demand for a uniform coinage, a demand to which the court of directors of the East India company gave their approbation in the important dispatch on Indian currency addressed by them to the governments of Bengal and Madras on April 25, 1806. It is important to observe that the directors * * * by no means desired to drive gold out of circulation. "It is not by any means our wish," they said, "to introduce a silver currency to the exclusion of the gold, where the latter is the general measure of value, any more than to force a gold coin where silver is the general measure of value." Nevertheless, the first fruits of the policy of 1806 were seen in the substitution in 1818 of the silver rupee for the gold pagoda as

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the standard coin of the Madras Presidency, where gold coins had hitherto been the principal currency and money of account. In 1835, when the present silver rupee was formally established as the standard coin of the whole of British India, it was enacted that "no gold coin shall henceforward be a legal tender of payment in any of the territories of the East India Company."

But, though gold had ceased to be a legal tender in India as between private individuals, the coining of gold mohurs (or "15 rupee pieces") was authorized by the act of 1835, and a proclamation of January 13, 1841, authorized officers in charge of public treasuries "freely to receive these coins at the rates, until further orders, respectively denoted by the denomination of the pieces." As the gold mohur and the silver rupee were of identical weight and fineness, this proclamation represented a ratio of 15 to 1 between gold and silver.

In 1852 it was held by the directors of the East India Company, on representations from the government of India, that the effect of this proclamation "has been and is likely to be still more embarrassing" to the government of India. "The extensive discoveries of gold in Australia having had the effect of diminishing its value relatively to silver, holders of gold coin have naturally availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining at the government treasuries a larger price in silver than they could obtain in the market." Consequently, on December 25, 1852, there was issued a notification withdrawing the above provision of 1841, and declaring that on and after January 1, 1853, "no gold coin will be received on account of payments due, or in any way made, to the government in any public treasury within the territories of the East India Company."

In 1864 the Bombay Association, representing the native mercantile community of Bombay, and the chambers of commerce of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, having memorialized the government of India for a gold currency, * * * the imperial government, while unwilling to make the sovereign a legal tender, saw no "objection to reverting to a state of matters which prevailed in India for many years, namely, that gold coin should be received into the public treasuries at a rate to be fixed by government and publicly announced by proclamation." It was considered that this experimental measure "will, as far as it goes, facilitate the use of the sovereign and half sovereign in all parts of India; it will pave the way for the use of a gold coinage in whatever shape it may ultimately be found advisable to introduce it." * * * Accordingly on November 23, 1864, a notification was issued that sovereigns and half sovereigns should, until further notice, be received as equivalent to 10 rupees and 5 rupees, respectively, in payment of sums due to government. * * *

On October 28, 1868, the government of India raised the rate for the receipt of sovereigns and half sovereigns at the public treasuries from 10 rupees and 5 rupees to $10\frac{1}{4}$ rupees and $5\frac{1}{8}$ rupees, respectively.

* * * * * *

Between 1878 and 1892 the continued fall in the gold price of silver caused repeated embarrassment to the government of India, but the main object of such attempts as were made by that government to deal with the subject during the period in question was not to effect a change of standard in India, but to facilitate an international agreement which might cause a rise in the gold price of silver, and thus diminish the inconvenience resulting from the retention of a silver standard in India. * * *

In 1892 Indian representatives were sent to the International Monetary Conference at Brussels, which was convened for the consideration of measures for the increased use of silver as currency.

* * * * * * *

In their dispatch of March 23, 1892, the government of India, while urging the secretary of state to lend his "support to any proposals that might be made by the United States of America, or by any other country, for the settlement of the silver question by international agreement," called attention to the probability that failing an international agreement the United States would be forced to stop the purchase and coinage of silver, and they requested the Imperial Government, in view of this contingency, to take forthwith into consideration whether any, and if so what, measures could be adopted for the protection of Indian interests. On June 21, 1892, the government of India proceeded to record their "deliberate opinion that, if it becomes evident that the international conference is unlikely to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and if a direct agreement between India and the United States is found to be unattainable, the government of India should at once close its mints to the free coinage of silver and make arrangements for the introduction of a gold standard."

* * * * * * *

The proposals of the government of India were referred on October 21, 1892, by the Earl of Kimberley, then secretary of state for India, to a committee consisting of the late Lord Herschell, Lords Farrer and Welby, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Sir

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Arthur Godley, Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Strachey, and the late Mr. Bertram Currie; and on May 31, 1893 (the Brussels conference having meanwhile adjourned without arriving at any agreement), the committee reported as follows:

"While conscious of the gravity of the suggestion, we can not, in view of the serious evils with which the government of India may at any time be confronted if matters are left as they are, advise your lordship to overrule the proposals for the closing of the mints and the adoption of a gold standard, which that government, with their responsibility and deep interest in the success of the measures suggested, have submitted to you. But we consider that the following modifications of these proposals are advisable. The closing of the mints against the free coinage of silver should be accompanied by an announcement that, though closed to the public, they will be used by government for the coinage of rupees in exchange for gold at a ratio to be then fixed, say 1s. 4d. per rupee; and that at the government treasuries gold will be received in satisfaction of public dues at the same ratio. We do not feel ourselves able to indicate any special time or contingency when action should be taken. * * * We think that it should be in the discretion of the government of India, with the approval of the secretary of state in council, to take the requisite steps, if and when it appears to them and to him necessary to do so."

The committee's recommendations having been approved by the Imperial and Indian governments, there was passed, on June 26, 1893, the act No. VIII, of 1893, "to amend Indian coinage act, 1870, and the Indian paper currency act, 1882." This act provided for the closing of the Indian mints to the "free coinage" of both gold and silver, government retaining the power to coin silver rupees on its own account. By notifications (Nos. 2662–4) of June 26, 1893, arrangements were made (I) for the receipt of gold at the Indian mints in exchange for rupees at a rate of 16d. per rupee; (II) for the receipt of sovereigns and half-sovereigns in payment of sums due to government at the rate of 15 rubles for a sovereign, and (III) for the issue of currency notes to the comptroller-general in exchange either for British gold at the above rates or for gold bullion at a corresponding rate.

In 1897, under chapter 376, acts of the Fifty-fourth Congress, the President of the United States was authorized to appoint a commission "to seek by diplomatic negotiations an international agreement," which would secure "a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free mintage at such ratio."

The proceedings of the commission appointed by the President of the United States under this act were extensively reviewed by me in my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, and need not be dwelt upon here. It may be mentioned, however, that the proposals of the late bimetallic commission were gone into by the Indian currency committee in connection with the general question of regulating the ratio between the two metals by international agreement. While the witnesses who testified before the committee widely differed in their views on the currency question, all were agreed that an attempt to fix the ratio artificially on the basis suggested by France (15½ to 1), or at 16 to 1, would be disastrous. Lord Aldenham, president of the Bimetallic League, and a director of the Bank of England since 1853, who represented the British Government at the International Monetary Conference in Paris in 1878, was in favor of continuing the *status quo* in India, believing that it might be possible, by negotiations with the United States Government, to make arrangements "under which the Indian mints could be reopened to silver under circumstances which the government of India had indicated as safe and satisfactory." He thought that the United States would be disposed to adopt the ratio of 22 to 1, corresponding to that recommended by the government of India for the rupee (15 Rx. for 1 sovereign, or 1s. 4d. the rupee). The committee rejected the suggestion of prolonging indefinitely the monetary uncertainty in India, abstaining, however, from any recommendations as to the future policy with respect to international bimetallism and confining themselves "to stating that the negotiations of

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1897 with France and the United States of America having proved fruitless, no fresh proposals, so far as we are aware, have been or are being made by any of the governments concerned."

The Indian currency committee was appointed primarily to consider the proposals of the Government of India in relation to Indian currency reform. The problem before the committee was very intricate, involving many mooted questions of political economy and finance. The two volumes of evidence abound in elaborate arguments by statesmen, practical business men, and scientific students, widely differing in their views. It was practically agreed that two causes had cooperated in determining the course of the Government of India: (1) The fall in the rate of exchange, or in other words the depreciation of the gold value of the rupee, resulting in heavy losses to the Government of India, which was obliged to make remittances in gold to the home government, and (2) the stringency in the Indian money market.

The main object of the government of India in closing the mints to silver in 1893, was to raise the value of the rupee above its intrinsic value in silver, which, it was expected, would result from curtailing the supply of rupees. This object was actually attained by the government, as seen from the following table, taken from the committee's report, paragraph 26:

Years.	Exchange.	Silver per cunce.
	Pence.	*Pence.*
1893–94	14.547	35 5/16
1894–95	13.101	28 1/16
1895–96	13.638	29 5/8
1896–97	14.451	30 1/4
1897–98	15.354	27 7/16
1898–99	15.978	26 1/16

The Government of India thus succeeded in raising the value of the rupee from 1s. 2½d. in 1893–94 to well-nigh 1s. 4d. in 1898–99, whereas the price of an ounce of silver in the London market fell at the same time from 35 5/16d. to 26 1/16d. It was charged, however, by the opponents of the Government policy, before the currency committee, as well as in the financial press, that this result had been accomplished by starving the Indian money market and creating an artificial stringency of the currency. The men of theory, while differing in their remedies, all accepted the quantitative theory of money; the advocates of bimetallism, or silver monometallism, arguing from this theory, maintained that, had the mints been kept open, more money would have flown into circulation and would have been absorbed by the market, and that, conversely, the closure of the mints had produced "a famishing money market." This view was very strongly argued before the committee by Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, representing the Bombay Native Shares, Stocks and Exchange Brokers' Association, who said, in part:

> If the country were left to automatic currency, it would absorb every year Rx. 3,500,000 of fresh coin to supply its needs. The mint being closed in June, 1893, the currency starvation to the country in the five years has been to the extent of Rx. 17,500,000, less about Rx. 2,000,000 coined for the banks immediately after the closure, and Rx. 2,000,000 received from the currency department; the deficit has been, in the matter of fresh coinage, Rx. 13,500,000, which alone would have kept the circulation to its normal condition.

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It is assumed throughout this argument that the entire fresh coinage would have filled the channels of circulation in India. Aside, however, from the native habit of hoarding, to which a great deal of the evidence is devoted, there is also ample testimony showing that, notwithstanding the high rates of interest, British capital was withdrawn from India owing to the lack of confidence in business quarters produced by the fluctuations in the rate of exchange. There were witnesses who, speaking from practical experience in business and otherwise, denied the existence of an actual stringency of money, maintaining that what was commonly regarded as such was virtually a scarcity of loanable capital, which had little, if anything, to do with the coinage of silver. This scarcity of loanable capital was due, in their opinion, solely to the absence of a stable standard of money, which deterred British capital from investing in India. The controversy is not devoid of interest for this country, and the following is quoted from the testimony of Sir James L. Mackay, who was for a quarter of a century a resident of India, engaged in business in India, and one time president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Viceroy's legislative council:

286. Then you think the trade of India is not in any way affected by the fact of the rupee being scarce?

A. I think the trade of India is very much handicapped owing to the want of loanable capital in the country. There is an absence of capital by which people carrying on trade can obtain accommodation.

287. You mean the banks can not lend money?

A. Several of the exchange banks have remitted their capital to this country, and they have no capital of their own which they can lend to the public. A large number of those who had capital in India have also, during the last twelve months, taken advantage of the 1s. 4d. exchange to make their remittances home, and the country has been to a great extent denuded of capital.

526. Is it possible to obtain any statistics which would support the statement, which seems to me a very important one?

A. I think so; I think I could put in a statement as to one or two banks, at any rate, who have done that. And I know for a fact, too, that several men, having retained capital in India for many years back, have transferred it to this country, taking advantage of the 1s. 4d., or 1s. 3d., or 1s. 3½d. rate of exchange. Having no confidence in the policy of the government of India, they thought the best thing they could do would be to get their money out of the country and bring it home.

687. I think it is generally recognized that extended trade does require more currency in any country. Is that your opinion?

A. There is no difficulty about obtaining currency if they choose to pay for it. The Government, of course, will not give away currency for nothing.

704. If there is more currency, say more sovereigns in the country—if India is on the basis of a sovereign currency—if more sovereigns come into the country, surely there must be loanable capital?

A. On that point I am not disposed to think that the number of sovereigns in the country is an index of the amount of loanable capital.

712. At all events you are prepared to say that you think that there is a sufficiency of currency in India?

A. There is a sufficiency of coinage in India for any man wanting to do an ordinary business, for any man requiring it to pay his way.

754. * * * I have seen no evidence of the currency being scarce in India. I came home from India the other day. While I was in India I saw no evidence of scarcity of currency. I had no difficulty in getting any currency I required.

777. May I ask, from your own experience in shipping matters, whether there is any evidence in the receipts from freights or the payment of wages that there is any difficulty in obtaining currency?

A. None whatever.

These statements were corroborated by Mr. James Edward O'Conor, director-general of statistics to the government of India and ex officio assistant secretary in the finance department, who had written the

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annual official reviews of the trade of India since 1875. He testified before the Indian currency committee as follows:

1367. Do you know as a fact whether there was a scarcity of rupees in the markets of the interior during the last two years in the commercial centers?

A. All my information is that there was no scarcity at all; there was a scarcity of credit, but not of currency. Persons dealing with the exchange banks found it difficult to obtain money from the exchange banks because the exchange banks had not money to give them; but all those—and they were the large majority—who dealt in their own money carried on their business without difficulty.

This point was in fact conceded by one of those who were opposed to the closure of the mints. Mr. Rustomjee, the Parsee broker, from whose testimony I have quoted above, believed that, as a measure of relief, "during the busy season, viz. January to June, the government should help the trade as much as possible by putting a portion of the public money at the service of the trade." (Evidence, Part II, No. 9727). In other words, it was in effect not lack of money, but lack of available loanable capital for which a remedy was sought. The currency committee in their report voice the almost unanimous opinion of all who were called to testify before it, in suggesting the introduction of the gold standard as a means to attract capital to India.

It will be best, perhaps, to quote the precise language of the report:

At the present time the practical alternative to silver monometallism is a gold standard; that is to say, gold as the measure of value in India, either with a gold currency or with a gold reserve.

We have already referred to the fact that over four-fifths of the foreign trade of India is with gold-standard countries, and that for this reason it is desirable that India should have the same measure of value as those countries. Regard being had to the supremacy of gold in international commerce, the change to a gold basis has been represented to us by Professor Marshall (question 11815) as "like a movement toward bringing the railway gauge on the side branches of the world's railways into unison with the main lines." This consideration directly relates to facilitating interchange of commodities.

A further and certainly not a less important consideration for a country like India is that an established gold standard is the simplest and most effective means of attracting capital. The need of India for foreign capital is indisputable, and this need is partly of a temporary and partly of a permanent character. For climatic reasons India is essentially a country of seasonal trade; she has a busy season and a dull season, though the tendency of late years has been to diminish the disparity and to exhibit approximation to a more uniform average within each year. From this seasonal character it follows that the demand for money is much greater for one part of the year than for the other. In the busy season there is a brisk demand for temporary advances to move the crops; in the dull season money is in little demand. The distinction is shown in an extreme form by the facts of the money market in 1897–98, when there was a seasonal variation in discount rates of no less than 7 per cent, and the fluctuations were even greater in 1889 and 1890. In order to diminish the risk to Indian commerce of a recurrence of such stringency, and in order to reduce the average rate charged for local use of money, the sound policy is to attract capital to India from the gold-standard countries which have capital to lend, and this can best be achieved by a gold standard and a stable exchange. Moreover, it is in many ways as important that money should be able to flow out of a country without depreciation, when it is no longer in relative demand there, as that it should flow in when required. A gold standard is, in our opinion, the only means by which, under present conditions, these benefits can be secured.

The natural resources of India are beyond question, as also is the need for their development. In order to develop and reap the benefit of her resources, India requires, and must long continue to require, foreign capital. Such foreign capital can only be drawn from the gold-standard countries; and the capital of these countries can only be attracted by a moderate rate of interest or profit on condition that the investor is satisfied that there is not likely to be a fall in the sterling exchange. We have had the valuable testimony of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild (question 11853) that British capital would be at once forthcoming if the British investor knew that there

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was a fixed rate of exchange between the two countries. We attach great importance to this argument in favor of a gold standard for India.

It seems unnecessary to discusss the further considerations which point to the benefits to India of a gold standard. We desire, however, to remark that the effective establishment of such a standard in India would not preclude India hereafter from considering responsible proposals for an international agreement, if circumstances should arise to render such negotiations practicable.

The adoption of the gold standard involved the determination of the legal-tender quality of the rupee and its convertibility into gold. On both questions the committee expressed themselves in favor of following the examples of France and the United States. The report reads:

The position of the currency question in India being such as we have explained in the preceding paragraph, we do not consider it necessary to recommend a different policy in the case of that country from that which is found sufficient in France and the United States, by imposing a legal obligation on the government of India to give gold for rupees, or, in other words, to substitute the former for the latter on the demand of the holders. This obligation would impose on the government of India a liability to find gold at a moment's notice to an amount which can not be defined beforehand, and the liability is one which, in our opinion, ought not to be accepted.

The recommendations of the committee were adopted and became law. Act XXII of 1899 makes gold coins a legal tender at the rate of 15 rupees to 1 sovereign. The rupee likewise remains legal tender to an unlimited amount.

It would be too early to judge of the results of this measure. So far, however, the abundant flow of gold into India has fully justified the course of the government of India.

I take the following from the Indian financial statement for 1900–1901:

We have been nearly swamped (temporarily) by gold. The amount in our currency reserve on April 1, 1899, was £2,030,000. It stood on March 7, 1900, at £7,069,800; the amount accumulated in London under Act II of 1898 stood at £1,500,000, making the aggregate £8,569, 800.

The difficulty has been that of meeting the demand for rupees in exchange for notes or gold tendered to us.

This state of the public treasury has resulted in fixing upon the rupee the "extra-legal convertibility" (in the language of the Indian currency report) which is possessed by the silver shilling in the United Kingdom. Says the secretary to the government of India, further, in his financial statement:

We have been frequently told, and with perfect justice, that we could never claim to have a true gold standard in India until we were prepared to exchange gold for rupees as well as rupees for gold. By being prepared to exchange I do not mean that we should accept a legal liability to give gold for rupees, but that in practice, as for example in France, anybody who wanted gold for internal purposes should be able to obtain gold freely, without let or hindrance. Theorists, indeed, argue that neither France nor the United States possess a gold standard in the full and complete sense of the words. But I think no one will dispute that if we can advance to the same position as France we shall have attained a gold standard for all practical purposes. A year ago it seemed that we should probably have to sit for a long while under the reproach of our critics and put up with what has been termed an "exchange standard." It then appeared impossible that in twelve months we should be paying out gold to anybody who asked for it. We are doing so now. Whether we shall be able to continue to do so without check or interruption; whether now that we have once started giving gold for rupees we may not have to suspend temporarily, is not a matter about which confident prediction can be made. But it would be reasonable to say that the auguries are not unfavorable for our being able to pursue the path on which we have entered. Our position in respect of gold is strong. In India and London we have accumulated nearly £8,600,000. We have, as I have explained, set aside £5,000,000 for the present as our minimum reserve against eventualities—against the contingency of the secretary of state's being obliged to restrict or curtail his drawings and to ask us to ship home gold to enable him to meet his obligations.

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Any gold received in excess of this minimum or of such minimum gold reserve as may, with further experience, be established, we shall be ready to pay out as we are paying it out. But the probability is that the gold reserve ultimately available for foreign remittance will continue to exceed the minimum experimental reserve. Gold is still coming in, though the inflow is expected to slacken, and may, with confidence, be expected to reach us at least in every busy season. And in addition to the gold received from abroad we may reckon upon the gold mined in India. It has been decided to constitute a branch of the royal mint at the Bombay mint for the coinage of gold. The terms of the proclamation to be issued under the imperial coinage act have been settled, and we are merely awaiting now until the royal mint has satisfied itself as regards the mint premises and appliances at Bombay. A representative of the royal mint is starting this week for Bombay to report. The gold from the Mysore mines is, indeed, already reaching us in anticipation of coinage, and we count upon receiving an annual increment to our stock of gold of from one and a half to two millions from this source.

COSTA RICA.

The monetary law of 1896, placing the circulation of the Republic on a gold basis, was in the spring of 1900 first put in practical operation, all arrangements for providing the country with a sufficient quantity of the circulating medium having been brought to a successful terminanation by the administration of President Iglesias.

Costa Rica was originally a gold country. But the difficulties which beset the public treasury in 1882, as a result of bad crops in the principal staple of the country, coffee, and the strain on the resources of the country produced by the construction of the Atlantic Railroad, made the Government seek relief in a paper currency.

The effect of it was the outflow of gold.

To check this outward movement and to guarantee the redemption of its notes, the Government, on the 21st of October, 1884, made a contract with the Bank of Costa Rica, conferring upon the latter the exclusive privilege of issuing bank notes. The effect of the remedy was to drive out of the country whatever gold still remained in circulation. Of the $2,500,000 in circulation in 1880, all disappeared.

The amount of the outstanding bank bills reached in 1891, $3,257,400, the rate of international exchange advancing as the issue increased.

Prior to 1882 the difference between the value of national and foreign gold had never exceeded 19 per cent, and frequently went down as low as 5 per cent. Toward 1891 it reached 64 per cent. Then came the great fall of silver in the world's market, and with it the normal rate of international exchange was gone.

In 1891, within less than three months it rose to 115 per cent; during the succeeding fortnight it went down to 84 per cent, only to soon rise again to 116 per cent. A period of violent fluctuations now began; within one year the rate of exchange went up to 156 per cent, and in the years following it, at times, reached the high mark of 200 per cent.

President Iglesias, on entering upon his administration in 1894, declared his purpose to be to restore the circulation of the Republic to a metallic basis. In a memorial presented the next year by his secretary of finance and commerce, Señor Don Ricardo Montealegre, to the Constitutional Congress, the views of the administration are given the following expression:

In view of the violent fluctuations, which have been the cause of losses to commerce and of instability in all the business of the country, the Government, deeply interested in everything which in one way or another will prevent or delay the great-

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est development in the production of the country, after carefully studying the causes that may influence the same, has more especially directed its attention to the nature of the circulating medium, since money, as the representative of capital, jointly with property and labor, makes up the generative and permanent elements of wealth.

To give a practical shape to these views a bill was drawn by the Government and introduced in Congress at the session of 1896, which became a law on October 24, 1896. The President in his message, recommending the proposed legislation, dwells upon the difficulties which had to be met in the endeavor to reform the monetary system of the Republic. The chief concern of the Government is stated to be to so fix the value of the gold monetary unit as not to impair the value of obligations heretofore created and not to affect the prices of commodities and the wages of labor, which had adjusted themselves to the silver standard, and to provide for a gradual retirement of the depreciated paper currency, avoiding at the same time possible complications which might be anticipated from a sudden liquidation of the operations of the bank of issue.

The problem is solved by the monetary law of 1896 through the adoption of a new monetary unit, the colón, consisting of 778 milligrams of gold, of 0.900 fineness, which represents the equivalent of the silver peso, estimated upon the average value of silver with relation to gold for several years previous and the average rate of international exchange for the same period. As the next step, the Government effected a new contract with the Bank of Costa Rica, whereby its bills were to be gradually superseded by new issues guaranteed by gold certificates and circulating at par, by reason of which the bank relinquished the exclusive privilege of issue it had enjoyed under its former contract with the Government.

The preparations for carrying these measures into effect took nearly four years, within which the Government provided by coinage a sufficient amount of gold to meet the wants of commerce, at the same time leaving a margin for hoarding, which, as the Government expected, was apt to occur when the new coins were first put into circulation. On the 17th of April last the circulation of gold under the law of 1896 was ordered by executive decree.

The message of the President, delivered to Congress on the 1st of May, 1900, shows the economic situation of the country to be much more favorable at the present time than in former years.

Five millions in gold colones and about 1,000,000 more in national silver money will form the total metallic circulating medium of the country—an amount quite sufficient to guarantee the circulation of the 3,000,000 colones in bank notes of the Bank of Costa Rica exchangeable for gold.

At no other time in the history of the nation has the country had so large an amount of money available for circulation. Notwithstanding this, the Government, in its desire to insure the greatest stability in its circulating medium, will soon arrange for the legalization of the circulation of the foreign gold coins of the United States, England, France, and Germany within the confines of the Republic.

After an interval of sixteen years, during which time the fluctuations in international exchange have produced violent perturbations in the monetary system, gold coin again circulates in Costa Rica.

PERU.

In April, 1897, Peru suspended the free coinage of silver, the proclamation to that effect naming the persistent decline of that metal and consequent derangement of trade as the reason for the action. Steps were taken to put the country on the gold basis, and that end has been

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reached within the last year. After suspending the privilege of free coinage, the Government melted down 2,000,000 silver sols and sold the bullion, purchasing gold with the proceeds, and also recoined a considerable quantity of the sols into fractional coins. A new gold coin has been issued called the libra, and commonly known as the Peruvian pound, being identical in weight and fineness with the English pound sterling.

The silver sol, which is the same in weight and fineness as the French 5-franc piece, is given a legal value of 24 pence, which is slightly above its intrinsic value at the present price of silver bullion. It is now a subsidiary coin issued only on Government account, and circulates and is received by the banks at par with the libra.

Peru has had a varied history in monetary affairs, experiencing the operation of all systems known to the managers of government finance. Under the old Spanish régime the bimetallic system was maintained, and when independence was established the system was continued. The following statement of the complications arising from the circulation of Bolivian coins of lower fineness is from an official document:

> Bolivian silver coin having been introduced into the Peruvian market, in consequence of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation of 1836, and of the immediate neighborhood of that Republic and our commerce with the same, that money has circulated during a considerable period at par with Peruvian money. Moreover, as always happens in similar cases that the bad money in circulation replaces the good, which it causes to disappear, Peru found her market crowded with weak Bolivian money.
>
> This ruinous state of affairs continued for a quarter of a century, causing serious harm to commerce and the public wealth generally, notwithstanding the different measures that were adopted, until the laws of October 2, 1857, and February 14, 1863, rendered effective in 1864, ordered the conversion, actually carried out, of the feeble Bolivian coin to the extent of 10,000,000 pesos (dollars) into good Peruvian coin, the use and circulation of the said foreign money being henceforth prohibited, as well as that of all other nations.

The coinage of gold was suspended in 1872 and silver made the single standard of value.

In 1875 an inconvertible paper currency was introduced, and all coin disappeared from circulation. Of the paper period the official bulletin says:

> Peru was twelve years under the yoke of paper money, which by the law of October 28, 1880, it was sought to abolish, until the circulation of the treasury notes, so much depreciated, was actually suppressed in December, 1887, and metallic was reestablished.

This paper currency was redeemed by an issue of bonds, and no form of paper money is now authorized. The country seems to be well established on the gold basis.

MONETARY STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The statistics of the production and coinage of the precious metals, imports and exports of gold and silver, amount of bank and government notes, both covered and uncovered, of the different foreign countries, published annually in the reports of this Bureau, are obtained directly from the governments of such countries by the representatives of the United States accredited to them.

A list of the interrogatories covering the points on which information is sought from the governments of foreign countries is sent yearly to the United States ambassadors and ministers through the Department

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of State, and the replies in the form of reports are forwarded directly to the Bureau of the Mint.

The interrogatories for 1899 are as follows:

1. What was the amount of gold coined during the calendar year 1899 by denominations and values? What amount of this was recoinage? Domestic and foreign coins melted given separately.
2. What was the amount of silver coined during the calendar year 1899 by denominations and values? What amount of this was recoinage? Domestic and foreign coins melted given separately. If any of this was executed at foreign mints, please give separate statement.
3. Was any coinage executed for other governments during the year 1899? If so, state character and amount of same.
4. What was the weight of fine gold used in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1899?
5. What amount of this was new gold, what amount old gold, and what amount coins?
6. What was the weight of fine silver used in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1899?
7. What amount of this was new silver, what amount old silver, and what amount coins?
8. What was the import and export of gold during the calendar year 1899? (Coin, bullion, and ore, as well as their weight and value, should be given separately, if possible.) If practicable, give imports and exports by countries.
9. Same question as to silver.
10. What was the total import of United States gold coin during the year?
11. What was the total import of gold from the United States, direct, in 1899?
12. What was the amount of United States gold coin deposited at the mints and melted?
13. What was the weight expressed in kilograms fine, and the value of the gold produced from the mines of the country during the calendar year 1899?
14. Same question as to the gold product of the colonies of the country, naming them separately.
15. What was the weight expressed in kilograms fine, and the value of the silver produced from the mines of the country during the calendar year 1899? (In answering this interrogatory, state whether the value given is commercial or coining value.)
16. Same question as to the silver product of the colonies of the country. (State whether the value given is commercial or coining value.)
17. What was the weight and what the value of the output of gold from the refineries of the country during the year? Give the sources of this output if practicable.
18. Same question as to silver.
19. What, approximately, was the stock of gold coin and bullion in the country at the close of the calendar year 1899? Give stock in public treasuries, and banks, and in circulation, separately.
20. Same question as to silver.
21. What was the amount of Government notes outstanding at the end of the year 1899?
22. What was the amount of bank notes outstanding at the end of the year 1899?
23. What was the amount of uncovered Government notes at the end of the year 1899?
24. What was the amount of uncovered bank notes at the end of the year 1899?
25. What was the actual currency of the country, gold, silver, or inconvertible paper?
26. Is gold at a premium as compared with the actual currency of the country? And if it is, what was the highest, lowest, and average premium during the year 1899?
27. What was the highest, lowest, and average rate of exchange on London during the year 1899? Give this by months if practicable.
28. Were any laws passed during the year 1899 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic or paper currency? If so, please forward copies of the same.
29. When was the present monetary standard and unit adopted? Give date of the law.
30. Is there a report published on the operations of the mint? If so, please forward a copy of the same; also a report of the department of mines for 1899.

The replies to the interrogatories, which are given in full in the appendix to Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, are indicated by the numbers of the questions.

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In the list of questions propounded to foreign governments for the calendar year 1899, were the following:

What was the total import of United States gold coin during the year?
What was the total import of gold from the United States direct in 1899?
What was the amount of United States gold coin deposited at the mints and melted?

The following table shows the countries from which answers to these three interrogatories were received, the amount of United States gold coin imported by them, and the value of the United States gold coin melted at their mints:

Countries.	Import of United States gold coin.	Total import of gold from United States.	United States gold coin melted.
Austria-Hungary	$13,821	.....	$34,146
Great Britain	.....	$11,577,627	.....
Dutch Guiana	3,000	.....	.....
Germany	.....	.....	8,542,896
Japan	841,218	.....	.....
San Salvador	.....	15,000	.....
Total	858,039	11,592,627	8,577,042

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

The imports and exports of the precious metals of the principal countries of the world during the calendar year 1899 are exhibited in the following table. The information relating to foreign countries was received through representatives of the United States in them.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1899.

GOLD COIN AND BULLION.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
United States	$51,334,964	$45,379,411	$5,955,553	.....
Africa *a*	20,760,708	73,411,814	.....	$52,651,106
Austria-Hungary	8,585,992	14,245,490	.....	5,659,498
Belgium	1,473,375	1,298,274	175,101	.....
Bolivia	.....	88,000	.....	88,000
Costa Rica	697,950	179,507	518,443	.....
Denmark	536,000	1,340,000	.....	804,000
Dutch Guiana	178,858	480,451	.....	301,593
France	61,527,238	31,071,587	30,455,651	.....
Federated Malay States	.....	772,828	.....	772,828
Germany	64,563,395	32,307,398	32,255,997	.....
Great Britain	159,544,991	104,907,058	54,637,933	.....
Greece	.....	2,316,000	.....	2,316,000
India *b*	37,143,707	6,515,256	30,628,451	.....
Japan	10,009,163	4,370,565	5,638,598	.....
Netherlands	3,789,213	2,911,336	877,877	.....
Norway	80	.....	80	.....
Peru	512,214	31,884	480,330	.....
Portugal	2,553	1,026,233	.....	1,023,680
Russia	25,532,051	27,771,673	.....	2,239,622
San Salvador	15,000	6,780	8,220	.....
Spain	371,281	1,000,853	.....	629,572
Sweden	249,317	.....	249,317	.....
Switzerland	8,896,545	6,125,000	2,771,545	.....

a Annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, 1898.
b Fiscal year.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1899—Continued.

SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
United States	$30,843,929	$53,498,592		$22,654,663
Africa *a*	2,703,808	310,779	$2,393,029	
Austria-Hungary	686,683	1,738,235		1,051,552
Belgium	14,126,476	14,060,370	66,106	
Bolivia		12,516,000		12,516,000
Costa Rica		93,000		93,000
Dutch Guiana	60,048	2,428	57,620	
France	36,292,338	42,392,673		6,100,335
Germany	2,310,815	5,920,626		3,609,811
Great Britain	66,965,858	68,368,714		1,402,856
Greece		23,546		23,546
India *b*	30,901,915	9,297,916	21,603,999	
Japan	41,274	1,199,200		1,157,926
Netherlands	379,277	3,305,086		2,925,809
Norway	177,523		177,523	
Peru	4,796	2,993,443		2,988,647
Portugal	967,441	287,245	680,196	
Russia	16,396,290	1,038,307	15,357,983	
San Salvador	84,115	428,064		343,949
Spain	14,437,534	3,037,841	11,399,693	
Sweden	538,312	25,933	512,379	
Switzerland	23,114,229	9,113,377	14,000,852	

a Annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, 1898.
b Fiscal year.

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM AND INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GOLD BULLION AND COIN.

Calendar years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1874	$44,261	$21,941,783		$21,897,522
1875	2,806,311	40,185,922		37,379,611
1876	17,150,938	21,274,902		4,123,964
1877	5,682,271	10,034,324		4,352,053
1878	4,032,112	4,216,010		183,898
1879	33,817,688	1,889,418	$31,928,270	
1880	26,823,600	269,431	26,554,169	
1881	35,947,633	112,859	35,834,774	
1882	448,701	29,684,594		29,235,893
1883	4,562,437	47,580	4,514,857	
1884	10,627,477	24,683,345		14,055,868
1885	1,456,700	530,665	926,035	
1886	14,575,484	12,556,212	2,019,272	
1887	8,568,758	180,110	8,388,648	
1888	19,169	10,956,287		10,937,118
1889	50,125	13,608,778		13,558,653
1890	4,923,034	12,624,961		7,701,927
1891	15,391,766	37,351,283		21,959,517
1892	641,385	5,110,827		4,469,442
1893	28,796,540	20,595,062	8,201,478	
1894	1,459,590	15,799,647		14,340,057
1895	16,146,069	54,173,664		38,027,595
1896	51,236,371	15,431,560	35,804,811	
1897	5,881,000	331,195	5,549,805	
1898	53,250,031	236,011	53,014,020	
1899	6,441,786	11,577,627		5,135,841
Total	350,781,237	365,404,057	212,736,139	227,358,959
Excess		14,622,820		14,622,820

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VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM AND INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

SILVER BULLION AND COIN.

Calendar years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1874	$122,879	$16,918,981		$16,796,102
1875	43,448	15,481,341		15,437,893
1876	1,841,683	12,834,099		10,992,416
1877	1,449,682	12,730,380		11,280,698
1878	5,269,384	7,870,002		2,600,618
1879	2,989,588	12,632,115		9,642,527
1880	163,125	5,832,816		5,669,691
1881	152,531	12,644,788		12,492,257
1882	143,172	9,355,681		9,212,509
1883	236,755	13,643,442		13,406,687
1884	40,548	12,795,566		12,755,018
1885	29,253	13,648,158		13,618,905
1886	13,943	8,259,345		8,245,402
1887	172,026	10,773,185		10,601,159
1888	157,280	11,600,485		11,443,205
1889	151,591	19,348,927		19,197,336
1890	3,161,262	19,746,841		16,585,579
1891	41,755	19,387,377		19,345,622
1892	88,794	26,807,663		26,718,869
1893	14,780	35,371,119		35,356,339
1894	10,847	35,267,598		35,256,751
1895	37,054	39,335,554		39,298,500
1896	32,182	49,352,583		49,320,401
1897	70,034	49,092,031		49,021,997
1898	39,521	45,547,496		45,507,975
1899	88,994	42,929,713		42,840,719
Total	16,562,111	559,207,286		542,645,175
Excess		542,645,175		

The following table exhibits the value of gold and silver bullion and coin imported into and exported from the United States from and into France since 1879.

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM AND INTO FRANCE.

GOLD BULLION AND COIN.

Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1879	$1,230,447	$128,424	$1,102,023	
1880	33,383,297	2,649	33,380,648	
1881	18,219,558	450	18,219,108	
1882	1,495,006	2,590,050		$1,095,044
1883	104,220		104,220	
1884	3,969,915	5,015,767		1,045,852
1885	3,113,347	6,300	3,107,047	
1886	4,427,555	11,578,912		7,151,357
1887	12,433,314	37,135	12,396,179	
1888	9,570,658	44,166	9,526,492	
1889	1,558,341	23,026,482		21,468,141
1890	2,353,764	5,431,373		3,077,609
1891	472,850	14,659,015		14,186,165
1892	15,845,817	13,061,100	2,784,717	
1893	5,399,599	32,240,402		26,840,803
1894	10,742,507	15,450,000		4,707,493
1895	7,845,583	28,625,400		20,779,817
1896	3,933,491	7,534,361		3,600,870
1897	16,444,810	13,989,041	2,455,769	
1898	22,799,157	4,016,535	18,782,622	
1899	10,962,144	7,000,000	3,962,144	
Total	186,305,380	184,437,562	105,820,969	103,953,151
Excess		1,867,818		1,867,818

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VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM AND INTO FRANCE—Continued.

SILVER BULLION AND COIN.

Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1879	$259,097	$126,666	$132,431	
1880	24,274	89,431		$65,157
1881	1,267	75,850		74,583
1882	21,064	810,400		789,336
1883	212	1,381,214		1,381,002
1884	1,635	796,788		795,153
1885	919	830,115		829,196
1886	146,477	585,157		438,680
1887	70,139	980,713		910,574
1888	227,566	601,809		374,243
1889	1,906	371,850		369,944
1890	1,351	134,535		133,184
1891		399,684		399,684
1892	360,433	1,412,624		1,052,191
1893	1,351	462,898		461,547
1894	21,595	201,000		179,405
1895	5,126	1,500	3,626	
1896	8,133	3,435,326		3,427,193
1897	2,722	1,632,866		1,630,144
1898	24,718	1,062,250		1,037,532
1899	4,424	2,056,408		2,051,984
Total	1,184,409	17,449,084	136,057	16,400,732
Excess		16,264,675		16,264,675

The following table exhibits the value of gold and silver bullion and coin imported into and exported from the United States from and into Germany since 1879.

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM AND INTO GERMANY.

GOLD BULLION AND COIN.

Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1879		$6,600		$6,600
1880	$3,128,185	15,850	$3,112,335	
1881	31,406,112	4,157	31,401,955	
1882	4,596,964	82,560	4,514,404	
1883	2,299,665	32,600	2,267,065	
1884	3,079,605	1,115,674	1,963,931	
1885	7,938,164	57,039	7,881,125	
1886	5,921,677	3,882,799	2,038,878	
1887	12,744,269	2,000,180	10,744,089	
1888	18,265,659	6,637,241	11,628,418	
1889	1,259,139	8,709,652		7,450,513
1890	1,756,884	2,297,808		540,924
1891	2,758,812	16,530,377		13,771,565
1892	3,920,742	19,308,050		15,387,308
1893	478,811	37,913,100		37,434,289
1894	14,437,867	28,811,650		14,373,783
1895	1,376,762	14,857,754		13,480,992
1896	119,016	29,020,672		28,901,656
1897	3,554,697	18,478,682		14,923,985
1898	8,428,050	1,260,840	7,167,210	
1899	190,996	3,018,000		2,827,004
Total	127,662,076	194,041,285	82,719,410	149,098,619
Excess		66,379,209		66,379,209

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VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM AND INTO GERMANY—Continued.

SILVER BULLION AND COIN.

Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1879	$45,399	$348,432	.....	$303,033
1880	15,465	383,830	.....	368,365
1881	96,231	472,029	.....	375,798
1882	296,697	649,628	.....	352,931
1883	271,052	335,455	.....	64,403
1884	39,194	1,914,560	.....	1,875,366
1885	9,538	282,609	.....	273,071
1886	34,386	99,333	.....	64,947
1887	177,855	83,389	$94,466	.....
1888	135,078	151,276	.....	16,198
1889	19,015	575	18,440	.....
1890	750,633	32,712	717,921	.....
1891	845,901	910	844,991	.....
1892	91,413	107,666	.....	16,253
1893	9,688	4,500	5,188	.....
1894	1,905	94,950	.....	93,045
1895	12,328	81,317	.....	68,989
1896	3,311	10,179	.....	6,868
1897	12,573	17,221	.....	4,648
1898	3,240	945	2,295	.....
1899	1,940	59,612	.....	57,672
Total	2,872,842	5,131,128	1,683,301	3,941,587
Excess	.....	2,258,286	.....	2,258,286

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The acknowledgments of the Director are due to the clerical staff of the Bureau, and to the officers and clerks of the various mints and assay offices, for the zeal and fidelity they have shown in the performance of the duties required of them.

Respectfully,

GEO. E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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APPENDIX.

* * * * * * *

IX.—MUTILATED AND UNCURRENT DOMESTIC GOLD AND SILVER COINS TRANSFERRED THE FISCAL YEAR

Denominations.	PHILADELPHIA.		SAN FRANCISCO.		NEW ORLEANS.
	Received from Treasury.	Purchased.	Received from Treasury.	Purchased.	Received from Treasury.
GOLD.					
Double eagles	$187,860.00	$61,380.00		$3,080.00	
Eagles	96,950.00	50,910.00		1,010.00	
Half eagles	115,155.00	100,205.00		1,490.00	
Three-dollar pieces	12.00	96.00		6.00	
Quarter eagles	3,217.50	7,025.00		47.50	
Dollars	16.00	347.00		14.00	
Total gold, face value	403,210.50	219,963.00		5,647.50	
SILVER.					
Trade dollars		248.00			
Lafayette souvenir dollars		26.00			
Standard dollars		974.00		3.00	
Half dollars	1,692,783.00	898.50	$120,500.00	34.50	$358,791.00
Quarter dollars	1,691,051.75	626.00	46,500.00	13.25	288,182.75
Twenty-cent pieces	611.00		7.00		84.80
Dimes	939,838.30	430.30	27,402.00	13.80	87,929.80
Half dimes	2,381.70	28.25	129.50	.20	193.20
Three-cent pieces	231.90	4.17			3.45
Total silver, face value	4,326,897.65	3,235.22	194,538.50	64.75	735,185.00
SUMMARY.	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Std. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*
Gold coins	21,515.720	11,727.893		274.776	
Silver coins	3,281,238.56	2,614.20	148,704.00	48.96	553,183.70
Gold, coining value	$400,292.47	$218,193.35		$5,112.11	
Silver, subsidiary silver	4,082,411.89	3,252.53	$185,012.75	60.83	$688,253.44
Loss, gold	2,918.03	1,769.65		535.39	
Loss, silver subsidiary	244,485.76		9,525.75	3.92	46,931.56
Gain, silver subsidiary		17.31			

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APPENDIX.

* * * * * * *

FROM THE TREASURY AND PURCHASED OVER THE COUNTER FOR RECOINAGE DURING ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

NEW ORLEANS.	CARSON.	NEW YORK.	DENVER.	CHARLOTTE.	ST. LOUIS.	SEATTLE.	TOTAL.		
Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Received from Treasury.	Purchased.	Received from Treasury and purchased.
$2,440.00	$540.00	$188,880.00	$100.00	$60.00	$1,140.00	$80.00	$187,860.00	$257,700.00	$445,560.00
1,680.00	.....	309,000.00	30.00	30.00	320.00	10.00	96,950.00	362,990.00	459,940.00
5,590.00	.....	237,985.00	20.00	15.00	155.00	10.00	115,155.00	345,470.00	460,625.00
12.00	.....	249.00	3.00	6.00	.....	.....	12.00	372.00	384.00
440.00	.....	23,682.50	15.00	.....	10.00	.....	3,217.50	31,220.00	34,437.50
68.00	.....	57.00	5.00	1.00	.....	.....	16.00	492.00	508.00
10,230.00	540.00	759,853.50	173.00	112.00	1,625.00	100.00	403,210.50	998,244.00	1,401,454.50
8.00	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261.00	261.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	26.00
206.00	.....	157.00	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	1,341.00	1,341.00
124.50	.....	103.00	.....	.50	.....	.....	2,172,074.00	1,161.00	2,173,235.00
106.50	.....	69.50	.....	.25	.....	.....	2,025,734.50	815.50	2,026,550.00
.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	702.80	.60	703.40
126.20	.....	160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,055,170.10	730.30	1,055,900.40
75.75	.....	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,704.40	109.00	2,813.40
.18	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	235.35	4.80	240.15
647.73	.....	499.75	.....	1.75	.....	.....	5,256,621.15	4,449.20	5,261,070.35
Stand. oz.	*Std. oz.*	*Stand. oz.*	*Std. oz.*	*Std. oz.*	*Std. oz.*	*Std. oz.*	*Stand. oz.*	*Stand. oz.*	*Stand. oz.*
542.661	29.025	40,467.181	8.890	6.008	86.454	5.338	21,515.720	53,148.226	74,663.946
484.86	.....	381.88	.....	1.45	.....	.....	3,983,126.26	3,531.29	3,986,657.55
$10,096.02	$540.00	$752,877.79	$165.40	$111.78	$1,608.45	$99.31	$400,292.47	$988,804.21	$1,389,096.68
603.24	.....	475.12	.....	1.80	.....	.....	4,955,678.08	4,392.52	4,960,070.60
133.98	.....	6,975.71	7.60	.22	16.55	.69	2,918.03	9,439.79	12,352.82
44.49	.....	24.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,943.07	55.68	300,998.75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	17.36	17.36

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X.—QUANTITY AND COST OF SILVER USED IN THE COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS, DOLLARS COINED, AND SEIGNIORAGE ON THE SAME DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900, UNDER ACT OF JULY 14, 1890.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Month.	Used in coinage.		Dollars coined.	Seigniorage.
	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
1899.				
July				
August				
September	124.61	$101.47	145	$43.53
October				
November				
December	34,656.02	28,220.92	40,327	12,106.08
1900.				
January				
February	378,125.00	307,912.88	440,000	132,087.12
March	1,375,323.98	1,119,947.01	1,600,377	480,429.99
April	1,222,031.25	995,118.43	1,422,000	426,881.57
May	48,125.00	39,188.91	56,000	16,811.09
June	116.02	94.48	135	40.52
Total	3,058,501.88	2,490,584.10	3,558,984	1,068,399.90

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

1899.				
July	39,531.25	$32,145.61	46,000	$13,854.39
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				
1900.				
January				
February				
March	429,687.50	349,889.24	500,000	150,110.76
April				
May				
June				
Total	469,218.75	382,034.85	546,000	163,965.15

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

1899.				
July	309,375.00	$251,920.79	360,000	$108,079.21
August	713,281.25	580,822.39	830,000	249,177.61
September	747,656.25	608,817.08	870,000	261,182.92
October	859,375.00	699,789.94	1,000,000	300,210.06
November	816,406.25	664,804.61	950,000	285,195.39
December	928,125.00	755,777.95	1,080,000	324,222.05
1900.				
January	1,332,031.25	1,084,684.44	1,550,000	465,315.56
February	1,289,062.50	1,049,696.80	1,500,000	450,303.20
March	1,718,750.00	1,399,597.97	2,000,000	600,402.03
April	1,289,062.50	1,049,699.90	1,500,000	450,300.10
May	1,289,062.50	1,049,699.90	1,500,000	450,300.10
June	859,375.00	699,861.13	1,000,000	300,198.87
Total	12,151,562.50	9,895,112.90	14,140,000	4,244,887.10

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X.—Quantity and Cost of Silver Used in the Coinage of Silver Dollars, Dollars Coined, and Seigniorage on the same during the Fiscal Year 1900, under Act of July 14, 1890—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Month.	Used in coinage.		Dollars coined.	Seigniorage.
	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
1899.				
July	348,906.25	$284,066.40	406,000	$121,933.60
August	713,281.25	580,822.39	830,000	249,177.61
September	747,780.86	608,918.55	870,145	261,226.45
October	859,375.00	699.789.94	1,000,000	300,210.06
November	816,406.25	664,804.61	950,000	285,195.39
December	962,781.02	783,998.87	1,120,327	336,328.13
1900.				
January	1,332,031.25	1,084,684.44	1,550,000	465,315.56
February	1,667,187.50	1,357,609.68	1,940,000	582,390.32
March	3,523,761.48	2,869,434.22	4,100,377	1,230,942.78
April	2,511,093.75	2,044,818.33	2,922,000	877,181.67
May	1,337,187.50	1,088,888.81	1,556,000	467,111.19
June	859,491.02	699,895.61	1,000,135	300,239.39
Total	15,679,283.13	12,767,731.85	18,244,984	5,477,252.15

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XI.—COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED

Denominations.	PHILADELPHIA.	
	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double eagles	1,874,585	$37,491,700.00
Eagles	1,270,387	12,703,870.00
Half eagles	1,211,811	6,059,055.00
Quarter eagles	54,406	136,015.00
Total gold	4,411,189	56,390,640.00
SILVER.		
Dollars, act of July 14, 1890	3,558,984	3,558,984.00
Dollars, Lafayette souvenir	50,000	50,000.00
	3,608,984	3,608,984.00
Subsidiary:		
Half dollars	6,284,984	3,142,492.00
Quarter dollars	15,620,984	3,905,246.00
Dimes	21,380,984	2,138,098.40
Total subsidiary	43,286,952	9,185,836.40
Total silver	46,895,936	12,794,820.40
MINOR.		
Five-cent nickels	30,749,992	1,537,499.60
One-cent bronze	70,551,761	705,517.61
Total minor	101,301,753	2,243,017.21
Total coinage	152,608,878	71,428,477.61

The mint at Philadelphia coined during the fiscal year, in addition to the above figures—
For the Government of Costa Rica, gold coins as follows:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Twenty colones	30,000	$279,209.68
Ten colones	190,000	884,166.14
Five colones	100,000	232,674.42
Total	320,000	1,396,050.24

There were also coined by the same mint 50,000 Lafayette souvenir dollars, authorized under act approved March 3, 1899, for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of pedestal and completing the work of erecting a monument in Paris to General Lafayette.

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STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

SAN FRANCISCO.		NEW ORLEANS.		TOTAL.	
Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
2,050,050	$41,001,000.00			3,924,635	$78,492,700.00
870,500	8,705,000.00	37,047	$370,470.00	2,177,934	21,779,340.00
294,000	1,470,000.00			1,505,811	7,529,055.00
				54,406	136,015.00
3,214,550	51,176,000.00	37,047	370,470.00	7,662,786	107,937,110.00
546,000	546,000.00	14,140,000	14,140,000.00	18,244,984	18,244,984.00
				50,000	50,000.00
				18,294,984	18,294,984.00
2,960,733	1,480,366.50	1,444,000	722,000.00	10,689,717	5,344,858.50
1,650,585	412,646.25	1,992,000	498,000.00	19,263,569	4,815,892.25
4,110,000	411,000.00	1,670,000	167,000.00	27,160,984	2,716,098.40
8,721,318	2,304,012.75	5,106,000	1,387,000.00	57,114,270	12,876,849.15
9,267,318	2,850,012.75	19,246,000	15,527,000.00	75,409,254	31,171,833.15
				30,749,992	1,537,499.60
				70,551,761	705,517.61
				101,301,753	2,243,017.21
12,481,868	54,026,012.75	19,283,047	15,897,470.00	184,373,793	141,351,960.36

COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Coinage under act of—		Amount.
Feb. 28, 1878 (Bland-Allison)		$378,166,793
From July 14, 1890, to repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act, Oct. 31, 1893	$36,087,285	
From Nov. 1, 1893, to June 12, 1898	42,139,872	
Coined under the war-revenue bill approved June 13, 1898	37,023,793	
Total under act of July 14, 1890		115,250,950
Mar. 3, 1891 (recoinage of trade dollars)		5,078,472
Total		498,496,215

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XII.—COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED

Denomination.	PHILADELPHIA.	
	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double eagles	1,874,534	$37,490,680.00
Eagles	293,911	2,939,110.00
Half eagles	1,009,068	5,045,340.00
Quarter eagles	27,112	67,780.00
Total gold	3,204,625	45,542,910.00
SILVER.		
Dollars	3,518,512	3,518,512.00
Subsidiary:		
Half dollars	1,730,512	865,256.00
Quarter dollars	6,000,512	1,500,128.00
Dimes	7,450,512	745,051.20
Total subsidiary	15,181,536	3,110,435.20
Total silver	18,700,048	6,628,947.20
MINOR.		
Five-cent nickels	10,458,895	522,944.75
One-cent bronze	29,595,664	295,956.64
Total minor	40,054,559	818,901.39
Total coinage	61,959,232	52,990,758.59

The mint at Philadelphia coined, in addition to the above figures, 50,000 Lafayette silver souvenir dollars.

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STATES DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

SAN FRANCISCO.		NEW ORLEANS.		TOTAL.	
Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
798,000	$15,960,000.00	.....	.....	2,672,534	$53,450,680.00
81,000	810,000.00	.....	.....	374,911	3,749,110.00
39,000	195,000.00	.....	.....	1,048,068	5,240,340.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	27,112	67,780.00
918,000	16,965,000.00	.....	.....	4,122,625	62,507,910.00
500,000	500,000.00	9,050,000	$9,050,000.00	13,068,512	13,068,512.00
1,720,322	860,161.00	100,000	50,000.00	3,550,834	1,775,417.00
1,418,585	354,646.00	308,000	77,000.00	7,727,097	1,931,774.25
3,060,000	306,000.00	140,000	14,000.00	10,650,512	1,065,051.20
6,198,907	1,520,807.00	548,000	141,000.00	21,928,443	4,772,242.45
6,698,907	2,020,807.00	9,598,000	9,191,000.00	34,996,955	17,840,754.45
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,458,895	522,944.75
.....	.....	.....	.....	29,595,664	295,956.64
.....	.....	.....	.....	40,054,559	818,901.39
7,616,907	18,985,807.00	9,598,000	9,191,000.00	79,174,139	81,167,565.84

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XIII.—EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS

EARNINGS

Items.	MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Carson.
Charges for parting and refining	$43,704.15	$60,264.30	$1,705.22	.....
Charges for alloy	1,868.92	4,527.13	37.04	.....
Charges for assaying, melting, and stamping	.....	.....	.....	$256.27
Seigniorage on standard silver dollars	1,068,399.90	163,965.15	4,244,887.10	.....
Seigniorage on subsidiary coinage	2,066,979.32	738,083.83	203,365.53	.....
Seigniorage on minor coins	1,794,633.04	.....	.....	.....
Seigniorage on recoinage of uncurrent minor coins	5,988.63	.....	.....	.....
Profits on medals and proof coins	1,544.58	.....	.....	.....
Charges received for mounting, etc., medal fund account	322.30	.....	.....	.....
Deposit melting room, grains and sweepings	.....	411.99	.....	a 402.17
Surplus bullion returned by operative officers	7,114.56	35,964.65	847.31	.....
Gain on bullion shipped mint for coinage	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proceeds of sale of old material	1,227.42	810.71	443.73	408.64
Receipts from special assays of bullion and ore	406.00	.....	4.00	65.00
Receipts from sale of by-products	.....	4,417.79	.....	.....
Charges received for coinage of foreign governments	2,093.20	.....	.....	.....
Amount received for manufacturing counting board for the Treasury	24.00	.....	.....	.....
Gain on sweeps sold	.....	.....	1,530.32	.....
Total	4,994,306.02	1,008,445.55	4,452,820.25	1,132.08

EXPENDITURES

Salaries of officers and clerks	$41,123.79	$40,830.40	$29,784.30	$5,029.87
Wages of workmen and adjusters	455,529.80	173,992.50	151,610.19	5,531.00
Contingent expenses, less amount paid to reimburse wastage and loss on sweeps sold	100,616.60	39,634.41	67,856.60	2,510.89
Parting and refining expenses, less amount paid to reimburse wastage and loss on sweeps sold	45,919.46	68,634.43	1,522.62	.....
Wastage of the operative departments	44,143.20	3,952.97	8,578.31	.....
Loss on sweeps sold during the year	4,719.40	3,377.38	3,645.80	.....
Expenses of distributing minor coins	44,796.90	.....	.....	.....
Expense of shipping silver bullion by express for coinage	.....	4,150.71	36,455.69	.....
Loss on sale of leady melts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expenses of medal fund (charges paid for mounting, etc.)	322.30	.....	.....	.....
Loss on bullion shipped the mint for coinage	.....	.....	.....	1.96
Loss on recoinage of minor coins	8,585.83	.....	.....	.....
Total	745,757.28	334,572.80	299,453.51	13,073.72

a Includes $158.95, value of Pickler bullion recovered.
b Includes $102.75, value of gold and silver in old crucibles and slag sold.
c Includes $1,200, value of gold and silver in old crucibles and slag sold.

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AND ASSAY OFFICES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

AND GAINS.

ASSAY OFFICES.								TOTAL.
New York.	Denver.	Helena.	Boise.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	Deadwood.	Seattle.	
$94,569.32								$200,242.99
4,147.94								10,581.03
	$14,553.96	$2,515.85	$2,541.14	$569.96	$165.19	$353.67	$17,045.84	38,001.88
								5,477,252.15
								3,008,428.68
								1,794,633.04
								5,988.63
								1,544.58
								322.30
2,281.71	4,905.94	*b* 291.35	485.25	132.56	85.12	219.33	*c* 4,078.79	13,294.21
10,274.64								54,201.16
	2,711.26	1,594.11	1,180.90	318.13	206.34	195.22	4,820.80	11,026.76
1,311.26	2.50		435.74		35.00			4,675.00
622.00	24.00	195.00	838.00	924.00	20.00	130.00	266.00	3,494.00
10,188.88								14,606.67
								2,093.20
								24.00
								1,530.32
123,395.75	22,197.66	4,596.31	5,481.03	1,944.65	511.65	898.22	26,211.43	10,641,940.60

AND LOSSES.

$39,250.00	$14,050.00	$7,250.00	$3,400.00	$2,750.00	$3,000.00	$3,200.00	$5,200.00	$194,868.36
26,841.50	21,960.90	13,941.50	7,500.00	1,080.00	1,000.00	4,563.00	25,420.25	888,970.64
9,703.90	5,335.81	3,319.15	2,165.48	920.00	256.36	2,090.99	9,505.01	243,915.20
93,900.00								209,976.51
								56,674.48
2,942.37								14,684.95
								44,796.90
								40,606.40
89.11								89.11
								322.30
								1.96
								8,585.83
172,726.88	41,346.71	24,510.65	13,065.48	4,750.00	4,256.36	9,853.99	40,125.26	1,703,492.64

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XIV.—SEIGNIORAGE ON THE COINAGE OF SILVER AND DISPOSITION OF THE SAME DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

1899.			
July 1.	Balance on hand:		
	Philadelphia	$64,785.37	
	San Francisco	155,257.09	
	New Orleans	210,154.03	
			$430,196.49
	Seigniorage on silver dollars:		
	Philadelphia	1,068,399.90	
	San Francisco	163,965.15	
	New Orleans	4,244,887.10	
			5,477,252.15
	Seigniorage on subsidiary silver:		
	Philadelphia	2,066,979.32	
	San Francisco	738,083.83	
	New Orleans	203,365.53	
			3,008,428.68
	Total		8,915,877.32

PHILADELPHIA.

Warrant No.	1593	64,355.09	
	2104	353,296.33	
	936	8,220.42	
	936	150,000.00	
	936	150,000.00	
	936	65,000.00	
	1563	100,000.00	
	1563	90,000.00	
	1563	120,000.00	
	1563	200,000.00	
	1021	87,000.00	
	1021	65,000.00	
	1022	180,000.00	
	1738	12,149.61	
	2504	132,087.12	
	570	480,429.99	
	1996	426,881.57	
	2233	16,811.09	
	2232	238,736.55	
			2,939,967.77

SAN FRANCISCO.

Warrant No.	379	153,557.00	
	2106	13,854.39	
	2105	21,943.17	
	1565	78,660.08	
	1025	134,051.68	
	1735	47,082.47	
	571	150,110.76	
	1998	172,758.14	
	2230	6,122.20	
	2231	172,751.35	
			950,891.24

NEW ORLEANS.

Warrant No.	1594	318,233.24	
	2107	249,177.61	
	937	261,482.92	
	1564	49,255.01	
	1566	300,210.06	
	1023	89,524.24	
	2266	285,195.39	
	1024	48,677.84	
	1026	324,222.05	
	1737	465,315.56	
	1736	15,908.44	
	2505	450,303.20	
	572	600,402.03	
	1997	450,300.10	
	2234	450,300.10	
			4,358,207.79
	Amount deposited in the Treasury		8,249,066.80

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XIV.—SEIGNIORAGE ON THE COINAGE OF SILVER AND DISPOSITION OF THE SAME DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900—Continued.

1900.			
June 30.	Balance on hand:		
	Philadelphia	$260,196.82	
	San Francisco	106,414.83	
	New Orleans	300,198.87	
			$666,810.52
	Total		8,915,877.32

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XV.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED

ASSETS.

Institutions.	GOLD BULLION.		SILVER BULLION.		Value of bullion shipped for coinage.
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Value (cost).	
COINAGE MINTS.					
Philadelphia	3,892,399.209	$72,416,729.42	75,514,824.87	$61,558,738.17	.....
San Francisco	147,090.979	2,736,576.33	3,560,609.58	2,892,281.61	.....
New Orleans	48,664.881	905,393.18	3,826,532.67	3,123,026.11	.....
ASSAY OFFICES.					
New York	1,913,920.274	35,607,819.14	817,071.98	639,049.76	.....
Carson	67.430	1,254.53	2,288.07	1,211.35	.....
Denver	14,785.580	275,080.55	1,137.78	595.55	.....
Helena	2,499.843	46,508.71	612.03	324.38	.....
Boise	3,127.837	58,192.31	1,391.18	737.33	.....
Charlotte	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	112.370	2,090.58	6.44	3.38	.....
Deadwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seattle	60,785.117	1,130,885.90	16,216.36	8,594.67	.....
Total	6,083,453.520	113,180,530.65	83,740,690.96	68,224,562.31	.....

LIABILITIES.

Institutions.	Bullion fund.	Undeposited earnings.
COINAGE MINTS.		
Philadelphia	$245,998,244.09	.....
San Francisco	65,075,239.10	$36,376.64
New Orleans	25,434,594.27	.....
ASSAY OFFICES.		
New York	38,311,438.03	54,521.65
Carson	127,666.60	.....
Denver	849,511.05	3,006.71
Helena	100,027.63	165.26
Boise	163,518.61	226.53
Charlotte	28,588.98	.....
St. Louis	10,006.95	7.53
Deadwood	21,544.19	.....
Seattle	1,912,225.47	3,266.88
Total	378,032,604.97	97,571.20

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STATES MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES JUNE 30, 1900.

ASSETS.

Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Credit balance with assistant treasurer and depository banks.	Minor coin.	Minor coinage metal.	Deficiencies.	Total.
$36,968,597.50	$75,277,987.67	.....	$417,103.34	$18,521.18	$36,543.82	$246,694,221.10
6,172,205.00	53,004,166.99	.....	.....	.....	413,557.96	65,218,787.89
345,165.00	21,336,282.64	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00	25,734,866.93
14,470.00	2,703.72	a $2,107,248.51	.....	.....	.....	38,371,291.13
23,827.92	11,507.38	b 14,315.67	.....	.....	75,549.75	127,666.60
.....	.....	576,841.66	.....	.....	.....	852,517.76
.....	.....	53,359.80	.....	.....	.....	100,192.89
.....	.....	104,815.50	.....	.....	.....	163,745.14
.....	.....	28,588.98	.....	.....	.....	28,588.98
.....	.....	7,920.52	.....	.....	.....	10,014.48
.....	.....	21,544.19	.....	.....	.....	21,544.19
.....	.....	776,011.78	.....	.....	.....	1,915,492.35
43,524,265.42	149,632,648.40	3,690,646.61	417,103.34	18,521.18	550,651.53	379,238,929.44

a Gold coin, $2,102,009.42; silver coin, $5,239.09. b Gold coin.

LIABILITIES.

Seigniorage on silver.	Unpaid depositors.	Minor coinage profits.	Minor coin-metal fund.	Unpaid cent depositors and subtreasury transfers.	Total.
$260,196.82	$155.67	$144,836.17	$49,245.30	$241,543.05	$246,694,221.10
106,414.83	757.32	.....	.....	.....	65,218,787.89
300,198.87	73.79	.....	.....	.....	25,734,866.93
.....	5,331.45	.....	.....	.....	38,371,291.13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127,666.60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	852,517.76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,192.89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163,745.14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,588.98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,014.48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,544.19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,915,492.35
666,810.52	6,318.23	144,836.17	49,245.30	241,543.05	379,238,929.44

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XX.—RECAPITULATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION AND COIN DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Description.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess.	
			Imports.	Exports.
GOLD.				
Contained in domestic ore		$48,591		$48,591
Contained in foreign ore	$13,611,486	40,000	$13,571,486	
Bullion, domestic		15,970,791		15,970,791
Bullion, foreign	9,928,720	649	9,928,071	
United States coin	8,659,856	30,674,511		22,014,655
Foreign coin	12,373,122	1,532,217	10,840,905	
Total	44,573,184	48,266,759	34,340,462	38,034,037
Excess of exports				3,693,575
SILVER.				
Contained in domestic ore		184,682		184,682
Contained in foreign ore	24,219,950		24,219,950	
Bullion, domestic		51,811,232		51,811,232
Bullion, foreign	6,306,756	38	6,306,718	
United States coin	266,017	468,431		202,414
Foreign coin	4,463,579	4,247,892	215,687	
Total	35,256,302	56,712,275	30,742,355	52,198,328
Excess of exports				21,455,973

XXI.—HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON, PER OUNCE BRITISH STANDARD (0.925), SINCE 1833, AND THE EQUIVALENT IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN OF AN OUNCE 1,000 FINE, TAKEN AT THE AVERAGE PRICE.

Calendar years.	Highest quotation.	Lowest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.	Calendar years.	Highest quotation.	Lowest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*Dollars.*		*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*Dollars.*
1833	59 7/8	58 3/4	59 3/16	1.297	1867	61 1/4	60 3/8	60 9/16	1.328
1834	60 1/4	59 3/4	59 15/16	1.313	1868	61 1/8	60 1/8	60 1/8	1.326
1835	60	59 1/2	59 13/16	1.308	1869	61	60	60 7/16	1.325
1836	60 3/8	59 3/8	60	1.315	1870	60 3/4	60 1/4	60 5/16	1.328
1837	60 3/8	59	59 5/16	1.305	1871	61	60 3/16	60 1/4	1.326
1838	60 1/8	59 1/4	59 11/16	1.304	1872	61 1/4	59 1/4	60 5/16	1.322
1839	60 3/8	60	60 3/8	1.323	1873	59 15/16	57 7/8	59 3/16	1.29769
1840	60 3/4	60 1/4	60 3/8	1.323	1874	59 1/4	57 1/8	58 5/16	1.27883
1841	60 3/8	59 3/4	60 1/16	1.316	1875	57 3/8	55 1/2	56 1/16	1.24233
1842	60	59 1/4	59 7/16	1.303	1876	58 5/16	46 3/4	53 1/8	1.16414
1843	59 1/8	59	59 5/16	1.297	1877	58 1/2	53 1/2	54 13/16	1.20189
1844	59 3/4	59 1/4	59 1/2	1.304	1878	55 1/4	49 1/2	52 3/8	1.15358
1845	59 7/8	58 3/8	59 1/4	1.298	1879	53 3/4	48 7/8	51 1/4	1.12332
1846	60 1/8	59	59 5/16	1.300	1880	52 13/16	51 1/2	52 1/4	1.14507
1847	60 3/8	58 7/8	59 1/16	1.308	1881	52 7/8	50 7/8	51 3/8	1.13229
1848	60	58 1/2	59 1/8	1.304	1882	52 3/8	50	51 3/16	1.13562
1849	60	59 1/8	59 1/8	1.309	1883	51 3/16	50 1/16	50 7/16	1.10874
1850	61 1/4	59 1/4	61 1/16	1.316	1884	51 3/8	49 1/2	50 1/16	1.11068
1851	61 3/8	60	61	1.337	1885	50	46 7/8	48 5/16	1.06510
1852	61 7/8	59 7/8	60 1/4	1.326	1886	47	42	45 3/8	.99467
1853	61 7/8	60 3/8	61 1/8	1.348	1887	47 1/8	43 1/4	44 11/16	.97946
1854	61 7/8	60 3/8	61 1/8	1.348	1888	44 7/16	41 3/8	42 5/8	.93974
1855	61 3/8	60	61 5/16	1.344	1889	44 3/8	41 15/16	42 11/16	.93511
1856	62 1/4	60 1/2	61 7/16	1.344	1890	54 3/8	43 3/8	47 1/4	1.04634
1857	62 3/8	61	61 3/4	1.353	1891	48 3/4	43 1/4	45 1/16	.98800
1858	61 7/8	60 3/4	61 5/16	1.344	1892	43 3/4	37 7/8	39 3/4	.87145
1859	62 1/4	61 3/4	62 1/16	1.360	1893	38 3/4	30 1/4	35 9/16	.78030
1860	62 3/4	61 1/4	61 11/16	1.352	1894	31 3/4	27	28 15/16	.63479
1861	61 3/8	60 1/8	60 13/16	1.333	1895	31 3/8	27 3/16	29 1/16	.65406
1862	62 1/8	61	61 7/16	1.346	1896	31 15/16	29 1/4	30 13/16	.67565
1863	61 1/4	61	61 1/8	1.345	1897	29 15/16	23 3/8	27 5/16	.60483
1864	62 1/4	60 3/8	61 1/8	1.345	1898	28 3/8	25	26 1/16	.59010
1865	61 3/8	60 1/4	61 1/16	1.338	1899	29	26 3/8	27 7/16	.60154
1866	62 1/4	60 3/8	61 1/8	1.339					

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XXII.—Commercial Ratio of Silver to Gold each Year since 1687.

[Note.—From 1687 to 1832 the ratios are taken from Dr. A. Soetbeer; from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables; and from 1879 to 1894 from daily cablegrams from London to the Bureau of the Mint.]

Years.	Ratio.	Years.	Ratio.	Years.	Ratio.	Years.	Ratio.	Years.	Ratio.	Years.	Ratio.
1687....	14.94	1723...	15.20	1759...	14.15	1795...	15.55	1831...	15.72	1867....	15.57
1688....	14.94	1724...	15.11	1760...	14.14	1796...	15.65	1832...	15.73	1868....	15.59
1689....	15.02	1725...	15.11	1761...	14.54	1797...	15.41	1833...	15.93	1869....	15.60
1690....	15.02	1726...	15.15	1762...	15.27	1798...	15.59	1834...	15.73	1870....	15.57
1691....	14.98	1727...	15.24	1763...	14.99	1799...	15.74	1835...	15.80	1871....	15.57
1692....	14.92	1728...	15.11	1764...	14.70	1800...	15.68	1836...	15.72	1872....	15.63
1693....	14.83	1729...	14.92	1765...	14.83	1801...	15.46	1837...	15.83	1873....	15.93
1694....	14.87	1730...	14.81	1766...	14.80	1802...	15.26	1838...	15.85	1874....	16.16
1695....	15.02	1731...	14.94	1767...	14.85	1803...	15.41	1839...	15.62	1875....	16.64
1696....	15.00	1732...	15.09	1768...	14.80	1804...	15.41	1840...	15.62	1876....	17.75
1697....	15.20	1733...	15.18	1769...	14.72	1805...	15.79	1841...	15.70	1877....	17.20
1698....	15.07	1734...	15.39	1770...	14.62	1806...	15.52	1842...	15.87	1878....	17.92
1699....	14.94	1735...	15.41	1771...	14.66	1807...	15.43	1843...	15.93	1879....	18.39
1700....	14.81	1736...	15.18	1772...	14.52	1808...	16.08	1844...	15.85	1880....	18.05
1701....	15.07	1737...	15.02	1773...	14.62	1809...	15.96	1845...	15.92	1881....	18.25
1702....	15.52	1738...	14.91	1774...	14.62	1810...	15.77	1846...	15.90	1882....	18.20
1703....	15.17	1739...	14.91	1775...	14.72	1811...	15.53	1847...	15.80	1883....	18.64
1704....	15.22	1740...	14.94	1776...	14.55	1812...	16.11	1848...	15.85	1884....	18.61
1705....	15.11	1741...	14.92	1777...	14.54	1813...	16.25	1849...	15.78	1885....	19.41
1706....	15.27	1742...	14.85	1778...	14.68	1814...	15.04	1850...	15.70	1886....	20.78
1707....	15.44	1743...	14.85	1779...	14.80	1815...	15.26	1851...	15.46	1887....	21.10
1708....	15.41	1744...	14.87	1780...	14.72	1816...	15.28	1852...	15.59	1888....	22.00
1709....	15.31	1745...	14.98	1781...	14.78	1817...	15.11	1853...	15.33	1889....	22.10
1710....	15.22	1746...	15.13	1782...	14.42	1818...	15.35	1854...	15.33	1890....	19.75
1711....	15.29	1747...	15.26	1783...	14.48	1819...	15.33	1855...	15.38	1891....	20.92
1712....	15.31	1748...	15.11	1784...	14.70	1820...	15.62	1856...	15.38	1892....	23.72
1713....	15.24	1749...	14.80	1785...	14.92	1821...	15.95	1857...	15.27	1893....	26.49
1714....	15.13	1750...	14.55	1786...	14.96	1822...	15.80	1858...	15.38	1894....	32.56
1715....	15.11	1751...	14.39	1787...	14.92	1823...	15.84	1859...	15.19	1895....	31.60
1716....	15.09	1752...	14.54	1788...	14.65	1824...	15.82	1860...	15.29	1896....	30.59
1717....	15.13	1753...	14.54	1789...	14.75	1825...	15.70	1861...	15.50	1897....	34.20
1718....	15.11	1754...	14.48	1790...	15.04	1826...	15.76	1862...	15.35	1898....	35.03
1719....	15.09	1755...	14.68	1791...	15.05	1827...	15.74	1863...	15.37	1899....	34.36
1720....	15.04	1756...	14.94	1792...	15.17	1828...	15.78	1864...	15.37		
1721....	15.05	1757...	14.87	1793...	15.00	1829...	15.78	1865...	15.44		
1722....	15.17	1758...	14.85	1794...	15.37	1830...	15.82	1866...	15.43		

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XXIII.—AVERAGE PRICE OF AN OUNCE OF GOLD IN LONDON AND EQUIVALENT VALUE IN UNITED STATES SINCE 1870.

Calendar years.	Average London price.	Equivalent value in United States gold coin of an ounce of gold, British standard (.916⅔).	Value in United States gold coin of an ounce 1,000 fine.	Per cent premium above Bank of England's minimum rate.
	£. s. d.			
1870	3 17 9.01	$18.9187	$20.638	0.00106
1871	3 17 9.01	18.9187	20.638	.00106
1872	3 17 9.24	18.9233	20.643	.02571
1873	3 17 9.28	18.9241	20.644	.03000
1874	3 17 9.00	18.9185	20.638	.....
1875	3 17 9.23	18.9231	20.643	.02431
1876	3 17 9.30	18.9246	20.645	.03215
1877	3 17 9.42	18.9270	20.647	.04501
1878	3 17 9.41	18.9268	20.647	.04394
1879	3 17 9.11	18.9207	20.640	.01178
1880	3 17 9.15	18.9215	20.641	.01607
1881	3 17 9.35	18.9256	20.646	.03751
1882	3 17 9.43	18.9272	20.647	.04607
1883	3 17 9.18	18.9221	20.642	.01920
1884	3 17 9.32	18.9250	20.645	.03429
1885	3 17 9.17	18.9219	20.642	.01821
1886	3 17 9.10	18.9205	20.640	.01071
1887	3 17 9.01	18.9187	20.638	.00106
1888	3 17 9.21	18.9227	20.642	.01804
1889	3 17 9.04	18.9193	20.639	.00428
1890	3 17 9.44	18.9274	20.648	.04715
1891	3 17 10.29	18.9446	20.666	.13826
1892	3 17 10.17	18.9422	20.664	.12542
1893	3 17 10.57	18.9503	20.673	.16826
1894	3 17 9.33	18.9256	20.646	.03747
1895	3 17 9.03	18.9191	20.639	.00324
1896	3 17 10.16	18.9420	20.664	.12433
1897	3 17 11.23	18.9637	20.688	.23901
1898	3 17 10.46	18.9481	20.670	.15648
1899	3 17 9.27	18.9240	20.644	.02936
Mint price	3 17 10.50	18.9491	20.671	.16208
Bank price	3 17 9.00	18.9185	20.638	.....

XXIV.—COINAGE VALUE IN GOLD OF AN OUNCE OF FINE SILVER AT THE RATIOS 1:15–1:40.

Ratio.	Value of an ounce of fine silver.	Ratio.	Value of an ounce of fine silver.	Ratio.	Value of an ounce of fine silver.
1 to 15	$1.3780	1 to 23	$0.8987	1 to 32	$0.6459
1 to 15½	1.3336	1 to 23½	.8796	1 to 32½	.6360
1 to 15.988 (United States ratio)	1.2929	1 to 24	.8613	1 to 33	.6264
1 to 16	1.2919	1 to 24½	.8437	1 to 33½	.6171
1 to 16½	1.2527	1 to 25	.8268	1 to 34	.6080
1 to 17	1.2159	1 to 25½	.8106	1 to 34½	.5992
1 to 17½	1.1811	1 to 26	.7950	1 to 35	.5906
1 to 18	1.1483	1 to 26½	.7800	1 to 35½	.5823
1 to 18½	1.1173	1 to 27	.7656	1 to 36	.5742
1 to 19	1.0879	1 to 27½	.7517	1 to 36½	.5663
1 to 19½	1.0600	1 to 28	.7382	1 to 37	.5587
1 to 20	1.0335	1 to 28½	.7253	1 to 37½	.5512
1 to 20½	1.0083	1 to 29	.7109	1 to 38	.5439
1 to 21	.9843	1 to 29½	.7007	1 to 38½	.5369
1 to 21½	.9614	1 to 30	.6890	1 to 39	.5300
1 to 22	.9396	1 to 30½	.6777	1 to 39½	.5233
1 to 22½	.9187	1 to 31	.6668	1 to 40	.5168
		1 to 31½	.6562		

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XXV.—BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER EACH YEAR FROM 1837.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1837	$1.009	1853	$1.042	1869	$1.024	1885	$0.82379
1838	1.008	1854	1.042	1870	1.027	1886	.76931
1839	1.023	1855	1.039	1871	1.025	1887	.75755
1840	1.023	1856	1.039	1872	1.022	1888	.72683
1841	1.018	1857	1.046	1873	1.00368	1889	.72325
1842	1.007	1858	1.039	1874	.98909	1890	.80927
1843	1.003	1859	1.052	1875	.96086	1891	.76416
1844	1.008	1860	1.045	1876	.90039	1892	.67401
1845	1.004	1861	1.031	1877	.92958	1893	.60351
1846	1.005	1862	1.041	1878	.89222	1894	.49097
1847	1.011	1863	1.040	1879	.86928	1895	.50587
1848	1.008	1864	1.040	1880	.88564	1896	.52257
1849	1.013	1865	1.035	1881	.87575	1897	.46745
1850	1.018	1866	1.036	1882	.87833	1898	.45640
1851	1.034	1867	1.027	1883	.85754	1899	.46525
1852	1.025	1868	1.025	1884	.85904		

XXVI.—UNREFINED GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, BY VALUE, ITS DISTRIBUTION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES; ALSO REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION (NOT DISTRIBUTED) DEPOSITED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Localities.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alabama	$272,067.53	$606.62	$272,674.15
Alaska	4,723,122.96	52,532.88	4,775,655.84
Arizona	11,288,080.39	14,167,941.41	25,456,021.80
California	784,237,495.83	4,477,921.12	788,715,416.95
Connecticut	125.82		125.82
Colorado	83,445,010.23	25,068,107.33	108,513,117.56
Georgia	9,901,668.84	10,261.12	9,911,929.96
Idaho	40,684,215.72	2,063,053.11	42,747,268.83
Indiana	123.52	.43	123.95
Iowa	1,318.17	65.50	1,383.67
Kansas	69.32	.25	69.57
Maine	35,703.62	3,719.70	39,423.32
Maryland	22,173.27	44.94	22,218.21
Massachusetts		917.56	917.56
Michigan	502,172.79	4,250,205.40	4,752,378.19
Minnesota	9,048.12	116.25	9,164.37
Missouri	893.60	538.62	1,432.22
Montana	83,849,808.00	22,390,993.71	106,240,801.71
Nebraska	2,497.23	22.84	2,520.07
Nevada	42,847,244.60	105,604,174.20	148,451,418.80
New Hampshire	11,501.89	1.74	11,503.63
New Mexico	7,000,637.42	7,489,196.65	14,489,834.07
New York	1,058.83	.62	1,059.45
North Carolina	12,033,695.35	63,614.40	12,097,309.75
Oregon	25,942,137.01	157,657.02	26,099,794.03
Pennsylvania	1,138.34	2,588.47	3,726.81
South Carolina	2,739,184.21	6,384.40	2,745,568.61
South Dakota	73,996,436.16	1,323,196.70	75,319,632.86
Tennessee	92,471.63	18.40	92,490.03
Texas	11,548.89	5,862.25	17,411.14
Utah	3,581,101.56	19,962,625.97	23,543,727.53
Vermont	86,958.88	59.26	87,018.14
Virginia	1,784,612.30	559.82	1,785,172.12
Washington	1,666,073.27	26,253.65	1,692,326.92
West Virginia	243.74	3.72	247.46
Wisconsin	1,109.77	38.54	1,148.31
Wyoming	957,197.86	14,011.65	971,209.51
Other	42,194,498.80	42,987,203.16	85,181,701.96
Total unrefined	1,233,924,445.47	250,130,499.41	1,484,054,944.88
Refined	723,000,077.99	559,072,341.12	1,282,072,419.11
Total	1,956,924,523.46	809,202,840.53	2,766,127,363.99

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XXVII.—PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1792 TO 1844, AND ANNUALLY SINCE.

[The estimate for 1792–1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner, and since by Director of the Mint.]

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792–July 31, 1834	$14,000,000	Insignificant.	$14,000,000
July 31, 1834–December 31, 1844	7,500,000	$250,000	7,750,000
1845	1,008,000	50,000	1,058,000
1846	1,140,000	50,000	1,190,000
1847	889,000	50,000	939,000
1848	10,000,000	50,000	10,050,000
1849	40,000,000	50,000	40,050,000
1850	50,000,000	50,000	50,050,000
1851	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1852	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1853	65,000,000	50,000	65,050,000
1854	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1855	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1856	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1857	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1858	50,000,000	500,000	50,500,000
1859	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000
1860	46,000,000	150,000	46,150,000
1861	43,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000
1862	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000
1863	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000
1864	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000
1865	53,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000
1866	53,500,000	10,000,000	63,500,000
1867	51,725,000	13,500,000	65,225,000
1868	48,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000
1869	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000
1870	50,000,000	16,000,000	66,000,000
1871	43,500,000	23,000,000	66,500,000
1872	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000
1873	36,000,000	35,750,000	71,750,000
1874	33,500,000	37,300,000	70,800,000
1875	33,400,000	31,700,000	65,100,000
1876	39,900,000	38,800,000	78,700,000
1877	46,900,000	39,800,000	86,700,000
1878	51,200,000	45,200,000	96,400,000
1879	38,900,000	40,800,000	79,700,000
1880	36,000,000	39,200,000	75,200,000
1881	34,700,000	43,000,000	77,700,000
1882	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000
1883	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1884	30,800,000	48,800,000	79,600,000
1885	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1886	35,000,000	51,000,000	86,000,000
1887	33,000,000	53,350,000	86,350,000
1888	33,175,000	59,195,000	92,370,000
1889	32,800,000	64,646,000	97,446,000
1890	32,845,000	70,465,000	103,310,000
1891	33,175,000	75,417,000	108,592,000
1892	33,000,000	82,101,000	115,101,000
1893	35,955,000	77,576,000	113,531,000
1894	39,500,000	64,000,000	103,500,000
1895	46,610,000	72,051,000	118,661,000
1896	53,088,000	76,069,000	129,157,000
1897	57,363,000	69,637,000	127,000,000
1898	64,463,000	70,384,000	134,847,000
1899	71,053,000	70,807,000	141,860,000
Total	2,305,914,000	1,655,798,000	3,961,712,000

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XXVIII.—Coinage of Nations.

Countries.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$76,028,485	$18,487,297	$77,985,758	$23,034,033	$111,344,220	$26,061,520
Mexico	417,176	19,608,459	599,442	22,066,445	676,063	18,749,740
Great Britain	8,654,764	4,583,688	28,204,336	6,200,237	43,852,085	7,910,885
Australasia	37,289,873	.....	39,453,387	.....	46,926,487	.....
India *a*	.....	25,227,996	.....	26,686,134	.....	*b* 7,221,063
France	42,726,251	8,492	34,224,022	7,720,000	10,419,111	5,211,000
Germany	30,145,656	.....	42,675,087	3,704,600	33,628,453	4,346,302
Russia *c*	170,618,508	35,393,252	135,788,949	21,373,189	194,481,077	20,967,769
Austria-Hungary *d*	33,640,553	5,722,330	14,367,363	1,369,352	4,992,663	3,176,050
Lichtenstein	.....	.....	112	.....	9,178	15,322
Spain	2,890,407	6,724,106	.....	.....	4,863,650	14,884,262
Italy	147,965	307,957	.....	528,650	.....	485,950
San Marino	.....	28,950	.....	7,720	.....	28,950
Servia	.....	1,014,624	.....	143,399	.....	.....
Japan	31,600,410	4,266,028	16,002,641	8,159,857	8,705,377	4,363,709
Portugal	.....	864,000	.....	1,100,844	.....	2,754,000
Netherlands	.....	964,800	437,259	562,800	724,452	265,320
Norway	.....	147,400	.....	147,400	.....	160,800
Sweden	.....	535,319	1,680,022	795,072	1,537,641	248,910
Denmark	.....	135,513	267,046	53,800	.....	136,548
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	96,500	.....	96,500
Switzerland	1,544,000	.....	1,544,000	424,600	1,158,000	115,800
Turkey	920,962	440,435	1,388,586	442,721	279,871	248,330
Arabia	.....	.....	.....	1,022	.....	1,022
Egypt	.....	519,830	.....	856,114	.....	.....
Abyssinia	.....	720,133	.....	401,440	.....	201,724
Persia	.....	.....	85,200	5,964,000	.....	.....
Hongkong	.....	23,836,427	.....	3,150,000	.....	34,596,185
China	.....	10,636,955	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indo-China	.....	2,773,428	.....	4,589,800	.....	5,733,397
Tunis	632,500	347	579,232	347	579,232	347
Canada	.....	65,964	.....	217,000	.....	398,895
Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	39,804	.....	100,000
Costa Rica	465,433	.....	.....	.....	698,023	10,000
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,673	.....
Bolivia	.....	1,189,282	.....	1,348,094	.....	1,941,532
Peru	.....	449,807	195,161	120,000	164,658	165,000
Colombia	.....	552,480	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador	.....	623,687	.....	.....	964,700	50,000
Chile	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Honduras	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santo Domingo	.....	606,071	.....	1,415,102	.....	240,395
German East Africa	.....	127,440	.....	174,900	.....	73,567
Straits Settlements	.....	134,000	.....	452,000	.....	636,000
Morocco	.....	873,509	.....	606,918	.....	443,120
Mauritius	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	9,730
Ceylon	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	97,320
Siam	.....	.....	302	5,329,042	.....	4,080,000
Total	437,722,992	167,790,006	395,477,905	149,282,936	466,110,614	166,226,964

a Rupee calculated at coining rate, $0.4737.
b Fiscal year 1899–1900, rupee calculated at $0.3244.
c Ruble calculated at coining rate, $0.5145.
d Florin calculated at coining rate, $0.4052.

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XXIX.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1897, 1898, AND 1899.

[Kilogram of gold, $664.60; kilogram of silver, $41.56, coining rate in United States silver dollars. Fine ounce of gold, $20.671834+; fine ounce of silver, $1.292929+, coining rate in United States silver dollars.]

Countries.	1897.						
	Gold.			Silver.			
	Kilos (fine).	Ounces (fine).	Value.	Kilos (fine).	Ounces (fine).	Coining value.	Commercial value.
North America:							
United States	86,312	2,774,935	$57,363,000	1,675,582	53,860,000	$69,637,200	$32,316,000
Mexico	11,285	362,812	a7,500,000	1,676,925	53,903,180	69,693,000	32,341,900
Canada and Newfoundland	9,163	294,582	6,089,500	172,923	5,558,446	7,186,700	3,335,100
Africa	88,111	2,832,776	58,558,700				
Australasia	79,244	2,547,704	52,665,700	369,523	11,878,000	15,357,400	7,126,800
Europe:							
Russia	34,977	1,124,511	23,245,700	8,856	284,625	368,000	170,800
Austria-Hungary	3,364	108,147	2,235,600	61,297	1,970,332	2,547,500	1,182,200
Germany	2,066	b66,424	1,373,100	171,047	5,498,135	7,108,700	3,298,900
Norway				6,444	207,126	267,800	124,300
Sweden	127	4,083	84,400	645	20,728	26,800	12,400
Italy	292	9,404	194,400	22,933	737,163	953,100	442,300
Spain				71,168	2,288,104	2,958,400	1,372,900
Portugal	16	501	10,400	73	2,349	3,000	1,400
Greece				37,431	1,203,184	1,555,600	721,900
Turkey	21	687	14,200	4,422	142,157	183,800	85,300
Servia	20	c643	13,300	570	c18,322	23,700	11,000
France				16,890	542,913	701,900	325,700
Great Britain	53	1,698	35,100	7,221	232,108	300,100	139,300
South America:							
Argentina	207	6,661	137,700	11,930	383,479	495,800	230,100
Bolivia	517	16,617	a343,500	255,244	8,204,568	a10,607,900	4,922,700
Chile	513	16,482	a340,700	80,637	2,591,998	a3,351,300	1,555,200
Colombia	3,351	107,740	2,227,200	157,022	5,047,328	6,525,800	3,028,400
Ecuador	200	c6,429	132,900	240	7,734	d10,000	4,600
Brazil	1,812	58,251	1,204,200				
Venezuela	1,591	51,151	1,057,400				
Guiana (British)	3,140	100,945	2,086,700				
Guiana (Dutch)	906	29,127	602,100				
Guiana (French)	2,311	74,299	1,535,900				
Peru	945	30,380	628,000	101,997	3,278,602	4,239,000	1,967,200
Uruguay	60	1,925	39,800				
Central America:	701	22,535	a465,800	25,258	811,892	a1,049,700	487,100
Asia:							
Japan	1,038	33,385	690,100	54,388	1,748,609	2,260,800	1,049,200
China	9,221	296,463	6,128,400				
Korea	1,535	49,350	1,020,200				
India (British)	10,905	350,585	7,247,200				
East Indies (British)	1,033	33,206	686,400				
East Indies (Dutch)	175	5,630	116,400				
Total	355,212	11,420,068	236,073,700	4,990,666	160,421,082	207,413,000	96,252,700

a Estimate Bureau of the Mint.
b Gold separated from silver whose contents do not figure in the statistics in any other country.
c Figures for 1896 repeated.
d Figures for 1893 repeated.

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XXIX.—World's Production of Gold and Silver for Calendar Years 1897, 1898, and 1899—Continued.

Countries.	1898.						
	Gold.			Silver.			
	Kilos (fine).	Ounces (fine).	Value.	Kilos (fine).	Ounces (fine).	Coining value.	Commercial value.
North America:							
United States	96,995	3,118,398	$64,463,000	1,693,563	54,438,000	$70,384,500	$32,118,400
Mexico	12,790	411,187	*a* 8,500,000	1,765,116	56,738,000	73,358,200	33,475,400
Canada and Newfoundland	20,822	*b* 669,445	13,838,700	138,512	4,452,333	5,756,500	2,626,900
Africa	120,566	3,876,216	80,128,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australasia	97,594	3,137,644	64,860,800	326,379	10,491,100	13,564,300	6,189,700
Europe:							
Russia	38,314	1,231,791	25,463,400	8,664	278,492	360,100	164,300
Austria-Hungary	2,798	89,954	1,859,500	56,443	1,814,294	2,345,700	1,070,400
Germany	111	3,561	73,600	173,329	5,571,516	7,203,600	3,287,200
Norway	.....	.....	.....	5,392	173,327	224,100	102,300
Sweden	126	4,044	83,600	2,033	65,345	84,500	38,600
Italy	250	8,027	165,900	25,028	804,512	1,040,200	474,700
Spain	3	96	2,000	76,295	2,452,940	3,171,500	1,447,200
Portugal	16	*c* 501	10,400	73	*c* 2,349	3,000	1,400
Greece	.....	.....	.....	41,950	1,348,411	1,743,400	795,600
Turkey	21	*c* 687	14,200	4,422	*c* 142,157	183,800	83,900
Servia	20	*d* 643	13,300	570	*d* 18,322	23,700	10,800
France	.....	.....	.....	14,340	460,946	596,000	272,000
Great Britain	10	321	6,600	6,575	211,347	273,300	124,700
South America:							
Argentina	207	6,661	*c* 137,700	11,930	383,479	495,800	226,300
Bolivia	26	851	17,600	498,777	16,032,713	20,729,200	9,459,300
Chile	1,344	43,229	893,600	147,916	4,754,636	6,147,400	2,805,200
Colombia	3,248	104,425	2,158,700	170,598	5,483,717	7,090,100	3,235,400
Ecuador	59	1,911	39,500	240	7,734	*e* 10,000	4,600
Brazil	2,383	76,613	1,583,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela	1,639	52,694	1,089,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guiana (British)	3,082	99,105	2,048,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guiana (Dutch)	856	27,532	569,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guiana (French)	2,474	79,547	1,644,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	945	*c* 30,380	628,000	146,923	4,722,687	6,106,100	2,786,400
Uruguay	52	1,664	34,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America	719	23,113	477,800	22,377	719,307	930,000	424,400
Asia:							
Japan	1,190	38,253	790,800	51,638	1,660,200	2,146,500	979,500
China	8,114	260,871	5,392,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korea	1,758	56,511	1,168,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
India (British)	11,709	376,431	7,781,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indies (British)	797	25,625	529,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indies (Dutch)	177	5,689	117,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	431,215	13,863,620	286,586,500	5,389,083	173,227,864	223,971,500	102,204,600

a Estimate Bureau of the Mint.
b Newfoundland product for 1897 included.
c Figures for 1897 repeated.
d Figures for 1896 repeated.
e Figures for 1893 repeated.

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XXIX.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1897, 1898, AND 1899—Continued.

Countries.	1899.						
	Gold.			Silver.			
	Kilos (fine).	Ounces (fine).	Value.	Kilos (fine).	Ounces (fine).	Coining value.	Commercial value.
North America:							
United States	106,911	3,437,210	$71,053,400	1,703,720	54,764,500	$70,806,600	$32,858,700
Mexico	12,790	411,187	*a* 8,500,000	1,730,089	55,612,090	71,902,500	33,367,300
Canada and Newfoundland	32,086	*b* 1,031,563	21,324,300	106,136	3,411,644	4,411,000	2,047,000
Africa	110,182	3,542,361	73,227,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australasia	119,352	3,837,181	79,321,600	394,682	12,686,658	16,403,000	7,612,000
Europe:							
Russia	33,354	1,072,333	22,167,100	4,196	134,887	174,400	80,900
Austria-Hungary	2,925	94,037	1,943,900	58,961	1,895,253	2,450,400	1,137,200
Germany	112	3,589	74,200	194,190	6,242,053	8,070,500	3,745,200
Norway	.....	.....	.....	5,193	166,908	215,800	100,100
Sweden	106	3,414	70,600	2,290	73,619	95,200	44,200
Italy	*c* 250	8,027	165,900	*c* 25,028	804,512	1,040,200	482,700
Spain	*c* 3	96	2,000	*c* 76,295	2,452,940	3,171,500	1,471,800
Portugal	7	227	4,700	119	3,790	4,900	2,300
Greece	.....	.....	.....	41,950	*c* 1,348,411	1,743,400	795,600
Turkey	21	*d* 687	14,200	4,422	*d* 142,157	183,800	85,300
Servia	20	*e* 643	13,300	570	*e* 18,322	23,700	11,000
France	.....	.....	.....	*c* 14,340	460,946	596,000	276,600
Great Britain	88	2,844	58,800	5,804	186,582	241,200	111,900
South America:							
Argentina	207	6,661	*d* 137,700	11,930	383,479	*d* 495,800	230,100
Bolivia	103	3,311	68,500	337,355	10,843,977	14,020,500	6,506,400
Chile	1,344	43,229	*c* 893,600	147,916	4,754,636	*c* 6,147,400	2,852,800
Colombia	2,723	87,535	1,809,500	109,555	3,521,563	4,553,100	2,112,900
Ecuador	72	2,317	47,900	240	7,734	*d* 10,000	4,600
Brazil	3,234	103,983	2,149,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela	1,639	52,694	*c* 1,089,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guiana (British)	3,070	98,712	2,040,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guiana (Dutch)	884	28,423	587,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guiana (French)	2,541	81,691	1,688,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	*d* 945	30,380	628,000	146,923	4,722,687	*c* 6,106,100	2,833,600
Uruguay	52	*c* 1,664	34,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America	879	28,263	584,200	28,767	924,695	1,195,600	554,800
Asia:							
Japan	*c* 1,190	38,253	790,800	*c* 51,638	1,660,200	2,146,500	996,100
China	8,387	269,662	5,574,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korea	2,195	70,579	1,459,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
India (British)	12,816	412,032	8,517,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indies (British)	640	20,562	425,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indies (Dutch)	177	5,689	117,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	461,305	14,831,039	306,584,900	5,202,309	167,224,243	216,209,100	100,321,100

a Estimate Bureau of the Mint.
b Newfoundland product for 1897 included.
c Figures for 1898 repeated.
d Figures for 1897 repeated.
e Figures for 1896 repeated.

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XXX.—PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN

[From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages for certain periods, compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer.

	Period.	GOLD.			
		Annual average for period.		Total for period.	
		Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
1	1493–1520	186,470	$3,855,000	5,221,160	$107,931,000
2	1521–1544	230,194	4,759,000	5,524,656	114,205,000
3	1545–1560	273,596	5,656,000	4,377,544	90,492,000
4	1561–1580	219,906	4,546,000	4,398,120	90,917,000
5	1581–1600	237,267	4,905,000	4,745,340	98,095,000
6	1601–1620	273,918	5,662,000	5,478,360	113,248,000
7	1621–1640	266,845	5,516,000	5,336,900	110,324,000
8	1641–1660	281,955	5,828,000	5,639,110	116,571,000
9	1661–1680	297,709	6,154,000	5,954,180	123,084,000
10	1681–1700	346,095	7,154,000	6,921,895	143,088,000
11	1701–1720	412,163	8,520,000	8,243,260	170,403,000
12	1721–1740	613,422	12,681,000	12,268,440	253,611,000
13	1741–1760	791,211	16,356,000	15,824,230	327,116,000
14	1761–1780	665,666	13,761,000	13,313,315	275,211,000
15	1781–1800	571,948	11,823,000	11,438,970	236,464,000
16	1801–1810	571,563	11,815,000	5,715,627	118,152,000
17	1811–1820	367,957	7,606,000	3,679,568	76,063,000
18	1821–1830	457,044	9,448,000	4,570,444	94,479,000
19	1831–1840	652,291	13,484,000	6,522,913	134,841,000
20	1841–1850	1,760,502	36,393,000	17,605,018	363,928,000
21	1851–1855	6,410,324	132,513,000	32,051,621	662,566,000
22	1856–1860	6,486,262	134,083,000	32,431,312	670,415,000
23	1861–1865	5,949,582	122,989,000	29,747,913	614,944,000
24	1866–1870	6,270,086	129,614,000	31,350,430	648,071,000
25	1871–1875	5,591,014	115,577,000	27,955,068	577,883,000
26	1876–1880	5,543,110	114,586,000	27,715,550	572,931,000
27	1881–1885	4,794,755	99,116,000	23,973,773	495,582,000
28	1886–1890	5,461,282	112,895,000	27,306,411	564,474,000
29	1891–1895	7,882,565	162,947,000	39,412,823	814,736,000
30	1896	9,783,914	202,251,600	9,783,914	202,251,600
31	1897	11,420,068	236,073,700	11,420,068	236,073,700
32	1898	13,863,620	286,586,500	13,863,620	286,586,500
33	1899	14,831,039	306,584,900	14,831,039	306,584,900
	Total			474,622,592	9,811,321,700

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THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

For the year 1886 and thereafter the production is the annual estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.]

SILVER.				PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTION.				
Annual average for period.		Total for period.		By weight.		By value.		
Fine ounces.	Coining value	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	
1,511,050	$1,954,000	42,309,400	$54,703,000	11	89	66.4	33.6	1
2,899,930	3,740,000	69,598,320	89,986,000	7.4	92.6	55.9	4.1	2
10,017,940	12,952,000	160,287,040	207,240,000	2.7	97.3	30.4	69.6	3
9,628,925	12,450,000	192,578,500	248,990,000	2.2	97.8	26.7	73.3	4
13,467,635	17,413,000	269,352,700	348,254,000	1.7	98.3	22	78	5
13,596,235	17,579,000	271,924,700	351,579,000	2	98	24.4	75.6	6
12,654,240	16,361,000	253,084,800	327,221,000	2.1	97.9	25.2	74.8	7
11,776,545	15,226,000	235,530,900	304,525,000	2.3	97.7	27.7	72.3	8
10,834,550	14,008,000	216,691,000	280,166,000	2.7	97.3	30.5	69.5	9
10,992,085	14,212,000	219,841,700	284,240,000	3.1	96.9	33.5	66.5	10
11,432,540	14,781,000	228,650,800	295,629,000	3.5	96.5	36.6	63.4	11
13,863,080	17,924,000	277,261,600	358,480,000	4.2	95.8	41.4	58.6	12
17,140,612	22,162,000	342,812,235	443,232,000	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5	13
20,985,591	27,133,000	419,711,820	542,658,000	3.1	96.9	33.7	66.3	14
28,261,779	36,540,000	565,235,580	730,810,000	2	98	24.4	75.6	15
28,746,922	37,168,000	287,469,225	371,677,000	1.9	98.1	24.1	75.9	16
17,385,755	22,479,000	173,857,555	224,780,000	2.1	97.9	25.3	74.7	17
14,807,004	19,144,000	148,070,040	191,444,000	3	97	33	67	18
19,175,867	24,793,000	191,758,675	247,930,000	3.3	96.7	35.2	64.8	19
25,090,342	32,440,000	250,903,422	324,400,000	6.6	93.4	52.9	47.1	20
28,488,597	36,824,000	142,442,986	184,169,000	18.4	81.6	78.3	21.7	21
29,095,428	37,618,000	145,477,142	188,092,000	18.2	81.8	78.1	21.9	22
35,401,972	45,772,000	177,009,862	228,861,000	14.4	85.6	72.9	27.1	23
43,051,583	55,663,000	215,257,914	278,313,000	12.7	87.3	70	30	24
63,317,014	81,864,000	316,585,069	409,322,000	8.1	91.9	58.5	41.5	25
78,775,602	101,851,000	393,878,009	509,256,000	6.6	93.4	53	47	26
92,003,944	118,955,000	460,019,722	594,773,000	5	95	45.5	54.5	27
108,911,431	140,815,000	544,557,155	704,074,000	4.8	95.2	44.5	55.5	28
157,581,331	203,742,000	787,906,656	1,018,708,000	4.8	95.2	44.4	55.6	29
157,061,370	203,069,200	157,061,370	203,069,200	5.9	94.1	49.9	50.1	30
160,421,082	207,413,000	160,421,082	207,413,000	6.7	93.3	53.2	46.8	31
173,227,864	223,971,500	173,227,864	223,971,500	7.4	92.6	56.1	43.9	32
167,224,243	216,209,100	167,224,243	216,209,100	8.1	91.9	58.6	41.4	33
.....	.....	8,657,999,086	11,194,174,800	5.2	94.8	46.7	53.3	

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XXXII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, 1792, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double eagles	76,941,303	$1,538,826,060.00
Eagles	31,906,116	319,061,160.00
Half eagles	51,813,309	259,066,545.00
Three-dollar pieces (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	539,792	1,619,376.00
Quarter eagles	11,606,254	29,015,635.00
Dollars (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	19,499,337	19,499,337.00
Total gold	192,306,111	2,167,088,113.00
SILVER.		
Dollars (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873, and resumed under act of February 28, 1878)	a 506,527,453	506,527,453.00
Trade dollars	35,965,924	35,965,924.00
Dollars (Lafayette souvenir), act of March 3, 1899	50,026	50,026.00
Half dollars	289,977,018	144,988,509.00
Half dollars (Columbian souvenir)	5,002,105	2,501,052.50
Quarter dollars	255,052,086	63,763,021.50
Quarter dollars (Columbian souvenir)	40,023	10,005.75
Twenty-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878)	1,355,000	271,000.00
Dimes	359,318,612	35,931,861.20
Half dimes (coinage discontinued, act February 12, 1873)	97,604,388	4,880,219.40
Three-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873)	42,736,240	1,282,087.20
Total silver	1,593,628,875	796,171,159.55
MINOR.		
Five-cent pieces, nickel	359,346,162	17,967,308.10
Three-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890)	31,378,316	941,349.48
Two-cent pieces, bronze (coinage discontinued, act February 12, 1873)	45,601,000	912,020.00
One-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act February 21, 1857)	156,288,744	1,562,887.44
One-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act April 22, 1864)	200,772,000	2,007,720.00
One-cent pieces, bronze	1,007,275,859	10,072,758.59
Half-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act February 21, 1857)	7,985,222	39,926.11
Total minor	1,808,647,303	33,503,969.72
Total coinage	3,594,582,289	2,996,763,242.27

a Silver dollar coinage under act of—

April 2, 1792		$8,031,238
February 28, 1878	$378,166,793	
July 14, 1890	115,250,950	
March 3, 1891	5,078,472	
		498,496,215
Total		506,527,453

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XXXIII.—SILVER COINAGE, BY ACTS AND DENOMINATIONS, FROM 1792 TO JUNE 30, 1900.

Denominations.	1792 to 1853.	1853 to Feb. 12, 1873.	Feb. 12, 1873, to June 30, 1900.	Total silver.
Dollars	$2,506,890.00	$5,524,348.00	$498,496,215.00	$506,527,453.00
Trade dollars	.....	.....	35,965,924.00	35,965,924.00
Lafayette souvenir dollars	.....	.....	50,026.00	50,026.00
Total dollars	2,506,890.00	5,524,348.00	534,512,165.00	542,543,403.00
Half dollars	66,280,640.50	32,666,832.50	46,041,036.00	144,988,509.00
Half dollars, Columbian	.....	.....	2,501,052.50	2,501,052.50
Quarter dollars	3,994,040.50	17,879,790.50	41,889,190.50	63,763,021.50
Quarter dollars, Columbian	.....	.....	10,005.75	10,005.75
Twenty-cent pieces	.....	.....	271,000.00	271,000.00
Dimes	3,890,230.10	4,908,520.00	27,133,111.10	35,931,861.20
Half dimes	1,825,126.40	3,055,093.00	.....	4,880,219.40
Three-cent pieces	744,927.00	537,160.20	.....	1,282,087.20
Total subsidiary	76,734,964.50	59,047,396.20	117,845,395.85	253,627,756.55
Total silver	79,241,854.50	64,571,744.20	652,357,560.85	796,171,159.55

Fractional silver coinage, 1792 to 1853	$76,734,964.50
Subsidiary silver coinage, 1853 to February 12, 1873	59,047,396.20
Subsidiary silver coinage, February 12, 1873, to June 30, 1900	117,845,395.85
Total	253,627,756.55

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XXXIV.—Coinage of the Mints of the United States

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1793 to 1795		$27,950	$43,535			
1796		60,800	16,995		$165.00	
1797		91,770	32,030		4,390.00	
1798		79,740	124,335		1,535.00	
1799		174,830	37,255		1,200.00	
1800		259,650	58,110			
1801		292,540	130,030			
1802		150,900	265,880		6,530.00	
1803		89,790	167,530		1,057.50	
1804		97,950	152,375		8,317.50	
1805			165,915		4,452.50	
1806			320,465		4,040.00	
1807			420,465		17,030.00	
1808			277,890		6,775.00	
1809			169,375			
1810			501,435			
1811			497,905			
1812			290,435			
1813			477,140			
1814			77,270			
1815			3,175			
1816						
1817						
1818			242,940			
1819			258,615			
1820			1,319,030			
1821			173,205		16,120.00	
1822			88,980			
1823			72,425			
1824			86,700		6,500.00	
1825			145,300		11,085.00	
1826			90,345		1,900.00	
1827			124,565		7,000.00	
1828			140,145			
1829			287,210		8,507.50	
1830			631,755		11,350.00	
1831			702,970		11,300.00	
1832			787,435		11,000.00	
1833			968,150		10,400.00	
1834			3,660,845		293,425.00	
1835			1,857,670		328,505.00	
1836			2,765,735		1,369,965.00	
1837			1,035,605		112,700.00	
1838		72,000	1,432,940		117,575.00	
1839		382,480	590,715		67,552.50	
1840		473,380	686,910		47,147.50	
1841		631,310	79,165			
1842		815,070	137,890		7,057.50	
1843		754,620	3,056,025		251,365.00	
1844		63,610	1,701,650		16,960.00	
1845		261,530	2,085,495		227,627.50	
1846		200,950	1,979,710		53,995.00	
1847		8,622,580	4,579,905		74,535.00	
1848		1,454,840	1,303,875		22,215.00	
1849		6,536,180	665,350		58,235.00	$688,567
1850	$23,405,220	2,914,510	322,455		632,307.50	481,953
1851	41,743,100	1,763,280	1,887,525		3,431,870.00	3,317,671
1852	41,060,520	2,631,060	2,869,505		2,899,202.50	2,045,351
1853	25,226,520	2,012,530	1,528,850		3,511,670.00	4,076,051
1854	15,157,980	542,500	803,375	$415,854	1,490,645.00	1,639,445
1855	7,293,320	1,217,010	585,490	151,665	588,700.00	758,269
1856	6,597,560	604,900	989,950	78,030	960,600.00	1,762,936
1857	8,787,500	166,060	490,940	62,673	535,325.00	774,789
1858	4,234,280	25,210	75,680	6,399	118,442.50	117,995
1859	871,940	160,930	84,070	46,914	98,610.00	168,244
1860	11,553,400	117,830	99,125	21,465	56,687.50	36,668
1861	59,529,060	1,132,330	3,199,750	18,216	3,181,295.00	527,499
1862	1,842,660	109,950	22,325	17,355	280,882.50	1,326,865
1863	2,855,800	12,480	12,360	15,117	75.00	6,250
1864	4,085,700	35,800	21,100	8,040	7,185.00	5,950
1865	7,024,000	40,050	6,475	3,495	3,862.50	3,725
Carried forward	261,268,560	35,080,900	50,967,775	845,223	20,996,875.00	17,738,228

NOTE.—Not susceptible of exact statement by years of actual date of coin, the registry of annual coinage being of coin delivered by coiners of mints within the given year, and these deliveries not having been invariably completed within the year of the date of the coin, as now required.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS.

its organization, 1793, to December 31, 1899.]

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
.....	$204,791	$161,572.00	.....	.....	.....	$4,320.80	.....
.....	72,920	.....	$1,473.50	.....	$2,213.50	511.50	.....
.....	7,776	1,959.00	63.00	.....	2,526.10	2,226.35	.....
.....	327,536	.....	.....	.....	2,755.00	.....	.....
.....	423,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	220,920	.....	.....	.....	2,176.00	1,200.00	.....
.....	54,454	15,144.50	.....	.....	3,464.00	1,695.50	.....
.....	41,650	14,945.00	.....	.....	1,097.50	650.50	.....
.....	66,064	15,857.50	.....	.....	3,304.00	1,892.50	.....
.....	19,570	78,259.50	1,684.50	.....	826.50	.....	.....
.....	321	105,861.00	30,348.50	.....	12,078.00	780.00	.....
.....	.....	419,788.00	51,531.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	525,788.00	55,160.75	.....	16,500.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	684,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	702,905.00	.....	.....	4,471.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	638,138.00	.....	.....	635.50	.....	.....
.....	.....	601,822.00	.....	.....	6,518.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	814,029.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	620,951.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	519,537.50	.....	.....	42,150.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	17,308.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	23,575.00	5,000.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	607,783.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	980,161.00	90,293.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,104,000.00	36,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	375,561.00	31,861.00	.....	94,258.70	.....	.....
.....	.....	652,898.50	54,212.75	.....	118,651.20	.....	.....
.....	.....	779,786.50	16,020.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	847,100.00	4,450.00	.....	44,000.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,752,477.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,471,583.00	42,000.00	.....	51,000.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,002,090.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,746,700.00	1,000.00	.....	121,500.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,537,600.00	25,500.00	.....	12,500.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,856,078.00	.....	.....	77,000.00	61,500.00	.....
.....	.....	2,382,400.00	.....	.....	51,000.00	62,000.00	.....
.....	.....	2,936,830.00	99,500.00	.....	77,135.00	62,135.00	.....
.....	.....	2,398,500.00	80,000.00	.....	52,250.00	48,250.00	.....
.....	.....	2,603,000.00	39,000.00	.....	48,500.00	68,500.00	.....
.....	.....	3,206,002.00	71,500.00	.....	63,500.00	74,000.00	.....
.....	.....	2,676,003.00	488,000.00	.....	141,000.00	138,000.00	.....
.....	1,000	3,273,100.00	118,000.00	.....	119,000.00	95,000.00	.....
.....	.....	1,814,910.00	63,100.00	.....	104,200.00	113,800.00	.....
.....	.....	1,773,000.00	208,000.00	.....	199,250.00	112,750.00	.....
.....	300	1,667,280.00	122,786.50	.....	105,311.50	53,457.50	.....
.....	61,005	717,504.00	47,031.75	.....	135,858.00	67,204.25	.....
.....	173,000	155,000.00	30,000.00	.....	162,250.00	57,500.00	.....
.....	184,618	1,006,382.00	22,000.00	.....	188,750.00	40,750.00	.....
.....	165,100	1,922,000.00	161,400.00	.....	137,000.00	58,250.00	.....
.....	20,000	883,000.00	105,300.00	.....	7,250.00	21,500.00	.....
.....	24,500	294,500.00	230,500.00	.....	175,500.00	78,200.00	.....
.....	110,600	1,105,000.00	127,500.00	.....	3,130.00	1,350.00	.....
.....	140,750	578,000.00	183,500.00	.....	24,500.00	63,700.00	.....
.....	15,000	290,000.00	36,500.00	.....	45,150.00	33,400.00	.....
.....	62,600	626,000.00	85,000.00	.....	83,900.00	65,450.00	.....
.....	7,500	113,500.00	47,700.00	.....	193,150.00	47,750.00	.....
.....	1,300	100,375.00	40,000.00	.....	102,650.00	39,050.00	$163,422.00
.....	1,100	38,565.00	44,265.00	.....	153,550.00	50,025.00	559,905.00
.....	46,110	1,766,354.00	3,813,555.00	.....	1,217,301.00	667,251.00	342,000.00
.....	33,140	1,491,000.00	3,095,000.00	.....	447,000.00	287,000.00	20,130.00
.....	26,000	379,750.00	714,250.00	.....	207,500.00	87,500.00	4,170.00
.....	63,500	469,000.00	1,816,000.00	.....	578,000.00	244,000.00	43,740.00
.....	94,000	994,000.00	2,411,000.00	.....	558,000.00	364,000.00	31,260.00
.....	.....	2,113,000.00	1,842,000.00	.....	154,000.00	175,000.00	48,120.00
.....	256,500	374,000.00	336,000.00	.....	43,000.00	17,000.00	10,950.00
.....	218,930	151,850.00	201,350.00	.....	60,700.00	39,950.00	8,610.00
.....	78,500	1,444,200.00	1,213,650.00	.....	192,400.00	164,050.00	14,940.00
.....	12,090	126,175.00	233,137.50	.....	84,755.00	74,627.50	10,906.50
.....	27,660	251,830.00	48,015.00	.....	1,446.00	923.00	643.80
.....	31,170	189,785.00	23,517.50	.....	3,907.00	23.50	14.10
.....	47,000	255,950.00	14,825.00	.....	1,050.00	675.00	255.00
.....	3,342,490	65,225,996.50	18,676,790.50	.....	6,552,468.50	3,648,798.90	1,259,066.40

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

XXXIV.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
Brought forward	$261,268,560	$35,080,900	$50,967,775	$845,223	$20,996,875.00	$17,738,228
1866	13,975,500	37,800	33,600	12,090	7,775.00	7,180
1867	5,021,300	31,400	34,600	7,950	8,125.00	5,250
1868	1,972,000	106,550	28,625	14,625	9,062.50	10,525
1869	3,503,100	18,550	8,925	7,575	10,862.50	5,925
1870	3,103,700	25,350	20,175	10,605	11,387.50	6,335
1871	1,603,000	17,800	16,150	3,990	13,375.00	3,930
1872	5,037,600	16,500	8,450	6,090	7,575.00	3,530
1873	34,196,500	8,250	562,525	75	445,062.50	125,125
1874	7,336,000	531,600	17,540	125,460	9,850.00	198,820
1875	5,914,800	1,200	1,100	60	1,050.00	420
1876	11,678,100	7,320	7,385	135	10,552.50	3,245
1877	7,953,400	8,170	5,760	4,464	4,130.00	3,920
1878	10,872,900	738,000	658,700	246,972	715,650.00	3,020
1879	4,152,600	3,847,700	1,509,750	9,090	222,475.00	3,030
1880	1,029,120	16,448,760	15,832,180	3,108	7,490.00	1,636
1881	45,200	38,772,600	28,544,000	1,650	1,700.00	7,660
1882	12,600	23,244,800	12,572,800	4,620	10,100.00	5,040
1883	800	2,087,400	1,167,200	2,820	4,900.00	10,840
1884	1,420	769,050	955,240	3,318	4,982.50	6,206
1885	16,560	2,535,270	3,007,530	2,730	2,217.50	12,205
1886	22,120	2,361,600	1,942,160	3,426	10,220.00	6,016
1887	2,420	536,800	435	18,480	15,705.00	8,543
1888	4,525,320	1,329,960	91,480	15,873	40,245.00	16,080
1889	882,220	44,850	37,825	7,287	44,120.00	30,729
1890	1,519,900	580,430	21,640	.....	22,032.50	.....
1891	28,840	918,680	307,065	.....	27,600.00	.....
1892	90,460	7,975,520	3,767,860	.....	6,362.50	.....
1893	6,886,780	18,408,950	7,640,985	.....	75,265.00	.....
1894	27,379,800	24,707,780	4,789,775	.....	10,305.00	.....
1895	22,293,120	5,678,260	6,729,680	.....	15,297.50	.....
1896	15,853,260	763,480	295,315	.....	48,005.00	.....
1897	27,665,220	10,001,590	4,339,415	.....	74,760.00	.....
1898	3,409,400	8,121,970	3,167,475	.....	60,412.50	.....
1899	33,387,680	12,623,050	8,553,645	.....	68,375.00	.....
Total	522,641,300	218,387,890	157,644,765	1,357,716	23,023,902.50	18,223,438

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

its organization, 1793, to December 31, 1899.]

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
.....	$3,342,490	$65,225,996.50	$18,676,790.50	.....	$6,552,468.50	$3,648,798.90	$1,259,066.40
.....	49,625	372,812.50	4,381.25	.....	872.50	536.25	681.75
.....	60,325	212,162.50	5,156.25	.....	662.50	431.25	138.75
.....	182,700	189,100.00	7,500.00	.....	46,625.00	4,295.00	123.00
.....	424,300	397,950.00	4,150.00	.....	25,660.00	10,430.00	153.00
.....	433,000	300,450.00	21,850.00	.....	47,150.00	26,830.00	120.00
.....	1,115,760	582,680.00	42,808.00	.....	75,361.00	74,443.00	127.80
.....	1,106,450	440,775.00	45,737.50	.....	239,645.00	147,397.50	58.50
$397,500	293,600	1,308,750.00	371,075.00	.....	394,710.00	35,630.00	18.00
987,800	.....	1,180,150.00	117,975.00	.....	294,070.00	.....	.....
218,900	.....	3,013,750.00	1,073,375.00	$7,940	1,035,070.00	.....	.....
456,150	.....	4,209,575.00	4,454,287.50	3,180	1,146,115.00	.....	.....
3,039,710	.....	4,152,255.00	2,727,927.50	102	731,051.00	.....	.....
900	10,509,550	689,200.00	565,200.00	120	167,880.00	.....	.....
1,541	14,807,100	2,950.00	3,675.00	.....	1,510.00	.....	.....
1,987	12,601,355	4,877.50	3,738.75	.....	3,735.50	.....	.....
960	9,163,975	5,487.50	3,243.75	.....	2,497.50	.....	.....
1,097	11,101,100	2,750.00	4,075.00	.....	391,110.00	.....	.....
979	12,291,039	4,519.50	3,859.75	.....	767,571.20	.....	.....
.....	14,070,875	2,637.50	2,218.75	.....	336,638.00	.....	.....
.....	17,787,767	3,065.00	3,632.50	.....	253,342.70	.....	.....
.....	19,963,886	2,943.00	1,471.50	.....	637,757.00	.....	.....
.....	20,290,710	2,855.00	2,677.50	.....	1,128,393.90	.....	.....
.....	19,183,833	6,416.50	2,708.25	.....	549,648.70	.....	.....
.....	21,726,811	6,355.50	3,177.75	.....	738,071.10	.....	.....
.....	16,802,590	6,295.00	20,147.50	.....	991,154.10	.....	.....
.....	8,694,206	100,300.00	980,150.00	.....	1,531,060.00	.....	.....
.....	1,037,245	a 942,622.50	2,059,311.25	.....	1,212,124.50	.....	.....
.....	378,792	b 2,939,448.50	c 1,371,203.75	.....	334,079.20	.....	.....
.....	110,972	574,486.00	858,243.00	.....	133,097.20	.....	.....
.....	12,880	917,609.00	1,110,220.00	.....	69,088.00	.....	.....
.....	9,976,762	475,381.00	968,690.50	.....	200,076.20	.....	.....
.....	2,822,731	1,240,365.50	2,035,182.75	.....	1,086,926.40	.....	.....
.....	5,884,735	1,478,367.50	2,775,183.75	.....	1,632,073.50	.....	.....
.....	330,846	2,769,423.00	3,156,211.50	.....	1,958,084.60	.....	.....
5,107,524	236,558,010	93,764,761.50	43,487,236.00	11,342	24,715,379.80	3,948,791.90	1,260,487.20

a Includes Columbian souvenir half dollars, 1892, $475,000.
b Includes Columbian souvenir half dollars, 1893, $2,026,052.50.
c Includes Columbian souvenir quarter dollars, 1893, $10,005.75.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

XXXIV.—Coinage of the Mints of the United States

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1793–1795			
1796			
1797			
1798			
1799			
1800			
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1862			
1863			
1864			$396,950.00
1865		$341,460.00	272,800.00
1866	$737,125.00	144,030.00	63,540.00
1867	1,545,475.00	117,450.00	58,775.00
1868	1,440,850.00	97,560.00	56,075.00
1869	819,750.00	48,120.00	30,930.00
Carried forward	4,543,200.00	748,620.00	879,070.00

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

its organization, 1793, to December 31, 1899.]

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			TOTAL VALUE.
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	
$10,660.33	$712.67	$71,485.00	$370,683.80	$11,373.00	$453,541.80
9,747.00	577.40	77,960.00	77,118.50	10,324.40	165,402.90
8,975.10	535.24	128,190.00	14,550.45	9,510.34	152,250.79
9,797.00	.....	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	545,698.00
9,045.85	60.83	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	645,906.68
28,221.75	1,057.65	317,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	571,335.40
13,628.37	.....	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	510,956.37
34,351.00	71.83	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	516,075.83
24,713.53	489.50	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	370,698.53
7,568.38	5,276.56	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	371,827.94
9,411.16	4,072.32	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	333,239.48
3,480.00	1,780.00	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	801,084.00
7,272.21	2,380.00	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	1,044,595.96
11,090.00	2,000.00	284,665.00	684,300.00	13,090.00	982,055.00
2,228.67	5,772.86	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	884,752.53
14,585.00	1,075.00	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	1,155,868.50
2,180.25	315.70	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,108,740.95
10,755.00	.....	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	1,115,219.50
4,180.00	.....	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,102,271.50
3,578.30	.....	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	642,535.80
.....	.....	3,175.00	17,308.00	.....	20,483.00
28,209.82	.....	.....	28,575.75	28,209.82	56,785.57
39,484.00	.....	.....	607,783.50	39,484.00	647,267.50
31,670.00	.....	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	1,345,064.50
26,710.00	.....	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	1,425,325.00
44,075.50	.....	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	1,864,786.20
3,890.00	.....	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	1,018,977.45
20,723.39	.....	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	915,509.89
.....	.....	72,425.00	895,550.00	.....	967,975.00
12,620.00	.....	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	1,858,297.00
14,611.00	315.00	156,385.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	1,735,894.00
15,174.25	1,170.00	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	2,110,679.25
23,577.32	.....	131,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,577.32	3,024,342.32
22,606.24	3,030.00	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	1,741,381.24
14,145.00	2,435.00	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	2,306,875.50
17,115.00	.....	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	3,155,620.00
33,592.60	11.00	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	3,923,473.60
23,620.00	.....	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	3,401,055.00
27,390.00	770.00	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	3,765,710.00
18,551.00	600.00	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	7,388,423.00
38,784.00	705.00	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	5,668,667.00
21,110.00	1,990.00	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	7,764,900.00
55,583.00	.....	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	3,299,898.00
63,702.00	.....	1,622,515.00	2,293,000.00	63,702.00	3,979,217.00
31,286.61	.....	1,040,747.50	1,949,135.50	31,286.61	3,021,169.61
24,627.00	.....	1,207,437.50	1,028,603.00	24,627.00	2,260,667.50
15,973.67	.....	710,475.00	577,750.00	15,973.67	1,304,198.67
23,833.90	.....	960,017.50	1,442,500.00	23,833.90	2,426,351.40
24,283.20	.....	4,062,010.00	2,443,750.00	24,283.20	6,530,043.20
23,987.52	.....	1,782,220.00	1,037,050.00	23,987.52	2,843,257.52
38,948.04	.....	2,574,652.50	803,200.00	38,948.04	3,416,800.54
41,208.00	.....	2,234,655.00	1,347,580.00	41,208.00	3,623,443.00
61,836.69	.....	13,277,020.00	990,450.00	61,836.69	14,329,306.69
64,157.99	.....	2,780,930.00	420,050.00	64,157.99	3,265,137.99
41,785.00	199.32	7,948,332.00	922,950.00	41,984.32	8,913,266.32
44,268.44	199.06	27,756,445.50	409,600.00	44,467.50	28,210,513.00
98,897.07	738.36	52,143,446.00	446,797.00	99,635.43	52,689,878.43
50,630.94	.....	51,505,638.50	847,410.00	50,630.94	52,403,679.44
66,411.31	648.47	36,355,621.00	7,852,571.00	67,059.78	44,275,251.78
42,361.56	276.79	20,049,799.00	5,373,270.00	42,638.35	25,465,707.35
15,748.29	282.50	10,594,454.00	1,419,170.00	16,030.79	12,029,654.79
26,904.63	202.15	10,993,976.00	3,214,240.00	27,106.78	14,235,322.78
177,834.56	175.90	10,817,287.00	4,452,260.00	178,010.46	15,447,557.46
246,000.00	.....	4,578,006.50	4,332,120.00	246,000.00	9,156,126.50
364,000.00	.....	1,430,708.00	1,037,450.00	364,000.00	2,832,158.00
205,660.00	.....	11,885,175.50	681,390.00	205,660.00	12,772,225.50
101,000.00	.....	67,588,150.00	3,107,740.00	101,000.00	70,796,890.00
280,750.00	.....	3,600,037.50	541,691.50	280,750.00	4,422,479.00
498,400.00	.....	2,902,082.00	330,517.80	498,400.00	3,730,999.80
529,737.14	.....	4,163,775.00	248,417.10	926,687.14	5,338,879.24
354,292.86	.....	7,081,607.50	319,755.00	968,552.86	8,369,915.36
98,265.00	.....	14,073,945.00	428,909.25	1,042,960.00	15,545,814.25
98,210.00	.....	5,108,625.00	278,876.25	1,819,910.00	7,207,411.25
102,665.00	.....	2,141,387.50	430,343.00	1,697,150.00	4,268,880.50
64,200.00	.....	3,554,937.50	862,643.00	963,000.00	5,380,580.50
4,680,577.44	39,926.11	411,776,456.00	100,706,382.30	10,891,393.55	523,374,231.85

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

XXXIV.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
Brought forward	$4,543,200.00	$748,620.00	$879,070.00
1870	240,300.00	40,050.00	17,225.00
1871	28,050.00	18,120.00	14,425.00
1872	301,800.00	25,860.00	1,300.00
1873	227,500.00	35,190.00	
1874	176,900.00	23,700.00	
1875	104,850.00	6,840.00	
1876	126,500.00	4,860.00	
1877			
1878	117.50	70.50	
1879	1,455.00	1,236.00	
1880	997.75	748.65	
1881	3,618.75	32,417.25	
1882	573,830.00	759.00	
1883	1,148,471.05	318.27	
1884	563,697.10	169.26	
1885	73,824.50	143.70	
1886	166,514.50	128.70	
1887	763,182.60	238.83	
1888	536,024.15	1,232.49	
1889	794,068.05	646.83	
1890	812,963.60		
1891	841,717.50		
1892	584,982.10		
1893	668,509.75		
1894	270,656.60		
1895	498,994.20		
1896	442,146.00		
1897	1,021,436.75		
1898	626,604.35		
1899	1,301,451.55		
Total	17,444,363.35	941,349.48	912,020.00

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

its organization, 1793, to December 31, 1899.]

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			TOTAL VALUE.
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	
$4,680,577.44	$39,926.11	$411,776,456.00	$100,706,382.30	$10,891,393.55	$523,374,231.85
52,750.00	.....	3,177,552.50	829,400.00	350,325.00	4,357,277.50
39,295.00	.....	1,658,245.00	1,891,179.80	99,890.00	3,649,314.80
40,420.00	.....	5,079,745.00	1,980,063.50	369,380.00	7,429,188.50
116,765.00	.....	35,337,537.50	2,801,283.00	379,455.00	38,518,275.50
141,875.00	.....	8,219,270.00	2,579,995.00	342,475.00	11,141,740.00
135,280.00	.....	5,918,630.00	5,349,035.00	246,970.00	11,514,635.00
79,440.00	.....	11,706,737.50	10,269,307.50	210,800.00	22,186,845.00
8,525.00	.....	7,979,844.00	10,651,045.50	8,525.00	18,639,414.50
57,998.50	.....	13,235,242.00	11,932,850.00	58,186.50	25,226,278.50
162,312.00	.....	9,744,645.00	14,816,776.00	165,003.00	24,726,424.00
389,649.55	.....	33,322,294.00	12,615,693.75	391,395.95	46,329,383.70
392,115.75	.....	67,372,810.00	9,176,163.75	428,151.75	76,977,125.50
385,811.00	.....	35,849,960.00	11,500,132.00	960,400.00	48,310,492.00
455,981.09	.....	3,273,960.00	13,067,968.45	1,604,770.41	17,946,698.86
232,617.42	.....	1,740,216.50	14,412,369.25	796,483.78	16,949,069.53
117,653.84	.....	5,576,512.50	18,047,807.20	191,622.04	23,815,941.74
176,542.90	.....	4,345,542.00	20,606,057.50	343,186.10	25,294,785.60
452,264.83	.....	582,383.00	21,424,636.40	1,215,686.26	23,222,705.66
374,944.14	.....	6,018,958.00	19,742,606.45	912,200.78	26,673,765.23
488,693.61	.....	1,047,031.00	22,474,415.35	1,283,408.49	24,804,854.84
571,828.54	.....	2,144,002.50	17,820,186.60	1,384,792.14	21,348,981.24
470,723.50	.....	1,282,185.00	11,305,716.00	1,312,441.00	13,900,342.00
376,498.32	.....	11,840,202.50	5,251,303.25	961,480.42	18,052,986.17
466,421.95	.....	33,011,980.00	5,023,523.45	1,134,931.70	39,170,435.15
167,521.32	.....	56,887,660.00	1,676,798.20	438,177.92	59,002,636.12
383,436.36	.....	34,716,357.50	2,109,797.00	882,430.56	37,708,585.06
390,572.93	.....	16,960,060.00	11,620,909.70	832,718.93	29,413,688.63
504,663.30	.....	42,080,985.00	7,185,205.65	1,526,100.05	50,792,290.70
498,230.79	.....	14,759,257.50	11,770,359.75	1,124,835.14	27,654,452.39
536,000.31	.....	54,632,750.00	8,214,565.10	1,837,451.86	64,684,766.96
13,347,409.39	39,926.11	941,279,011.50	408,853,532.40	32,685,068.33	1,382,817,612.23

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XXXIV.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Coinage of the mint at San Francisco

Calendar years.	GOLD.						SILVER.	
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Trade dollars.
1854	$2,829,360	$1,238,260	$1,340	.....	$615	$14,632	.....	.....
1855	17,593,500	90,000	305,000	$19,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	23,795,000	680,000	525,500	103,500	177,800	24,600	.....	.....
1857	19,410,000	260,000	435,000	42,000	170,000	10,000	.....	.....
1858	16,934,200	118,000	93,000	.....	3,000	10,000	.....	.....
1859	12,728,900	70,000	66,100	.....	38,000	15,000	$20,000	.....
1860	10,899,000	50,000	106,000	21,000	89,000	13,000	.....	.....
1861	15,360,000	155,000	90,000	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....
1862	17,083,460	125,000	47,500	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....
1863	19,331,400	100,000	85,000	.....	27,000	.....	.....	.....
1864	15,873,200	25,000	19,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	20,850,000	167,000	138,060	.....	58,440	.....	.....	.....
1866	16,845,000	200,000	219,600	.....	97,400	.....	.....	.....
1867	18,415,000	90,000	145,000	.....	70,000	.....	.....	.....
1868	16,750,000	135,000	260,000	.....	85,000	.....	.....	.....
1869	13,735,000	64,309	155,000	.....	73,750	.....	.....	.....
1870	19,640,000	80,000	85,000	.....	40,000	3,000	.....	.....
1871	18,560,000	165,000	125,000	.....	55,000	.....	.....	.....
1872	15,600,000	173,000	182,000	.....	45,000	.....	9,000	.....
1873	20,812,000	120,000	155,000	.....	67,500	.....	700	$703,000
1874	24,280,000	100,000	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,549,000
1875	24,600,000	.....	45,000	.....	29,000	.....	.....	4,487,000
1876	31,940,000	50,000	20,000	.....	12,500	.....	.....	5,227,000
1877	34,700,000	170,000	133,500	.....	88,500	.....	.....	9,519,000
1878	34,780,000	261,000	723,500	.....	445,000	.....	9,774,000	4,162,000
1879	24,476,000	2,240,000	2,131,000	.....	108,750	.....	9,110,000	.....
1880	16,720,000	5,062,500	6,744,500	.....	.....	.....	8,900,000	.....
1881	14,540,000	9,700,000	4,845,000	.....	.....	.....	12,760,000	.....
1882	22,500,000	1,320,000	4,845,000	.....	.....	.....	9,250,000	.....
1883	23,780,000	380,000	416,000	.....	.....	.....	6,250,000	.....
1884	18,320,000	1,242,500	885,000	.....	.....	.....	3,200,000	.....
1885	13,670,000	2,280,000	6,057,500	.....	.....	.....	1,497,000	.....
1886	.....	8,260,000	16,340,000	.....	.....	.....	750,000	.....
1887	5,660,000	8,170,000	9,560,000	.....	.....	.....	1,771,000	.....
1888	17,192,000	6,487,000	1,469,500	.....	.....	.....	657,000	.....
1889	15,494,000	4,254,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	700,000	.....
1890	16,055,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,230,373	.....
1891	25,762,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,296,000	.....
1892	18,603,000	1,155,000	1,492,000	.....	.....	.....	1,200,000	.....
1893	19,923,500	1,413,500	1,120,000	.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....
1894	20,971,000	250,000	279,500	.....	.....	.....	1,260,000	.....
1895	22,870,000	490,000	560,000	.....	.....	.....	400,000	.....
1896	28,078,500	1,237,500	777,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000,000	.....
1897	29,405,000	2,347,500	1,770,000	.....	.....	.....	5,825,000	.....
1898	51,503,500	4,736,000	6,987,000	.....	.....	.....	4,102,000	.....
1899	40,206,000	8,410,000	7,725,000	.....	.....	.....	2,662,000	.....
Total	929,075,020	74,122,060	78,244,540	186,300	1,861,255	90,232	98,624,073	26,647,000

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

from its organization, 1854, to December 31, 1899.]

SILVER.					TOTAL COINAGE.		TOTAL VALUE.
Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Gold.	Silver.	
					$4,084,207		$4,084,207.00
$64,975.00	$99,100.00				18,008,300	$164,075.00	18,172,375.00
105,500.00	71,500.00		$7,000.00		25,306,400	184,000.00	25,490,400.00
79,000.00	20,500.00				20,327,000	99,500.00	20,426,500.00
238,000.00	30,250.00		6,000.00		17,158,200	274,250.00	17,432,450.00
283,000.00	20,000.00		6,000.00		12,918,000	329,000.00	13,247,000.00
236,000.00	14,000.00		14,000.00		11,178,000	264,000.00	11,442,000.00
469,750.00	24,000.00		17,250.00		15,665,000	511,000.00	16,176,000.00
676,000.00	16,750.00		18,075.00		17,275,960	710,825.00	17,986,785.00
458,000.00			15,750.00	$5,000	19,543,400	478,750.00	20,022,150.00
329,000.00	5,000.00		23,000.00	4,500	15,917,640	361,500.00	16,279,140.00
337,500.00	10,250.00		17,500.00	6,000	21,213,500	371,250.00	21,584,750.00
527,000.00	7,000.00		13,500.00	6,000	17,362,000	553,500.00	17,915,500.00
598,000.00	12,000.00		14,000.00	6,000	18,720,000	630,000.00	19,350,000.00
580,000.00	24,000.00		26,000.00	14,000	17,230,000	644,000.00	17,874,000.00
328,000.00	19,000.00		45,000.00	11,500	14,028,050	403,500.00	14,431,550.00
502,000.00			5,000.00		19,848,000	507,000.00	20,355,000.00
1,089,000.00	7,725.00		32,000.00	8,050	18,905,000	1,136,775.00	20,041,775.00
290,000.00	20,750.00		19,000.00	41,850	16,000,000	380,600.00	16,380,600.00
116,500.00	39,000.00		45,500.00	16,200	21,154,500	920,900.00	22,075,400.00
197,000.00	98,000.00		24,000.00		24,460,000	2,868,000.00	27,328,000.00
1,600,000.00	170,000.00	$231,000	907,000.00		24,674,000	7,395,000.00	32,069,000.00
2,264,000.00	2,149,000.00		1,042,000.00		32,022,500	10,682,000.00	42,704,500.00
2,678,000.00	2,249,000.00		234,000.00		35,092,000	14,680,000.00	49,772,000.00
6,000.00	35,000.00				36,209,500	13,977,000.00	50,186,500.00
					28,955,750	9,110,000.00	38,065,750.00
					28,527,000	8,900,000.00	37,427,000.00
					29,085,000	12,760,000.00	41,845,000.00
					28,665,000	9,250,000.00	37,915,000.00
					24,576,000	6,250,000.00	30,826,000.00
			56,496.90		20,447,500	3,256,496.90	23,703,996.90
			4,369.00		22,007,500	1,501,369.00	23,508,869.00
			20,652.40		24,600,000	770,652.40	25,370,652.40
			445,445.00		23,390,000	2,216,445.00	25,606,445.00
	304,000.00		172,000.00		25,148,500	1,133,000.00	26,281,500.00
			97,267.80		19,748,000	797,267.80	20,545,267.80
			142,307.60		16,055,000	8,372,680.60	24,427,680.60
	554,000.00		319,611.60		25,762,500	6,169,611.60	31,932,111.60
514,514.00	241,019.75		99,071.00		21,250,000	2,054,604.75	23,304,604.75
370,000.00	363,633.75		249,140.10		22,457,000	1,082,773.85	23,539,773.85
2,024,345.00	662,205.25		2.40		21,500,500	3,946,552.65	25,447,052.65
554,043.00	441,170.25		112,000.00		23,920,000	1,507,213.25	25,427,213.25
570,474.00	47,009.75		57,505.60		30,093,000	5,674,989.35	35,767,989.35
466,950.00	135,557.25		134,284.40		33,522,500	6,561,791.65	40,084,291.65
1,179,275.00	255,148.00		170,250.70		63,226,500	5,706,673.70	68,933,173.70
843,205.50	177,000.00		186,749.30		56,341,000	3,768,954.80	60,109,954.80
20,575,031.50	8,322,569.00	231,000	4,798,728.80	119,100	1,083,579,407	159,317,502.30	1,242,896,909.30

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XXXIV.—Coinage of the Mints of the United States

[Coinage of the mint at New Orleans from its organization, 1838, to

Calendar years.	GOLD.						SILVER.
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1838							
1839					$44,452.50		
1840			$152,000		65,500.00		
1841		$25,000	41,750		18,450.00		
1842		274,000	82,000		49,500.00		
1843		1,751,620	505,375		920,005.00		
1844		1,187,000	1,823,000				
1845		475,000	205,000				
1846		817,800	290,000		165,000.00		$59,000
1847		5,715,000	60,000		310,000.00		
1848		358,500					
1849		239,000				$215,000	
1850	$2,820,000	575,000			210,000.00	14,000	40,000
1851	6,300,000	2,630,000	205,000		370,000.00	290,000	
1852	3,800,000	180,000			350,000.00	140,000	
1853	1,420,000	510,000				290,000	
1854	65,000	525,000	230,000	$72,000	382,500.00		
1855	160,000	180,000	55,500			55,000	
1856	45,000	145,000	50,000		52,750.00		
1857	600,000	55,000	65,000		85,000.00		
1858	705,000	200,000					
1859	182,000	23,000					360,000
1860	132,000	111,000					515,000
1861*a*	100,000						
1879	46,500	15,000					2,887,000
1880		92,000					5,305,000
1881		83,500					5,708,000
1882		108,200					6,090,000
1883		8,000					8,725,000
1884							9,730,000
1885							9,185,000
1886							10,710,000
1887							11,550,000
1888		213,350					12,150,000
1889							11,875,000
1890							10,701,000
1891							7,954,529
1892		286,880	50,000				2,744,000
1893		170,000	550,000				300,000
1894		1,075,000	83,000				1,723,000
1895		980,000					450,000
1896							4,900,000
1897		425,000					4,004,000
1898							4,440,000
1899		370,470					12,290,000
Total	16,375,500	19,804,320	4,447,625	72,000	3,023,157.50	1,004,000	144,395,529

a No coinage from 1862 to 1878, inclusive.

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FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

its suspension, 1861, and from its reopening, 1879, to December 31, 1899.]

SILVER.					TOTAL COINAGE.		TOTAL VALUE.
Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.	Gold.	Silver.	
		$40,243.40				$40,243.40	$40,243.40
$81,488		124,327.20	$54,827.50		$44,452.50	260,642.70	305,095.20
427,550	$106,300	117,500.00	46,750.00		217,500.00	698,100.00	915,600.00
200,500	113,000	200,750.00	40,750.00		85,200.00	555,000.00	640,200.00
478,500	192,250	202,000.00	17,500.00		405,500.00	890,250.00	1,295,750.00
1,134,000	242,000	15,000.00			3,177,000.00	1,391,000.00	4,568,000.00
1,002,500	185,000		11,000.00		3,010,000.00	1,198,500.00	4,208,500.00
1,047,000		23,000.00			680,000.00	1,070,000.00	1,750,000.00
1,152,000					1,272,800.00	1,211,000.00	2,483,800.00
1,292,000	92,000				6,085,000.00	1,384,000.00	7,469,000.00
1,590,000			30,000.00		358,500.00	1,620,000.00	1,978,500.00
1,155,000		30,000.00	7,000.00		454,000.00	1,192,000.00	1,646,000.00
1,228,000	103,000	51,000.00	34,500.00		3,619,000.00	1,456,500.00	5,075,500.00
201,000	22,000	40,000.00	43,000.00	$21,600	9,795,000.00	327,600.00	10,122,600.00
72,000	24,000	43,000.00	13,000.00		4,470,000.00	152,000.00	4,622,000.00
664,000	333,000	110,000.00	118,000.00		2,220,000.00	1,225,000.00	3,445,000.00
2,620,000	371,000	177,000.00	78,000.00		1,274,500.00	3,246,000.00	4,520,500.00
1,844,000	44,000		30,000.00		450,500.00	1,918,000.00	2,368,500.00
1,329,000	242,000	118,000.00	55,000.00		292,750.00	1,744,000.00	2,036,750.00
409,000	295,000	154,000.00	69,000.00		805,000.00	927,000.00	1,732,000.00
3,647,000	130,000	29,000.00	83,000.00		905,000.00	3,889,000.00	4,794,000.00
1,417,000	65,000	48,000.00	28,000.00		205,000.00	1,918,000.00	2,123,000.00
645,000	97,000	4,000.00	53,000.00		243,000.00	1,314,000.00	1,557,000.00
165,000					100,000.00	165,000.00	265,000.00
					61,500.00	2,887,000.00	2,948,500.00
					92,000.00	5,305,000.00	5,397,000.00
					83,500.00	5,708,000.00	5,791,500.00
					108,200.00	6,090,000.00	6,198,200.00
					8,000.00	8,725,000.00	8,733,000.00
						9,730,000.00	9,730,000.00
						9,185,000.00	9,185,000.00
						10,710,000.00	10,710,000.00
						11,550,000.00	11,550,000.00
					213,350.00	12,150,000.00	12,363,350.00
						11,875,000.00	11,875,000.00
						10,701,000.00	10,701,000.00
	17,000	454,000.00				8,425,529.00	8,425,529.00
195,000	660,000	384,170.00			336,880.00	3,983,170.00	4,320,050.00
694,500	849,000	176,000.00			720,000.00	2,019,500.00	2,739,500.00
1,069,000	713,000	72,000.00			1,158,000.00	3,577,000.00	4,735,000.00
883,000	704,000	44,000.00			980,000.00	2,081,000.00	3,061,000.00
462,000	371,000	61,000.00				5,794,000.00	5,794,000.00
316,000	353,700	66,600.00			425,000.00	4,740,300.00	5,165,300.00
437,000	467,000	213,000.00				5,557,000.00	5,557,000.00
862,000	661,000	265,000.00			370,470.00	14,078,000.00	14,448,470.00
28,720,038	7,452,250	3,262,590.60	812,327.50	21,600	44,726,602.50	184,664,335.10	229,390,937.60

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XXXIV.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Coinage of the mint at Carson City

Calendar years.	GOLD.			SILVER.	
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Dollars.	Trade dollars.
1870	$75,780	$59,080	$38,375	$12,462	.....
1871	293,740	71,850	103,850	1,376	.....
1872	593,000	55,000	84,900	3,150	.....
1873	448,200	45,430	37,080	2,300	$124,500
1874	2,301,700	167,670	105,990	.....	1,373,200
1875	2,223,020	77,150	59,140	.....	1,573,700
1876	2,768,820	46,960	34,435	.....	509,000
1877	851,300	33,320	43,400	.....	534,000
1878	263,600	32,440	45,270	2,212,000	97,000
1879	214,160	17,620	86,405	756,000	.....
1880	.....	111,900	255,085	591,000	.....
1881	.....	240,150	69,430	296,000	.....
1882	782,800	67,640	414,085	1,133,000	.....
1883	1,199,240	120,000	64,790	1,204,000	.....
1884	1,622,780	99,250	82,010	1,136,000	.....
1885	189,000	.....	.....	228,000	.....
1886 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889 *b*	618,900	.....	.....	350,000	.....
1890	1,824,180	175,000	269,000	2,309,041	.....
1891	100,000	1,037,320	1,040,000	1,618,000	.....
1892	545,300	400,000	414,840	1,352,000	.....
1893 *c*	368,040	140,000	300,000	677,000	.....
Total	17,283,560	2,997,780	3,548,085	13,881,329	4,211,400

a Coinage suspended. *b* Operations resumed October 1, 1889.

XXXIV.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Coinage of the mint at Charlotte, N. C., from its organization, 1838, to its suspension, 1861.]

Calendar years.	GOLD.			
	Half eagles.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Total value.
1838	$64,565	$19,770.00	.....	$84,335.00
1839	117,335	45,432.50	.....	162,767.50
1840	95,140	32,095.00	.....	127,235.00
1841	107,555	25,742.50	.....	133,297.50
1842	137,400	16,842.50	.....	154,242.50
1843	221,765	65,240.00	.....	287,005.00
1844 *a*	118,155	29,055.00	.....	147,210.00
1845 *b*	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846	64,975	12,020.00	.....	76,995.00
1847	420,755	58,065.00	.....	478,820.00
1848	322,360	41,970.00	.....	364,330.00
1849	324,115	25,550.00	$11,634	361,299.00
1850	317,955	22,870.00	6,966	347,791.00
1851	245,880	37,307.50	41,267	324,454.50
1852	362,870	24,430.00	9,434	396,734.00
1853	327,855	.....	11,515	339,370.00
1854	196,455	18,237.50	4	214,696.50
1855	198,940	9,192.50	9,803	217,935.50
1856	142,285	19,782.50	.....	162,067.50
1857	156,800	.....	13,280	170,080.00
1858	194,280	22,640.00	.....	216,920.00
1859	159,235	.....	5,235	164,470.00
1860	74,065	18,672.50	.....	92,737.50
1861	34,395	.....	.....	34,395.00
Total	4,405,135	544,915.00	109,138	5,059,188.00

a Mint burned July 27, 1844. *b* No coinage.

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FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

from its organization, 1870, to June 30, 1893.]

SILVER.				TOTAL COINAGE.		TOTAL VALUE.
Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Gold.	Silver.	
$27,308.50	$2,085.00	.....	.....	$173,235	$41,855.50	$215,090.50
69,975.00	2,722.50	.....	$2,010.00	469,440	76,083.50	545,523.50
136,000.00	2,275.00	.....	2,400.00	732,900	143,825.00	876,725.00
168,530.00	4,115.50	.....	3,119.10	530,710	302,564.60	833,274.60
29,500.00	.....	.....	1,081.70	2,575,360	1,403,781.70	3,979,141.70
504,000.00	35,000.00	$26,658	464,500.00	2,359,310	2,603,858.00	4,963,168.00
978,000.00	1,236,000.00	2,000	827,000.00	2,850,215	3,552,000.00	6,402,215.00
710,000.00	1,048,000.00	.....	770,000.00	928,020	3,062,000.00	3,990,020.00
31,000.00	249,000.00	.....	20,000.00	341,310	2,609,000.00	2,950,310.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	318,185	756,000.00	1,074,185.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	366,985	591,000.00	957,985.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	309,580	296,000.00	605,580.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,264,525	1,133,000.00	2,397,525.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,384,030	1,204,000.00	2,588,030.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,804,040	1,136,000.00	2,940,040.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	189,000	228,000.00	417,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	618,900	350,000.00	968,900.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,268,180	2,309,041.00	4,577,221.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,177,320	1,618,000.00	3,795,320.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,360,140	1,352,000.00	2,712,140.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	808,040	677,000.00	1,485,040.00
2,654,313.50	2,579,198.00	28,658	2,090,110.80	23,829,425	25,445,009.30	49,274,434.30

c Coinage suspended from May 23, 1893.

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

[Coinage of the mint at Dahlonega, Ga., from its organization, 1838, to its suspension, 1861.]

Calendar years.	GOLD.				
	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Total value.
1838	$102,915	.....	.....	.....	$102,915.00
1839	94,695	.....	$34,185.00	.....	128,880.00
1840	114,480	.....	8,830.00	.....	123,310.00
1841	152,475	.....	10,410.00	.....	162,885.00
1842	298,040	.....	11,607.50	.....	309,647.50
1843	492,260	.....	90,522.50	.....	582,782.50
1844	444,910	.....	43,330.00	.....	488,240.00
1845	453,145	.....	48,650.00	.....	501,795.00
1846	401,470	.....	48,257.50	.....	449,727.50
1847	322,025	.....	39,460.00	.....	361,485.00
1848	237,325	.....	34,427.50	.....	271,752.50
1849	195,180	.....	27,362.50	$21,588	244,130.50
1850	219,750	.....	30,370.00	8,382	258,502.00
1851	313,550	.....	28,160.00	9,882	351,592.00
1852	457,260	.....	10,195.00	6,360	473,815.00
1853	448,390	.....	7,945.00	6,583	462,918.00
1854	282,065	$3,360	4,400.00	2,935	292,760.00
1855	112,160	.....	2,807.50	1,811	116,778.50
1856	98,930	.....	2,185.00	1,460	102,575.00
1857	85,230	.....	5,910.00	3,533	94,673.00
1858	76,810	.....	.....	3,477	80,287.00
1859	51,830	.....	5,610.00	4,952	62,392.00
1860	73,175	.....	.....	1,566	74,741.00
1861	7,985	.....	.....	.....	7,985.00
Total	5,536,055	3,360	494,625.00	72,529	6,106,569.00

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XXXIV.—Coinage of the Mints of the United States

RECAPITULATION.

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1793–1795		$27,950	$43,535			
1796		60,800	16,995		$165.00	
1797		91,770	32,030		4,390.00	
1798		79,740	124,335		1,535.00	
1799		174,830	37,255		1,200.00	
1800		259,650	58,110			
1801		292,540	130,030			
1802		150,900	265,880		6,530.00	
1803		89,790	167,530		1,057.50	
1804		97,950	152,375		8,317.50	
1805			165,915		4,452.50	
1806			320,465		4,040.00	
1807			420,465		17,030.00	
1808			277,890		6,775.00	
1809			169,375			
1810			501,435			
1811			497,905			
1812			290,435			
1813			477,140			
1814			77,270			
1815			3,175			
1816						
1817						
1818			242,940			
1819			258,615			
1820			1,319,030			
1821			173,205		16,120.00	
1822			88,930			
1823			72,425			
1824			86,700		6,500.00	
1825			145,300		11,085.00	
1826			90,345		1,900.00	
1827			124,565		7,000.00	
1828			140,145			
1829			287,210		8,507.50	
1830			631,755		11,350.00	
1831			702,970		11,300.00	
1832			787,435		11,000.00	
1833			968,150		10,400.00	
1834			3,660,845		293,425.00	
1835			1,857,670		328,505.00	
1836			2,765,735		1,369,965.00	
1837			1,035,605		112,700.00	
1838		72,000	1,600,420		137,345.00	
1839		382,480	802,745		191,622.50	
1840		473,380	1,048,530		153,572.50	
1841		656,310	380,945		54,602.50	
1842		1,089,070	655,330		85,007.50	
1843		2,506,240	4,275,425		1,327,132.50	
1844		1,250,610	4,087,715		89,345.00	
1845		736,530	2,743,640		276,277.50	
1846		1,018,750	2,736,155		279,272.50	
1847		14,337,580	5,382,685		482,060.00	
1848		1,813,340	1,863,560		98,612.50	
1849		6,775,180	1,184,645		111,147.50	$936,789
1850	$26,225,220	3,489,510	860,160		895,547.50	511,301
1851	48,043,100	4,393,280	2,651,955		3,867,337.50	3,658,820
1852	44,860,520	2,811,060	3,689,635		3,283,827.50	2,201,145
1853	26,646,520	2,522,530	2,305,095		3,519,615.00	4,384,149
1854	18,052,340	2,305,760	1,513,235	$491,214	1,896,397.50	1,657,016
1855	25,046,820	1,487,010	1,257,090	171,465	600,700.00	824,883
1856	30,437,560	1,429,900	1,806,665	181,530	1,213,117.50	1,788,996
1857	28,797,500	481,060	1,232,970	104,673	796,235.00	801,602
1858	21,873,480	343,210	439,770	6,399	144,082.50	131,472
1859	13,782,840	253,930	361,235	46,914	142,220.00	193,431
1860	22,584,400	278,830	352,365	42,465	164,360.00	51,234
1861	74,989,060	1,287,330	3,332,130	18,216	3,241,295.00	527,499
1862	18,926,120	234,950	69,825	17,355	300,882.50	1,326,865
1863	22,187,200	112,480	97,360	15,117	27,075.00	6,250
1864	19,958,900	60,800	40,540	8,040	7,185.00	5,950
1865	27,874,000	207,050	144,535	3,495	62,302.50	3,725
1866	30,820,500	237,800	253,200	12,090	105,175.00	7,180
1867	23,436,300	121,400	179,600	7,950	78,125.00	5,250
1868	18,722,000	241,550	288,625	14,625	94,062.50	10,525
1869	17,238,100	82,850	163,925	7,575	84,612.50	5,925
Carried forward	560,502,480	54,819,680	67,470,880	1,149,123	26,065,402.50	19,040,007

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FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
.....	$204,791	$161,572.00	.....	.....	.....	$4,320.80	.....
.....	72,920	.....	$1,473.50	.....	$2,213.50	511.50	.....
.....	7,776	1,959.00	63.00	.....	2,526.10	2,226.35	.....
.....	327,536	.....	.....	.....	2,755.00	.....	.....
.....	423,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	220,920	.....	.....	.....	2,176.00	1,200.00	.....
.....	54,454	15,144.50	.....	.....	3,464.00	1,695.50	.....
.....	41,650	14,945.00	.....	.....	1,097.50	650.50	.....
.....	66,064	15,857.50	.....	.....	3,304.00	1,892.50	.....
.....	19,570	78,259.50	1,684.50	.....	826.50	.....	.....
.....	321	105,861.00	30,348.50	.....	12,078.00	780.00	.....
.....	.....	419,788.00	51,531.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	525,788.00	55,160.75	.....	16,500.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	684,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	702,905.00	.....	.....	4,471.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	638,138.00	.....	.....	635.50	.....	.....
.....	.....	601,822.00	.....	.....	6,518.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	814,029.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	620,951.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	519,537.50	.....	.....	42,150.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	17,308.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	23,575.00	5,000.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	607,783.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	980,161.00	90,293.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,104,000.00	36,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	375,561.00	31,861.00	.....	94,258.70	.....	.....
.....	.....	652,898.50	54,212.75	.....	118,651.20	.....	.....
.....	.....	779,786.50	16,020.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	847,100.00	4,450.00	.....	44,000.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,752,477.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,471,583.00	42,000.00	.....	51,000.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,002,090.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,746,700.00	1,000.00	.....	121,500.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,537,600.00	25,500.00	.....	12,500.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,856,078.00	.....	.....	77,000.00	61,500.00	.....
.....	.....	2,382,400.00	.....	.....	51,000.00	62,000.00	.....
.....	.....	2,936,830.00	99,500.00	.....	77,135.00	62,135.00	.....
.....	.....	2,398,500.00	80,000.00	.....	52,250.00	48,250.00	.....
.....	.....	2,603,000.00	39,000.00	.....	48,500.00	68,500.00	.....
.....	.....	3,206,002.00	71,500.00	.....	63,500.00	74,000.00	.....
.....	.....	2,676,003.00	488,000.00	.....	141,000.00	138,000.00	.....
.....	1,000	3,273,100.00	118,000.00	.....	119,000.00	95,000.00	.....
.....	.....	1,814,910.00	63,100.00	.....	104,200.00	113,800.00	.....
.....	.....	1,773,000.00	208,000.00	.....	239,493.40	112,750.00	.....
.....	300	1,748,768.00	122,786.50	.....	229,638.70	108,285.00	.....
.....	61,005	1,145,054.00	153,331.75	.....	253,358.00	113,954.25	.....
.....	173,000	355,500.00	143,000.00	.....	363,000.00	98,250.00	.....
.....	184,618	1,484,882.00	214,250.00	.....	390,750.00	58,250.00	.....
.....	165,100	3,056,000.00	403,400.00	.....	152,000.00	58,250.00	.....
.....	20,000	1,835,500.00	290,300.00	.....	7,250.00	32,500.00	.....
.....	24,500	1,341,500.00	230,500.00	.....	198,500.00	78,200.00	.....
.....	169,600	2,257,000.00	127,500.00	.....	3,130.00	1,350.00	.....
.....	140,750	1,870,000.00	275,500.00	.....	24,500.00	63,700.00	.....
.....	15,000	1,880,000.00	36,500.00	.....	45,150.00	63,400.00	.....
.....	62,600	1,781,000.00	85,000.00	.....	113,900.00	72,450.00	.....
.....	47,500	1,341,500.00	150,700.00	.....	244,150.00	82,250.00	.....
.....	1,300	301,375.00	62,000.00	.....	142,650.00	82,050.00	$185,022.00
.....	1,100	110,565.00	68,265.00	.....	196,550.00	63,025.00	559,905.00
.....	46,110	2,430,354.00	4,146,555.00	.....	1,327,301.00	785,251.00	342,000.00
.....	33,140	4,111,000.00	3,466,000.00	.....	624,000.00	365,000.00	20,130.00
.....	26,000	2,288,725.00	857,350.00	.....	207,500.00	117,500.00	4,170.00
.....	63,500	1,903,500.00	2,129,500.00	.....	703,000.00	299,000.00	43,740.00
.....	94,000	1,482,000.00	2,726,500.00	.....	712,000.00	433,000.00	31,260.00
.....	.....	5,998,000.00	2,002,250.00	.....	189,000.00	258,000.00	48,120.00
.....	636,500	2,074,000.00	421,000.00	.....	97,000.00	45,000.00	10,950.00
.....	733,930	1,032,850.00	312,350.00	.....	78,700.00	92,950.00	8,610.00
.....	78,500	2,078,950.00	1,237,650.00	.....	209,650.00	164,050.00	14,940.00
.....	12,090	802,175.00	249,887.50	.....	102,830.00	74,627.50	10,906.50
.....	27,660	709,830.00	48,015.00	.....	17,196.00	5,923.00	643.80
.....	31,170	518,785.00	28,517.50	.....	26,907.00	4,523.50	14.10
.....	47,000	593,450.00	25,075.00	.....	18,550.00	6,675.00	255.00
.....	49,625	899,812.50	11,381.25	.....	14,372.50	6,536.25	681.75
.....	60,325	810,162.50	17,156.25	.....	14,662.50	6,431.25	138.75
.....	182,700	769,100.00	31,500.00	.....	72,625.00	18,295.00	123.00
.....	424,300	725,950.00	23,150.00	.....	70,660.00	21,930.00	153.00
.....	5,053,440	95,509,284.50	21,727,878.00	.....	8,376,184.10	4,529,818.90	1,281,762.90

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XXXIV.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
Brought forward	$560,502,480	$54,819,680	$67,470,880	$1,149,123	$26,065,402.50	$19,040,007
1870	22,819,480	164,430	143,550	10,605	51,387.50	9,335
1871	20,456,740	254,650	245,000	3,990	68,375.00	3,930
1872	21,230,600	244,500	275,350	6,090	52,575.00	3,530
1873	55,456,700	173,680	754,605	75	512,562.50	125,125
1874	33,917,700	799,270	203,530	125,460	9,850.00	198,820
1875	32,737,820	78,350	105,240	60	30,050.00	420
1876	46,386,920	104,280	61,820	135	23,052.50	3,245
1877	43,504,700	211,490	182,660	4,464	92,630.00	3,920
1878	45,916,500	1,031,440	1,427,470	246,972	1,160,650.00	3,020
1879	28,889,260	6,120,320	3,727,155	9,090	331,225.00	3,030
1880	17,749,120	21,715,160	22,831,765	3,108	7,490.00	1,636
1881	14,585,200	48,796,250	33,458,430	1,650	1,700.00	7,660
1882	23,295,400	24,740,640	17,831,885	4,620	10,100.00	5,040
1883	24,980,040	2,595,400	1,647,990	2,820	4,900.00	10,840
1884	19,944,200	2,110,800	1,922,250	3,318	4,982.50	6,206
1885	13,875,560	4,815,270	9,065,030	2,730	2,217.50	12,205
1886	22,120	10,621,600	18,282,160	3,426	10,220.00	6,016
1887	5,662,420	8,706,800	9,560,435	18,480	15,705.00	8,543
1888	21,717,320	8,030,310	1,560,980	15,873	40,245.00	16,080
1889	16,995,120	4,298,850	37,825	7,287	44,120.00	30,729
1890	19,399,080	755,430	290,640	.....	22,032.50	.....
1891	25,891,340	1,956,000	1,347,065	.....	27,600.00	.....
1892	19,238,760	9,817,400	5,724,700	.....	6,362.50	.....
1893	27,178,320	20,132,450	9,610,985	.....	75,265.00	.....
1894	48,350,800	26,032,780	5,152,275	.....	10,305.00	.....
1895	45,163,120	7,148,260	7,289,680	.....	15,297.50	.....
1896	43,931,760	2,000,980	1,072,315	.....	48,005.00	.....
1897	57,070,220	12,774,090	6,109,415	.....	74,760.00	.....
1898	54,912,900	12,857,970	10,154,475	.....	60,412.50	.....
1899	73,593,680	21,403,520	16,278,645	.....	68,375.00	.....
Total	1,485,375,380	315,312,050	253,826,205	1,619,376	28,947,855.00	19,499,337

a Includes $475,000 in Columbian coins. *b* Includes $2,026,052.50 in Columbian coins.

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FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
.....	$5,053,440	$95,509,284.50	$21,727,878.00	.....	$8,376,184.10	$4,529,818.90	$1,281,762.90
.....	445,462	829,758.50	23,935.00	.....	52,150.00	26,830.00	120.00
.....	1,117,136	1,741,655.00	53,255.50	.....	109,371.00	82,493.00	127.80
.....	1,118,600	866,775.00	68,762.50	.....	261,045.00	189,247.50	58.50
$1,225,000	296,600	1,593,780.00	414,190.50	.....	443,329.10	51,830.00	18.00
4,910,000	.....	1,406,650.00	215,975.00	.....	319,151.70	.....	.....
6,279,600	.....	5,117,750.00	1,278,375.00	$265,598	2,406,570.00	.....	.....
6,192,150	.....	7,451,575.00	7,839,287.50	5,180	3,015,115.00	.....	.....
13,092,710	.....	7,540,255.00	6,024,927.50	102	1,735,051.00	.....	.....
4,259,900	22,495,550	726,200.00	849,200.00	120	187,880.00	.....	.....
1,541	27,560,100	2,950.00	3,675.00	.....	1,510.00	.....	.....
1,987	27,397,355	4,877.50	3,738.75	.....	3,735.50	.....	.....
960	27,927,975	5,487.50	3,243.75	.....	2,497.50	.....	.....
1,097	27,574,100	2,750.00	4,075.00	.....	391,110.00	.....	.....
979	28,470,039	4,519.50	3,859.75	.....	767,571.20	.....	.....
.....	28,136,875	2,637.50	2,218.75	.....	393,134.90	.....	.....
.....	28,697,767	3,065.00	3,632.50	.....	257,711.70	.....	.....
.....	31,423,886	2,943.00	1,471.50	.....	658,409.40	.....	.....
.....	33,611,710	2,855.00	2,677.50	.....	1,573,838.90	.....	.....
.....	31,990,833	6,416.50	306,708.25	.....	721,648.70	.....	.....
.....	34,651,811	6,355.50	3,177.75	.....	835,338.90	.....	.....
.....	38,043,004	6,295.00	20,147.50	.....	1,133,461.70	.....	.....
.....	23,562,735	100,300.00	1,551,150.00	.....	2,304,671.60	.....	.....
.....	6,333,245	a1,652,136.50	2,960,331.00	.....	1,695,365.50	.....	.....
.....	1,455,792	b4,003,948.50	c2,583,837.50	.....	759,219.30	.....	.....
.....	3,093,972	3,667,831.00	2,233,448.25	.....	205,099.60	.....	.....
.....	862,880	2,354,652.00	2,255,390.25	.....	225,088.00	.....	.....
.....	19,876,762	1,507,855.00	1,386,700.25	.....	318,581.80	.....	.....
.....	12,651,731	2,023,315.50	2,524,440.00	.....	1,287,810.80	.....	.....
.....	14,426,735	3,094,642.50	3,497,331.75	.....	2,015,324.20	.....	.....
.....	15,182,846	4,474,628.50	3,994,211.50	.....	2,409,833.90	.....	.....
35,965,924	493,458,941	145,714,144.50	61,841,253.00	271,000	34,866,810.00	4,880,219.40	1,282,087.20

c Includes $10,005.75 in Columbian coins.

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XXXIV.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1793–1795			
1796			
1797			
1798			
1799			
1800			
1801			
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1864			$396,950.00
1865		$341,460.00	272,800.00
1866	$737,125.00	144,030.00	63,540.00
1867	1,545,475.00	117,450.00	58,775.00
1868	1,440,850.00	97,560.00	56,075.00
1869	819,750.00	48,120.00	30,930.00
Carried forward	4,543,200.00	748,620.00	879,070.00

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FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			TOTAL VALUE.
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	
$10,660.33	$712.67	$71,485.00	$370,683.80	$11,373.00	$453,541.80
9,747.00	577.40	77,960.00	77,118.50	10,324.40	165,402.90
8,975.10	535.24	128,190.00	14,550.45	9,510.34	152,250.79
9,797.00	.....	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	545,698.00
9,045.85	60.83	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	645,906.68
28,221.75	1,057.65	317,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	571,335.40
13,628.37	.....	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	510,956.37
34,351.00	71.83	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	516,075.83
24,713.53	489.50	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	370,698.53
7,568.38	5,276.56	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	371,827.94
9,411.16	4,072.32	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	333,239.48
3,480.00	1,780.00	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	801,084.00
7,272.21	2,380.00	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	1,044,595.96
11,090.00	2,000.00	284,665.00	684,300.00	13,090.00	982,055.00
2,228.67	5,772.86	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	884,752.53
14,585.00	1,075.00	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	1,155,868.50
2,180.25	315.70	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,108,740.95
10,755.00	.....	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	1,115,219.50
4,180.00	.....	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,102,271.50
3,578.30	.....	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	642,535.80
.....	.....	3,175.00	17,308.00	.....	20,483.00
28,209.82	.....	.....	28,575.75	28,209.82	56,785.57
39,484.00	.....	.....	607,783.50	39,484.00	647,267.50
31,670.00	.....	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	1,345,064.50
26,710.00	.....	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	1,425,325.00
44,075.50	.....	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	1,864,786.20
3,890.00	.....	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	1,018,977.45
20,723.39	.....	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	915,509.89
.....	.....	72,425.00	895,550.00	.....	967,975.00
12,620.00	.....	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	1,858,297.00
14,611.00	315.00	156,385.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	1,735,894.00
15,174.25	1,170.00	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	2,110,679.25
23,577.32	.....	131,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,577.32	3,024,342.32
22,606.24	3,030.00	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	1,741,381.24
14,145.00	2,435.00	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	2,306,875.50
17,115.00	.....	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	3,155,620.00
33,592.60	11.00	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	3,923,473.60
23,620.00	.....	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	3,401,055.00
27,390.00	770.00	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	3,765,710.00
18,551.00	600.00	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	7,388,423.00
38,784.00	705.00	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	5,668,667.00
21,110.00	1,990.00	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	7,764,900.00
55,583.00	.....	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	3,299,898.00
63,702.00	.....	1,809,765.00	2,333,243.40	63,702.00	4,206,710.40
31,286.61	.....	1,376,847.50	2,209,778.20	31,286.61	3,617,912.31
24,627.00	.....	1,675,482.50	1,726,703.00	24,627.00	3,426,812.50
15,973.67	.....	1,091,857.50	1,132,750.00	15,973.67	2,240,581.17
23,833.90	.....	1,829,407.50	2,332,750.00	23,833.90	4,185,991.40
24,283.20	.....	8,108,797.50	3,834,750.00	24,283.20	11,967,830.70
23,987.52	.....	5,427,670.00	2,235,550.00	23,987.52	7,687,207.52
38,948.04	.....	3,756,447.50	1,873,200.00	38,948.04	5,668,595.50
41,208.00	.....	4,034,177.50	2,558,580.00	41,208.00	6,633,965.54
61,836.69	.....	20,202,325.00	2,374,450.00	61,836.69	22,638,611.69
64,157.99	.....	3,775,512.50	2,040,050.00	64,157.99	5,879,720.49
41,785.00	199.32	9,007,761.50	2,114,950.00	41,984.32	11,164,695.82
44,268.44	199.06	31,981,738.50	1,866,100.00	44,467.50	33,892,306.00
98,897.07	738.36	62,614,492.50	774,397.00	99,635.43	63,488,524.93
50,630.94	.....	56,846,187.50	999,410.00	50,630.94	57,896,228.44
66,411.31	648.47	39,377,909.00	9,077,571.00	67,059.78	48,522,539.78
42,361.56	276.79	25,915,962.50	8,619,270.00	42,638.35	34,577,870.85
15,748.29	282.50	29,387,968.00	3,501,245.00	16,030.79	32,905,243.79
26,904.63	202.15	36,857,768.50	5,142,240.00	27,106.78	42,027,115.28
177,834.56	175.90	32,214,040.00	5,478,760.00	178,010.46	37,870,810.46
246,000.00	.....	22,933,413.50	8,495,370.00	246,000.00	31,679,783.50
364,000.00	.....	14,780,570.00	3,284,450.00	364,000.00	18,429,020.00
205,660.00	.....	23,473,654.00	2,259,390.00	205,660.00	25,938,704.00
101,000.00	.....	83,395,530.00	3,783,740.00	101,000.00	87,280,270.00
280,750.00	.....	20,875,997.50	1,252,516.50	280,750.00	22,409,264.00
498,400.00	.....	22,445,482.00	809,267.80	498,400.00	23,753,149.80
529,737.14	.....	20,081,415.00	609,917.10	926,687.14	21,618,019.24
354,292.86	.....	28,295,107.50	691,005.00	968,552.86	29,954,665.36
98,265.00	.....	31,435,945.00	982,409.25	1,042,960.00	33,461,314.25
98,210.00	.....	23,828,625.00	908,876.25	1,819,910.00	26,557,411.25
102,665.00	.....	19,371,387.50	1,074,343.00	1,697,150.00	22,142,880.50
64,200.00	.....	17,582,987.50	1,266,143.00	963,000.00	19,812,130.50
4,680,577.44	39,926.11	729,047,572.50	136,478,368.40	10,891,393.55	876,417,334.45

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XXXIV.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
Brought forward	$4,543,200.00	$748,620.00	$879,070.00
1870	240,300.00	40,050.00	17,225.00
1871	28,050.00	18,120.00	14,425.00
1872	301,800.00	25,860.00	1,300.00
1873	227,500.00	35,190.00	.....
1874	176,900.00	23,700.00	.....
1875	104,850.00	6,840.00	.....
1876	126,500.00	4,860.00	.....
1877	.....	.....	.....
1878	117.50	70.50	.....
1879	1,455.00	1,236.00	.....
1880	997.75	748.65	.....
1881	3,618.75	32,417.25	.....
1882	573,830.00	759.00	.....
1883	1,148,471.05	318.27	.....
1884	563,697.10	169.26	.....
1885	73,824.50	143.70	.....
1886	166,514.50	128.70	.....
1887	763,182.60	238.83	.....
1888	536,024.15	1,232.49	.....
1889	794,068.05	646.83	.....
1890	812,963.60	.....	.....
1891	841,717.50	.....	.....
1892	584,982.10	.....	.....
1893	668,509.75	.....	.....
1894	270,656.60	.....	.....
1895	498,994.20	.....	.....
1896	442,146.00	.....	.....
1897	1,021,436.75	.....	.....
1898	626,604.35	.....	.....
1899	1,301,451.55	.....	.....
Total	17,444,363.35	941,349.48	912,020.00

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FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			TOTAL VALUE.
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	
$4,680,577.44	$39,926.11	$729,047,572.50	$136,478,368.40	$10,891,393.55	$876,417,334.45
52,750.00	.....	23,198,787.50	1,378,255.50	350,325.00	24,927,368.00
39,295.00	.....	21,032,685.00	3,104,038.30	99,890.00	24,236,613.30
40,420.00	.....	21,812,645.00	2,504,488.50	369,380.00	24,686,513.50
116,765.00	.....	57,022,747.50	4,024,747.60	379,455.00	61,426,950.10
141,875.00	.....	35,254,630.00	6,851,776.70	342,475.00	42,448,881.70
135,280.00	.....	32,951,940.00	15,347,893.00	246,970.00	48,546,803.00
79,440.00	.....	46,579,452.50	24,503,307.50	210,800.00	71,293,560.00
8,525.00	.....	43,999,864.00	28,393,045.50	8,525.00	72,401,434.50
57,998.50	.....	49,786,052.00	28,518,850.00	58,186.50	78,363,088.50
162,312.00	.....	39,080,080.00	27,569,776.00	165,003.00	66,814,859.00
389,649.55	.....	62,308,279.00	27,411,693.75	391,395.95	90,111,368.70
392,115.75	.....	96,850,890.00	27,940,163.75	428,151.75	125,219,205.50
385,811.00	.....	65,887,685.00	27,973,132.00	960,400.00	94,821,217.00
455,981.09	.....	29,241,990.00	29,246,968.45	1,604,770.41	60,093,728.86
232,617.42	.....	23,991,756.50	28,534,866.15	796,483.78	53,323,106.43
117,653.84	.....	27,773,012.50	28,962,176.20	191,622.04	56,926,810.74
176,542.90	.....	28,945,542.00	32,086,709.90	343,186.10	61,375,438.00
452,264.83	.....	23,972,383.00	35,191,081.40	1,215,686.26	60,379,150.66
374,944.14	.....	31,380,808.00	33,025,606.45	912,200.78	65,318,615.23
488,693.61	.....	21,413,931.00	35,496,683.15	1,283,408.49	58,194,022.64
571,828.54	.....	20,467,182.50	39,202,908.20	1,384,792.14	61,054,882.84
470,723.50	.....	29,222,005.00	27,518,856.60	1,312,441.00	58,053,302.60
376,498.32	.....	34,787,222.50	12,641,078.00	961,480.42	48,389,780.92
466,421.95	.....	56,997,020.00	8,802,797.30	1,134,931.70	66,934,749.00
167,521.32	.....	79,546,160.00	9,200,350.85	438,177.92	89,184,688.77
383,436.36	.....	59,616,357.50	5,698,010.25	882,430.56	66,196,798.31
390,572.93	.....	47,053,060.00	23,089,899.05	832,718.93	70,975,677.98
504,663.30	.....	76,028,485.00	18,487,297.30	1,526,100.05	96,041,882.35
498,230.79	.....	77,985,757.50	23,034,033.45	1,124,835.14	102,144,626.09
536,000.31	.....	111,344,220.00	26,061,519.90	1,837,451.86	139,243,191.76
13,347,409.39	39,926.11	2,104,580,203.00	778,280,379.10	32,685,068.33	2,915,545,650.43

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XXXV.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, ALSO THE EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS OR EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS, FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

UNITED STATES.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from the United States, fiscal years since 1825.

Year ending—	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
September 30—				
1825	$529,277	$315,672	$213,605	
1826	678,740	1,056,088		$377,348
1827	1,110,448	1,872,489		762,041
1828	808,220	1,635,084		826,864
1829	816,666	1,573,258		756,592
1830	821,146	1,422,664		601,518
1831	932,029	2,979,529		2,047,500
1832	716,686	2,049,406		1,332,720
1833	611,852	889,505		277,653
1834	3,766,172	690,180	3,075,992	
1835	2,325,196	1,355,280	969,916	
1836	7,231,862	647,455	6,584,407	
1837	2,431,814	3,213,735		781,921
1838	11,674,883	1,213,204	10,461,679	
1839	1,164,580	4,800,668		3,636,088
1840	3,085,157	3,703,373		618,216
1841	1,269,449	3,589,869		2,320,420
1842	757,294	2,304,756		1,547,462
June 30—				
1843 *a*	17,066,437	407,687	16,658,750	
1844	1,613,304	1,366,521	246,783	
1845	818,850	3,055,425		2,236,575
1846	910,413	2,053,199		1,142,786
1847	21,574,931	1,037,921	20,537,010	
1848	3,408,755	11,071,197		7,662,442
1849	4,068,647	1,972,233	2,096,414	
1850	1,776,706	4,560,627		2,783,921
1851	3,569,090	22,836,913		19,267,823
1852	3,658,059	40,073,979		36,415,920
1853	2,427,356	25,442,858		23,015,502
1854	3,212,719	40,554,464		37,341,745
1855	1,092,802	55,109,215		54,016,413
1856	990,305	45,000,977		44,010,672
1857	6,654,636	65,232,653		58,578,017
1858	11,566,068	50,002,804		38,436,736
1859	2,125,397	61,108,053		58,982,656
1860	2,508,786	58,446,039		55,937,253
1861	42,291,930	27,423,973	14,867,957	
1862	13,907,011	35,439,903		21,532,892
1863	5,530,538	62,162,838		56,632,300
1864	11,176,769	100,661,634		89,484,865
1865	6,498,228	58,381,033		51,882,805
1866	8,196,261	71,197,309		63,001,048
1867	17,024,866	39,026,627		22,001,761
1868	8,737,443	73,396,344		64,658,901
1869	14,132,568	36,003,498		21,870,930
1870	12,056,950	33,635,962		21,579,012
1871	6,883,561	66,686,208		59,802,647
1872	8,717,458	49,548,760		40,831,302
1873	8,682,447	44,856,715		36,174,268
1874	19,503,137	34,042,420		14,539,283
1875	13,696,793	66,980,977		53,284,184
1876	7,992,709	31,177,050		23,184,341
1877	26,246,234	26,590,374		344,140
1878	13,330,215	9,204,455	4,125,760	
1879	5,624,948	4,587,614	1,037,334	
1880	80,758,396	3,639,025	77,119,371	
1881	100,031,259	2,565,132	97,466,127	
1882	34,377,054	32,587,880	1,789,174	
1883	17,734,149	11,600,888	6,133,261	
1884	22,831,317	41,081,957		18,250,640
Amount carried forward	635,736,973	1,487,123,556	263,383,540	1,114,770,123

a Nine months.

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Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from the United States, fiscal years since 1825—Continued.

Year ending—	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
Amount brought forward	$635,736,973	$1,487,123,556	$263,383,540	$1,114,770,123
June 30—				
1885	26,691,696	8,477,892	18,213,804	
1886	20,743,349	42,952,191		22,208,842
1887	42,910,601	9,701,187	33,209,414	
1888	43,934,317	18,376,234	25,558,083	
1889	10,372,145	60,033,246		49,661,101
1890	13,097,146	17,350,193		4,253,047
1891	18,516,112	86,462,880		67,946,768
1892	50,162,879	50,305,533		142,654
1893	22,069,380	108,966,655		86,897,275
1894	72,989,563	77,162,228		4,172,665
1895	36,384,760	66,502,136		30,117,376
1896	33,507,853	112,412,465		78,904,612
1897	85,021,992	40,412,151	44,609,841	
1898	120,402,195	15,533,719	104,868,476	
1899	88,978,882	37,549,783	51,429,099	
1900	44,573,184	48,266,759		3,693,575
Total	1,366,093,027	2,287,588,808	541,272,257	1,462,768,038

NOTE.—There were no exports of domestic gold previous to 1826, the exports of domestic gold not being separately stated from 1826 to 1861, and in 1863 were included in the exports of domestic silver by the Bureau of Statistics (Statistical Abstracts, 1879-1891). In the Abstracts for 1892-93 this item is omitted entirely, while in the Abstracts for 1894-95 it is included in the gold exports, with the following note appended: "Gold and silver can not be separately stated prior to 1864, but it is probable that the greater portion of the exports was gold."

Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from the United States, fiscal years since 1821.

Year ending—	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
September 30—				
1821	$8,064,890	$10,478,059		$2,413,169
1822	3,369,846	10,810,180		7,440,334
1823	5,097,896	6,372,987		1,275,091
1824	8,378,970	7,014,552	$1,364,418	
1825	5,621,488	8,481,383		2,859,895
1826	6,202,226	3,648,475	2,553,751	
1827	7,040,682	6,142,391	898,291	
1828	6,681,521	6,608,392	73,129	
1829	6,586,946	3,350,762	3,236,184	
1830	7,334,818	756,109	6,578,709	
1831	6,373,916	6,035,402	338,514	
1832	5,190,818	3,606,934	1,583,884	
1833	6,458,516	1,722,196	4,736,320	
1834	14,145,460	1,386,578	12,758,882	
1835	10,806,251	5,122,495	5,683,756	
1836	6,169,019	3,676,881	2,492,138	
1837	8,084,600	2,762,514	5,322,086	
1838	6,072,233	2,294,842	3,777,391	
1839	4,430,596	3,976,075	454,521	
1840	5,797,656	4,713,641	1,084,015	
1841	3,719,184	6,444,463		2,725,279
1842	3,329,722	2,508,783	820,939	
June 30—				
1843 *a*	5,253,898	1,113,104	4,140,794	
1844	4,217,125	4,087,693	129,432	
1845	3,251,392	5,551,070		2,299,678
1846	2,867,319	1,852,069	1,015,250	
1847	2,546,358	869,103	1,677,255	
1848	2,951,529	4,770,419		1,818,890
1849	2,582,593	3,432,415		849,822
1850	2,852,086	2,962,367		110,281
1851	1,884,413	6,635,839		4,751,426
1852	1,846,985	2,600,156		753,171
1853	1,774,026	2,044,017		269,991
1854	3,726,623	727,040	2,999,583	
1855	2,567,010	1,138,128	1,428,882	
1856	3,217,327	744,508	2,472,819	
1857	5,807,163	3,904,269	1,902,894	
1858	7,708,428	2,630,343	5,078,085	
Amount carried forward	200,011,529	152,976,634	74,601,922	27,567,027

a Nine months.

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Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from the United States, fiscal years since 1821—Continued.

Year ending—	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
Amount brought forward	$200,011,529	$152,976,634	$74,601,922	$27,567,027
June 30—				
1859	5,309,392	2,779,358	2,530,034	
1860	6,041,349	8,100,200		2,058,851
1861	4,047,681	2,367,107	1,680,574	
1862	2,508,041	1,447,737	1,060,304	
1863	4,053,567	1,993,773	2,059,794	
1864	1,938,843	4,734,907		2,796,064
1865	3,311,844	9,262,193		5,950,349
1866	2,503,831	14,846,762		12,342,931
1867	5,045,609	21,841,745		16,796,136
1868	5,450,925	21,387,758		15,936,833
1869	5,675,308	21,134,882		15,459,574
1870	14,362,229	24,519,704		10,157,475
1871	14,386,463	31,755,780		17,369,317
1872	5,026,231	30,328,774		25,302,543
1873	12,798,490	39,751,859		26,953,369
1874	8,951,769	32,587,985		23,636,216
1875	7,203,924	25,151,165		17,947,241
1876	7,943,972	25,329,252		17,385,280
1877	14,528,180	29,571,863		15,043,683
1878	16,491,099	24,535,670		8,044,571
1879	14,671,052	20,409,827		5,738,775
1880	12,275,914	13,503,894		1,227,980
1881	10,544,238	16,841,715		6,297,477
1882	8,095,336	16,829,599		8,734,263
1883	10,755,242	20,219,445		9,464,203
1884	14,594,945	26,051,426		11,456,481
1885	16,550,627	33,753,633		17,203,006
1886	17,850,307	29,511,219		11,660,912
1887	17,260,191	26,296,504		9,036,313
1888	20,514,232	28,146,510		7,632,278
1889	24,682,380	36,716,783		12,034,403
1890	27,524,147	36,069,602		8,545,455
1891	26,278,916	23,533,551	2,745,365	
1892	28,764,734	33,800,562		5,035,828
1893	34,293,999	41,947,812		7,653,813
1894	19,965,713	51,007,072		31,041,359
1895	20,211,179	47,842,968		27,631,789
1896	27,314,015	60,576,273		33,262,258
1897	30,588,438	63,225,273		32,636,835
1898	30,929,451	55,751,597		24,822,146
1899	31,120,518	56,655,335		25,534,817
1900	35,256,302	56,712,275		21,455,973
Total	827,632,152	1,321,807,983	84,677,993	578,853,824

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AUSTRALASIA.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from Australasia since 1851.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1851		$4,365,251		$4,365,251
1852		46,105,221		46,105,221
1853		50,640,799		50,640,799
1854		49,925,424		49,925,424
1855		53,857,556		53,857,556
1856		61,050,243		61,050,243
1857		55,137,445		55,137,445
1858		55,575,430		55,575,430
1859		56,650,927		56,650,927
1860		49,575,036		49,575,036
1861		53,127,581		53,127,581
1862		50,884,124		50,884,124
1863		55,813,889		55,813,889
1864		43,925,029		43,925,029
1865		46,397,211		46,397,211
1866		46,805,997		46,805,997
1867		42,815,467		42,815,467
1868		45,506,642		45,506,642
1869		50,528,870		50,528,870
1870		40,090,227		40,090,227
1871		37,009,733		37,009,733
1872		36,970,801		36,970,801
1873		45,024,858		45,024,858
1874		36,615,546		36,615,546
1875		33,423,122		33,423,122
1876		27,247,534		27,247,534
1877		36,527,949		36,527,949
1878		28,542,023		28,542,023
1879		13,193,081		13,193,081
1880		22,059,845		22,059,845
1881		33,014,336		33,014,336
1882		26,931,211		26,931,211
1883		24,765,619		24,765,619
1884		5,732,737		5,732,737
1885		25,612,390		25,612,390
1886		16,429,304		16,429,304
1887		9,251,217		9,251,217
1888		16,346,574		16,346,574
1889		25,821,649		25,821,649
1890		27,364,330		27,364,330
1891		31,004,472		31,004,472
1892		20,148,254		20,148,254
1893	$15,216,226	24,431,771		9,215,545
1894		26,106,806		26,106,806
1895		25,300,685		25,300,685
1896		27,828,360		27,828,360
1897	26,848,485	85,620,732		58,772,247
1898		62,839,635		62,839,635
1899		65,326,524		65,326,524
Total	42,064,711	1,855,269,467		1,813,204,756

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from Great Britain and Ireland since 1858.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1858	$110,922,748	$61,157,500	$49,765,248	.....
1859	108,511,747	87,991,863	20,519,884	.....
1860	61,243,365	76,119,739	.....	$14,876,374
1861	59,195,799	59,071,387	124,412	.....
1862	96,861,375	77,922,217	18,939,158	.....
1863	93,157,779	74,473,407	18,684,372	.....
1864	82,248,478	64,625,850	17,622,628	.....
1865	70,494,026	41,332,800	29,161,226	.....
1866	114,409,668	62,009,230	52,400,438	.....
1867	76,891,474	38,393,911	38,497,563	.....
1868	83,393,205	61,845,954	21,547,251	.....
1869	67,015,657	41,237,256	25,778,401	.....
1870	91,522,942	48,730,800	42,792,142	.....
1871	105,208,494	100,728,155	4,480,339	.....
1872	89,881,539	96,108,100	.....	6,226,561
1873	100,304,234	92,810,092	7,494,142	.....
1874	87,991,279	51,787,522	36,203,757	.....
1875	112,614,868	90,751,932	21,862,936	.....
1876	114,245,832	80,373,888	33,871,944	.....
1877	75,148,420	99,088,685	.....	23,940,265
1878	101,570,717	72,844,239	28,726,478	.....
1879	65,058,657	85,547,318	.....	20,488,661
1880	46,012,081	57,564,962	.....	11,552,881
1881	48,484,969	75,425,090	.....	26,940,121
1882	69,963,524	58,513,842	11,449,682	.....
1883	37,743,601	34,510,128	3,233,473	.....
1884	52,287,662	58,460,481	.....	6,172,819
1885	65,097,034	58,061,325	7,035,709	.....
1886	65,173,415	67,078,405	.....	1,904,990
1887	48,447,594	45,373,368	3,074,226	.....
1888	76,830,297	72,725,672	4,104,625	.....
1889	87,178,671	70,346,805	16,831,866	.....
1890	114,693,910	69,623,497	45,070,413	.....
1891	147,472,002	117,634,800	29,837,202	.....
1892	103,413,125	75,187,425	28,225,700	.....
1893	120,978,231	94,959,241	26,018,990	.....
1894	134,590,674	76,298,306	58,292,368	.....
1895	176,197,803	104,094,683	72,103,120	.....
1896	119,664,232	146,628,706	.....	26,964,474
1897	150,648,060	149,970,551	677,509	.....
1898	230,260,646	178,101,062	52,159,584	.....
1899	159,544,991	104,907,058	54,637,933	.....
Total	4,022,574,825	3,280,417,252	881,224,719	139,067,146

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Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Great Britain and Ireland since 1858.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1858	$32,605,861	$34,366,425		$1,760,564
1859	71,890,166	85,687,697		13,797,531
1860	50,580,026	48,145,209	$2,434,817	
1861	32,036,695	46,588,348		14,551,653
1862	57,194,865	64,793,691		7,598,826
1863	52,987,080	54,702,725		1,715,645
1864	52,691,177	47,947,488	4,743,689	
1865	33,951,823	32,114,968	1,836,855	
1866	52,448,694	43,295,070	9,153,624	
1867	39,033,651	31,318,297	7,715,354	
1868	37,551,948	36,555,717	996,231	
1869	32,752,416	38,463,984		5,711,568
1870	51,823,066	43,341,871	8,481,195	
1871	80,403,841	63,568,150	16,835,691	
1872	54,205,851	51,521,368	2,684,483	
1873	63,206,423	47,828,278	15,378,145	
1874	59,849,039	59,429,489	419,550	
1875	49,268,227	43,699,934	5,568,293	
1876	66,078,646	63,013,067	3,065,579	
1877	105,655,676	94,588,861	11,066,815	
1878	56,215,594	57,025,837		810,243
1879	52,494,269	53,561,156		1,066,887
1880	33,087,441	34,360,804		1,273,363
1881	33,585,673	34,084,878		499,205
1882	44,980,695	43,630,382	1,350,313	
1883	46,076,032	45,369,630	706,402	
1884	46,881,403	48,598,733		1,717,330
1885	45,908,639	47,946,155		2,037,516
1886	36,360,731	35,154,131	1,206,600	
1887	37,853,295	37,994,732		141,437
1888	30,240,139	37,060,480		6,820,341
1889	44,700,749	51,907,607		7,206,858
1890	50,541,810	52,866,658		2,324,848
1891	63,663,246	64,993,889		1,330,643
1892	60,222,938	68,495,988		8,273,050
1893	72,912,463	68,219,872	4,692,591	
1894	65,431,903	60,979,318	4,452,585	
1895	60,428,333	52,209,705	8,218,628	
1896	76,043,209	74,182,191	1,861,018	
1897	94,711,400	91,816,411	2,894,989	
1898	77,006,055	76,984,253	21,802	
1899	66,965,858	68,368,714		1,402,856
Total	2,272,527,046	2,236,782,161	115,785,249	80,040,364

NOTE.—The imports and exports of gold and silver were not registered at the custom-house before 1858.

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INDIA.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from India since 1835.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1835-36	$1,622,486	$16,940	$1,605,546	.....
1836-37	2,052,174	9,587	2,042,587	.....
1837-38	2,251,184	154,355	2,096,829	.....
1838-39	1,297,073	37,015	1,260,058	.....
1839-40	1,125,247	22,288	1,102,959	.....
1840-41	671,012	2,783	668,229	.....
1841-42	809,591	3,587	806,004	.....
1842-43	1,033,844	6,229	1,027,615	.....
1843-44	1,980,850	2,506	1,978,344	.....
1844-45	3,501,218	45,516	3,455,702	.....
1845-46	2,686,142	36,450	2,649,692	.....
1846-47	4,150,341	28,664	4,121,677	.....
1847-48	5,103,878	47,020	5,056,858	.....
1848-49	6,821,607	257,097	6,564,510	.....
1849-50	5,642,940	207,094	5,435,846	.....
1850-51	5,622,316	9,811	5,612,505	.....
1851-52	6,515,163	346,324	6,168,839	.....
1852-53	6,526,532	821,529	5,705,003	.....
1853-54	5,249,532	84,020	5,165,512	.....
1854-55	4,295,762	736,939	3,558,823	.....
1855-56	12,206,900	10,259	12,196,641	.....
1856-57	10,589,514	412,621	10,176,893	.....
1857-58	13,772,604	228,779	13,543,825	.....
1858-59	21,594,310	52,977	21,541,333	.....
1859-60	20,867,732	18,508	20,849,224	.....
1860-61	20,645,839	48,042	20,597,797	.....
1861-62	25,257,767	29,233	25,228,534	.....
1862-63	33,489,045	162,590	33,326,455	.....
1863-64	43,434,417	131,912	43,302,505	.....
1864-65	48,055,743	170,659	47,885,084	.....
1865-66	31,013,698	3,155,525	27,858,173	.....
1866-67	22,295,723	3,597,143	18,698,580	.....
1867-68	23,242,144	810,062	22,432,082	.....
1868-69	25,193,763	85,768	25,107,995	.....
1869-70	27,692,321	578,283	27,114,038	.....
1870-71	13,541,486	2,435,454	11,106,032	.....
1871-72	17,391,790	41,043	17,350,747	.....
1872-73	12,761,768	384,496	12,377,272	.....
1873-74	8,023,918	1,295,311	6,728,607	.....
1874-75	10,167,256	1,049,709	9,117,547	.....
1875-76	8,936,648	1,417,358	7,519,290	.....
1876-77	7,025,824	6,016,755	1,009,069	.....
1877-78	7,683,847	5,405,698	2,278,149	.....
1878-79	7,119,933	11,481,159	.....	$4,361,226
1879-80	9,978,237	1,459,398	8,518,839	.....
1880-81	17,870,070	82,044	17,788,026	.....
1881-82	23,633,531	60,383	23,573,148	.....
1882-83	24,795,464	799,390	23,996,074	.....
1883-84	26,617,111	33,831	26,583,280	.....
1884-85	23,252,973	516,997	22,735,976	.....
1885-86	15,044,974	1,599,152	13,445,822	.....
1886-87	13,789,410	3,194,823	10,594,587	.....
1887-88	15,748,251	1,185,343	14,562,908	.....
1888-89	15,179,040	1,485,031	13,694,009	.....
1889-90	24,678,152	2,217,780	22,460,372	.....
1890-91	30,794,441	4,095,894	26,698,547	.....
1891-92	19,511,366	8,077,234	11,434,132	.....
1892-93	8,440,334	21,764,013	.....	13,323,679
1893-94	10,207,343	8,127,141	2,080,202	.....
1894-95	5,697,372	21,833,333	.....	16,135,961
1895-96	16,314,949	8,120,760	8,194,189	.....
1896-97	14,569,385	7,137,257	7,432,128	.....
1897-98	23,620,284	7,697,146	15,923,138	.....
1898-99	28,655,136	7,580,080	21,075,056	.....
1899-1900	37,143,707	6,515,256	30,628,451	.....
Total	946,504,412	155,477,384	824,847,894	33,820,866

NOTE.—Rupee calculated at coining rate, $0.4737, 1835-36 to 1892-93. Rupee calculated at 16 pence = $0.32443328 (India, act of June 26, 1893) from 1893-94. The Indian coinage act, September 15, 1899, made the sovereign equal to 15 rupees. Rupee = $0.3244⅓.

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Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from India since 1835.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1835–36	$8,923,570	$1,079,278	$7,844,292	
1836–37	8,014,347	1,498,677	6,515,670	
1837–38	10,779,395	1,207,261	9,572,134	
1838–39	13,871,374	998,849	12,872,525	
1839–40	9,426,517	1,394,500	8,032,017	
1840–41	8,309,466	1,488,239	6,821,227	
1841–42	8,166,405	1,921,576	6,244,829	
1842–43	15,743,181	1,375,107	14,368,074	
1843–44	23,085,410	5,101,542	17,983,868	
1844–45	15,456,238	5,778,905	9,677,333	
1845–46	9,252,954	5,006,981	4,245,973	
1846–47	10,156,785	3,449,536	6,707,249	
1847–48	4,487,813	6,892,794		$2,404,981
1848–49	13,619,523	12,091,909	1,527,614	
1849–50	10,880,481	4,682,473	6,198,008	
1850–51	12,927,847	2,624,372	10,303,475	
1851–52	18,070,677	4,126,417	13,944,260	
1852–53	26,718,190	4,287,840	22,430,350	
1853–54	18,349,834	7,128,931	11,220,903	
1854–55	5,572,809	5,428,761	144,048	
1855–56	42,790,127	2,912,201	39,877,926	
1856–57	59,554,743	5,666,786	53,887,957	
1857–58	63,193,118	3,729,608	59,463,510	
1858–59	40,779,771	3,169,795	37,609,976	
1859–60	58,733,428	4,483,813	54,249,615	
1860–61	31,313,981	5,385,269	25,928,712	
1861–62	47,504,340	3,285,374	44,218,966	
1862–63	66,317,742	5,242,194	61,075,548	
1863–64	68,312,034	6,036,407	62,275,627	
1864–65	55,907,812	6,859,332	49,048,480	
1865–66	98,227,383	7,376,154	90,851,229	
1866–67	42,121,504	8,236,064	33,885,440	
1867–68	34,062,580	6,839,866	27,222,714	
1868–69	48,562,804	6,706,037	41,856,767	
1869–70	40,218,703	4,594,463	35,624,240	
1870–71	12,955,596	8,371,840	4,583,756	
1871–72	38,932,000	7,142,562	31,789,438	
1872–73	9,310,588	5,932,750	3,377,838	
1873–74	20,165,316	8,019,505	12,145,811	
1874–75	29,451,085	6,859,818	22,591,267	
1875–76	16,859,016	929,015	15,930,001	
1876–77	48,628,015	13,594,568	35,033,447	
1877–78	76,776,337	5,354,123	71,422,214	
1878–79	27,221,736	7,898,329	19,323,407	
1879–80	46,742,742	8,444,351	38,298,391	
1880–81	25,871,073	6,927,463	18,943,610	
1881–82	31,468,682	5,291,345	26,177,337	
1882–83	40,674,314	4,271,789	36,402,525	
1883–84	36,053,494	4,882,559	31,170,935	
1884–85	44,288,435	9,072,616	35,215,819	
1885–86	60,277,734	3,794,079	56,483,655	
1886–87	40,001,467	5,177,956	34,823,511	
1887–88	51,535,276	6,623,306	44,911,970	
1888–89	52,197,456	7,198,493	44,998,963	
1889–90	60,288,509	7,059,335	53,229,174	
1890–91	73,109,219	5,961,600	67,147,619	
1891–92	50,229,883	7,491,797	42,738,086	
1892–93	72,135,135	11,200,409	60,934,726	
1893–94	49,680,971	5,173,881	44,507,090	
1894–95	25,384,063	4,852,044	20,532,019	
1895–96	27,050,795	5,698,067	21,352,728	
1896–97	27,876,938	8,879,980	18,996,958	
1987–98	42,981,037	15,493,065	27,487,972	
1898–99	29,376,232	16,462,569	12,913,663	
1899–1900	30,901,915	9,297,916	21,603,999	
Total	2,247,837,945	381,444,441	1,868,798,485	2,404,981

NOTE.—Rupee calculated at coining rate, $0.4737, 1835-36 to 1892-93. Rupee calculated at 16 pence = $0.32443328 (India, act of June 26, 1893) from 1893-94. The Indian coinage act, September 15, 1899, made sovereign equal to 15 rupees. Rupee = $0.32441.

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FRANCE.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from France since 1815.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1815–1821 *a*	$424,214,000	$522,837,000	.....	$98,623,000
1822–1836 *a*	1,146,420,000	1,186,950,000	.....	40,530,000
1837–1852 *a*	1,587,232,000	1,198,144,000	$389,088,000	.....
1853	61,525,891	5,737,504	55,788,387	.....
1854	92,774,135	12,462,589	80,311,546	.....
1855	73,515,630	31,394,731	42,120,899	.....
1856	89,745,193	17,321,364	72,423,829	.....
1857	109,757,556	23,713,910	86,043,646	.....
1858	106,837,852	12,826,587	94,011,265	.....
1859	140,274,330	36,181,131	104,093,199	.....
1860	90,802,254	30,644,347	60,157,907	.....
1861	47,099,141	51,679,803	.....	4,580,662
1862	77,552,611	45,700,277	31,852,334	.....
1863	71,358,469	69,047,101	2,311,368	.....
1864	89,551,228	65,398,822	24,152,406	.....
1865	80,944,200	51,835,168	29,109,032	.....
1866	156,967,479	67,173,843	89,793,636	.....
1867	114,570,976	35,696,894	78,874,082	.....
1868	95,234,885	54,152,326	41,082,559	.....
1869	87,737,028	34,790,566	52,946,462	.....
1870	59,896,006	36,781,168	23,114,838	.....
1871	27,765,366	69,031,468	.....	41,266,102
1872	27,379,173	37,587,522	.....	10,208,349
1873	33,889,642	54,856,969	.....	20,967,327
1874	99,789,685	16,558,435	83,231,250	.....
1875	117,346,702	26,574,749	90,771,953	.....
1876	115,473,251	18,268,415	97,204,836	.....
1877	103,196,521	19,099,473	84,097,048	.....
1878	70,324,568	24,698,596	45,625,972	.....
1879	37,443,737	69,774,711	.....	32,330,974
1880	37,605,278	78,737,824	.....	41,132,546
1881	45,059,710	43,054,440	2,005,270	.....
1882	54,703,341	37,068,545	17,634,796	.....
1883	12,462,010	26,028,752	.....	13,566,742
1884	24,598,043	15,806,983	8,791,060	.....
1885	47,018,553	38,816,482	8,202,071	.....
1886	50,354,659	38,233,403	12,121,256	.....
1887	17,982,216	49,809,821	.....	31,827,605
1888	19,514,968	37,135,702	.....	17,620,734
1889	65,161,124	24,974,151	40,186,973	.....
1890	22,528,197	48,153,115	.....	25,624,918
1891	69,462,638	45,430,120	24,032,518	.....
1892	74,379,010	20,837,982	53,541,028	.....
1893	58,890,873	22,556,169	36,334,704	.....
1894	88,538,554	20,767,201	67,771,353	.....
1895	48,872,298	47,165,473	1,706,825	.....
1896	58,249,195	60,003,829	.....	1,754,634
1897	56,745,469	25,448,764	31,296,705	.....
1898	38,470,692	60,381,777	.....	21,911,085
1899	61,527,238	31,071,587	30,455,651	.....
Total	6,388,743,575	4,698,401,589	2,092,286,664	401,944,678

a For the periods.

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Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from France since 1815.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1815–1821 *a*	$60,602,000	$74,691,000		$14,089,000
1822–1824 *a*	79,323,000	9,264,000	$70,059,000	
1825–1829 *a*	186,824,000	84,534,000	102,290,000	
1830–1836 *a*	200,527,000	71,410,000	129,117,000	
1837–1852 *a*	515,696,000	202,071,000	313,625,000	
1853	21,725,817	44,284,622		22,558,805
1854	19,270,664	50,863,606		31,592,942
1855	23,331,963	61,383,843		38,051,880
1856	21,209,928	75,949,167		54,739,239
1857	18,965,917	88,411,177		69,445,260
1858	31,002,555	33,885,975		2,883,420
1859	40,633,641	73,737,580		33,103,939
1860	25,206,765	55,554,664		30,347,899
1861	33,230,740	45,160,649		11,929,909
1862	25,368,885	41,999,888		16,631,003
1863	31,073,000	44,262,813		13,189,813
1864	51,672,276	59,869,758		8,197,482
1865	45,574,441	31,565,343	14,009,098	
1866	48,260,036	39,581,791	8,678,245	
1867	49,095,533	12,493,276	36,602,257	
1868	37,260,001	16,169,926	21,090,075	
1869	37,213,102	15,708,077	21,505,025	
1870	20,465,720	13,620,589	6,845,131	
1871	30,337,863	27,343,082	2,994,781	
1872	46,488,682	26,754,432	19,734,250	
1873	75,083,562	40,054,448	35,029,114	
1874	83,842,095	14,181,833	69,660,262	
1875	51,488,926	15,717,920	35,771,006	
1876	39,601,863	12,501,575	27,100,288	
1877	28,594,108	8,143,828	20,450,280	
1878	34,555,492	11,620,530	22,934,962	
1879	26,602,927	11,999,968	14,602,959	
1880	19,487,017	12,000,933	7,486,084	
1881	25,112,195	15,251,246	9,860,949	
1882	24,713,071	30,348,092		5,635,021
1883	15,717,920	18,517,192		2,799,272
1884	19,500,720	8,938,602	10,562,118	
1885	45,505,290	26,581,143	18,924,147	
1886	35,518,423	25,923,836	9,594,587	
1887	34,354,592	26,738,827	7,615,765	
1888	31,669,988	21,021,915	10,648,073	
1889	21,350,913	19,818,847	1,532,066	
1890	26,614,436	20,822,832	5,791,604	
1891	34,030,365	28,055,497	5,974,868	
1892	24,020,020	20,739,863	3,280,157	
1893	31,689,656	24,561,540	7,128,116	
1894	18,326,887	21,201,693		2,874,806
1895	27,227,348	17,163,361	10,063,987	
1896	30,217,696	18,771,262	11,446,434	
1897	36,603,944	50,655,735		14,051,791
1898	36,874,144	36,657,513	216,631	
1899	36,292,338	42,392,673		6,100,335
Total	2,614,955,465	1,900,952,962	1,092,224,319	378,221,816

a For the periods.

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BELGIUM.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from Belgium since 1852.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1852–1855 *a*	*b* $32,295,892	*b* $44,691,920	.....	$12,396,028
1856–1860 *a*	*b* 61,901,100	*b* 182,089,520	.....	120,188,420
1861–1865 *a*	*b* 36,100,885	*b* 129,583,765	.....	93,482,880
1866–1870 *a*	*b* 72,521,380	*b* 23,035,185	$49,486,195	.....
1871–1875 *a*	*b* 192,250,550	*b* 17,445,265	174,805,285	.....
1876–1880 *a*	8,022,250	896,295	7,125,955	.....
1881	250,740	11,966	238,774	.....
1882	3,169,602	3,689,539	.....	519,937
1883	476,808	3,227,608	.....	2,750,800
1884	1,302,424	4,037,622	.....	2,735,198
1885	2,950,557	779,767	2,170,790	.....
1886	2,095,316	522,993	1,572,323	.....
1887	764,845	34,741	730,104	.....
1888	1,157,699	66,477	1,091,222	.....
1889	13,550,148	466,673	13,083,475	.....
1890	9,202,507	195,444	9,007,063	.....
1891	356,479	2,517	353,962	.....
1892	512,378	10,534	501,844	.....
1893	546,675	32,450	514,225	.....
1894	3,904,676	325,100	3,579,576	.....
Total	443,332,911	411,145,381	264,260,793	232,073,263

a For the periods. *b* Gold and silver.

Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Belgium since 1852.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1852–1855	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856–1860	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861–1865	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866–1870	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871–1875	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876–1880 *a*	$30,651,950	$3,763,675	$26,888,275	.....
1881	4,426,007	3,385,085	1,040,922	.....
1882	5,897,347	433,119	5,464,228	.....
1883	16,850,216	3,516,753	13,333,463	.....
1884	7,116,601	1,890,570	5,226,031	.....
1885	579,886	62,731	517,155	.....
1886	2,595,119	168,891	2,426,228	.....
1887	267,046	175,512	91,534	.....
1888	1,757,497	760,231	997,266	.....
1889	10,391,231	1,510,060	8,881,171	.....
1890	10,595,251	1,179,518	9,415,733	.....
1891	297,911	13,823	284,088	.....
1892	333,179	25,379	307,800	.....
1893	362,453	50,419	312,034	.....
1894	1,004,219	3,864,205	.....	$2,859,986
Total	93,125,913	20,799,971	75,185,928	2,859,986

a For the period.

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SWITZERLAND.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from Switzerland since 1878.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1878	$1,861,375	$1,794,898	$66,477	.....
1879	2,991,496	864,210	2,127,286	.....
1880	2,858,541	1,528,987	1,329,554	.....
1881	2,127,286	664,778	1,462,508	.....
1882	2,792,063	531,822	2,260,241	.....
1883	4,985,827	1,263,076	3,722,751	.....
1884	2,526,152	132,955	2,393,197	.....
1885 *a*	5,553,786	6,199,670	.....	$645,884
1886	2,523,493	1,931,777	591,716	.....
1887	2,949,615	2,234,979	714,636	.....
1888	2,877,819	1,879,324	998,495	.....
1889	6,594,579	1,067,906	5,526,673	.....
1890	6,118,551	1,226,808	4,891,743	.....
1891	2,553,554	1,124,854	1,428,700	.....
1892	4,548,749	1,485,931	3,062,818	.....
1893	4,802,720	2,120,080	2,682,640	.....
1894	9,275,749	4,059,069	5,216,680	.....
1895	7,742,375	4,030,768	3,711,607	.....
1896	3,727,475	5,093,332	.....	1,365,857
1897	9,210,170	4,484,135	4,726,035	.....
1898	8,315,572	4,228,718	4,086,854	.....
1899	8,896,545	6,125,000	2,771,545	.....
Total	105,833,492	54,073,077	53,772,156	2,011,741

a Gold and silver.

Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Switzerland since 1878.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1878	$2,985,037	$1,136,544	$1,848,493	.....
1879	3,040,792	192,998	2,847,794	.....
1880	5,240,970	471,773	4,769,197	.....
1881	4,880,707	450,329	4,430,378	.....
1882	4,696,286	1,518,251	3,178,035	.....
1883	3,898,561	1,037,901	2,860,660	.....
1884	2,993,615	802,014	2,191,601	.....
1885	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	5,342,358	3,427,045	1,915,313	.....
1887	6,187,818	3,589,979	2,597,839	.....
1888	6,500,132	3,528,862	2,971,270	.....
1889	8,877,855	2,844,575	6,033,280	.....
1890	8,522,390	3,843,796	4,678,594	.....
1891	10,570,093	6,030,421	4,539,672	.....
1892	7,340,632	5,398,789	1,941,843	.....
1893	8,076,938	8,760,037	.....	$683,099
1894	6,312,702	6,771,227	.....	458,525
1895	10,835,343	5,025,086	5,810,257	.....
1896	9,787,265	5,531,494	4,255,771	.....
1897	14,523,709	7,423,417	7,100,292	.....
1898	16,657,880	8,307,405	8,350,475	.....
1899	23,114,229	9,113,377	14,000,852	.....
Total	170,385,312	85,205,320	86,321,616	1,141,624

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ITALY.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from Italy since 1862.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1862 *a*	$29,857	$202,065	.....	$172,208
1863 *a*	40,452	77,666	.....	37,214
1864 *a*	29,805	36,624	.....	6,819
1865 *a*	6,652	143,484	.....	136,832
1866 *a*	263,285	905,363	.....	642,078
1867 *a*	286,002	1,496,472	.....	1,210,470
1868 *a*	281,329	284,426	.....	3,097
1869 *a*	291,951	30,309	$261,642	.....
1870 *a*	260,668	188,088	72,580	.....
1871 *a*	432,786	2,097,918	.....	1,665,132
1872 *a*	791,629	953,115	.....	161,486
1873 *a*	4,918,051	340,794	4,577,257	.....
1874 *a*	1,804,050	1,403,096	400,954	.....
1875 *a*	1,619,190	2,198,594	.....	579,404
1876 *a*	3,887,505	1,612,785	2,274,720	.....
1877 *a*	2,841,419	3,709,674	.....	868,255
1878	1,517,775	3,945,680	.....	2,427,905
1879	1,824,846	6,411,120	.....	4,586,274
1880	2,979,063	3,063,200	.....	84,137
1881	14,351,731	3,957,098	10,394,633	.....
1882	12,344,261	222,934	12,121,327	.....
1883	8,120,475	1,616,124	6,504,351	.....
1884	3,942,758	2,271,243	1,671,515	.....
1885	2,257,849	19,558,195	.....	17,300,346
1886	2,063,595	1,798,760	264,835	.....
1887	1,500,479	4,705,456	.....	3,204,977
1888	1,432,639	4,372,936	.....	2,940,297
1889	3,086,186	3,515,090	.....	428,904
1890	1,913,325	3,817,212	.....	1,903,887
1891	2,316,000	3,184,500	.....	868,500
1892	4,173,109	6,710,037	.....	2,536,928
1893	2,899,208	14,954,167	.....	12,054,959
1894	3,579,320	4,578,867	.....	999,547
1895	1,030,427	3,262,472	.....	2,232,045
1896	1,106,006	2,748,610	.....	1,642,604
1897	670,521	1,655,052	.....	984,531
1898	346,550	2,407,868	.....	2,061,318
Total	91,240,754	114,437,094	38,543,814	61,740,154

a Gold and silver.

Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Italy since 1878.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1878	$737,937	$5,067,962	.....	$4,330,025
1879	997,378	375,020	$622,358	.....
1880	4,638,937	2,498,174	2,140,763	.....
1881	3,654,990	1,442,156	2,212,834	.....
1882	10,703,056	985,155	9,717,901	.....
1883	10,037,549	1,919,564	8,117,985	.....
1884	1,091,724	3,713,730	.....	2,622,006
1885	20,414,016	16,822,841	3,591,175	.....
1886	8,809,527	8,845,808	.....	36,281
1887	15,676,915	16,622,411	.....	945,496
1888	11,504,228	10,194,453	1,309,775	.....
1889	6,489,085	7,111,124	.....	622,039
1890	9,212,739	9,047,222	165,517	.....
1891	8,163,900	8,916,600	.....	752,700
1892	10,653,251	12,233,135	.....	1,579,884
1893	8,920,296	6,901,927	2,018,369	.....
1894	17,358,980	4,433,107	12,925,873	.....
1895	432,127	1,655,940	.....	1,223,813
1896	1,045,445	1,717,291	.....	671,846
1897	1,137,785	3,816,249	.....	2,678,464
1898	318,103	2,754,443	.....	2,436,340
Total	151,997,968	127,074,312	42,822,550	17,898,894

NOTE.—From 1862 to 1878 silver was included with gold in the reports.

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PORTUGAL.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from Portugal since 1869.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1869	$325,712	$136,358	$189,354	
1870	1,232,768	74,264	1,158,504	
1871	3,878,716	48,197	3,830,519	
1872	1,938,875	2,829	1,936,046	
1873	4,221,064	35,527	4,185,537	
1874	1,565,302	42,963	1,522,339	
1875	2,693,037	71,771	2,621,266	
1876	4,671,243	1,786,325	2,884,918	
1877	779,127	1,520,681		$741,554
1878	3,513,650	1,823,424	1,690,226	
1879 *a*	1,343,520	2,838,240		1,494,720
1880	2,779,705	30,489	2,749,216	
1881 *a*	3,248,640	135,000	3,113,640	
1882	2,956,220	2,795,667	160,553	
1883	21,044,080	2,425,351	18,618,729	
1884	2,932,122	295,764	2,636,358	
1885 *a*	4,177,000	847,000	3,330,000	
1886	9,448,364	3,737	9,444,627	
1887	4,762,970	3,123	4,759,847	
1888	4,866,877	572,297	4,294,580	
1889	10,844	2,037	8,807	
1890	15,878,704	11,284,488	4,594,216	
1891	4,018,788	462,988	3,555,800	
1892	1,596,114	9,805,793		8,209,679
1893	1,010,664	6,237,108		5,226,444
1894	3,830	3,891		61
1895	979,274	2,267,537		1,288,263
1896	15,120,000	3,456,000	11,664,000	
1897	18,258	37,794		19,536
1898	70,391	1,101,225		1,030,834
1899	2,553	1,026,233		1,023,680
Total	121,088,412	51,174,101	88,949,082	19,034,771

a Gold and silver.

Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Portugal since 1869.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1869	$7,747	$371,232		$363,485
1870	2,984	244,858		241,874
1871	33,026	129,078		96,052
1872	346	41,891		41,545
1873	24,632	39,701		15,069
1874	62,387	76,842		14,455
1875	47,537	54,607		7,070
1876	173,774	30,467	$143,307	
1877	63,818	111,718		47,900
1878	362,572	216,391	146,181	
1879				
1880	47,181	33,035	14,146	
1881				
1882	66,006	16,417	49,589	
1883	500,713	107,888	392,825	
1884	79,669	23,869	55,800	
1885				
1886	637,189	3,886	633,303	
1887	338,959	2,118	336,841	
1888	99,936	102,948		3,012
1889	487	109	378	
1890	495,720	204,984	290,736	
1891	4,911,840	5,338,440		426,600
1892	2,465,264	271,793	2,193,471	
1893		166,536		166,536
1894	298	302		4
1895	255,199	218,933	36,266	
1896	1,537,920		1,537,920	
1897	175,094	*a* 1,651,148		1,476,054
1898	1,579,349	458,175	1,121,174	
1899	967,441	287,245	680,196	
Total	14,937,088	10,204,611	7,632,133	2,899,656

a Gold and silver not separated.

NOTE.—1879–1881 and 1885, silver was included with gold in the reports.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from Austria-Hungary since 1859.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1859	$13,358,460	$9,768,955	$3,589,505	
1860	6,933,771	8,345,382		$1,411,611
1861	6,646,000	6,124,289	521,711	
1862	7,500,011	8,090,176		590,165
1863	10,498,022	8,199,170	2,298,852	
1864	5,677,013	5,940,195		263,182
1865	4,252,111	4,644,889		392,778
1866	6,284,458	5,027,699	1,256,759	
1867	8,491,594	4,383,702	4,107,892	
1868	7,672,142	2,662,388	5,009,754	
1869	13,313,267	3,946,395	9,366,872	
1870	16,115,885	7,217,556	8,898,329	
1871	26,986,083	9,710,471	17,275,612	
1872	15,656,646	5,930,225	9,726,421	
1873	12,380,169	2,108,111	10,272,058	
1874	4,699,387	296,412	4,402,975	
1875	1,998,452	1,609,661	388,791	
1876	10,285,350	2,845,817	7,439,533	
1877	8,671,036	2,758,755	5,912,281	
1878	6,760,976	1,860,880	4,900,096	
1879	10,454,823	1,452,816	9,002,007	
1880	10,562,488	1,516,617	9,045,871	
1881	9,412,065	998,220	8,413,845	
1882	8,411,178	1,995,129	6,416,049	
1883	6,420,701	968,322	5,452,379	
1884	4,745,244	1,384,362	3,360,882	
1885	3,833,413	1,935,980	1,897,433	
1886	3,156,850	451,263	2,705,587	
1887	3,329,646	1,497,344	1,832,302	
1888	10,559,829	4,533,237	6,026,592	
1889	9,958,366	3,468,547	6,489,819	
1890	18,973,001	1,733,941	17,239,060	
1891	17,149,500	4,072,418	13,077,082	
1892	30,107,622	1,153,446	28,954,176	
1893	68,933,160	6,291,269	62,641,891	
1894	22,292,000	18,951,806	3,340,194	
1895	27,645,892	11,617,791	16,028,101	
1896	24,711,754	13,672,619	11,039,135	
1897	42,637,823	20,412,091	22,225,732	
1898	10,663,773	24,984,689		14,320,916
1899	8,585,992	14,245,490		5,659,498
Total	546,725,953	238,808,525	330,555,578	22,638,150

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Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Austria-Hungary since 1859.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1859	$17,324,743	$22,440,114	.....	$5,115,371
1860	9,300,505	16,127,316	.....	6,826,811
1861	7,386,002	7,573,146	.....	187,144
1862	4,576,629	6,358,763	.....	1,782,134
1863	5,128,338	3,697,136	$1,431,202	.....
1864	3,229,170	6,193,978	.....	2,964,808
1865	6,416,116	3,637,996	2,778,120	.....
1866	7,067,029	18,568,343	.....	11,501,314
1867	4,544,544	5,856,469	.....	1,311,925
1868	8,599,096	5,659,682	2,939,414	.....
1869	6,814,801	2,782,691	4,032,110	.....
1870	4,621,514	6,210,934	.....	1,589,420
1871	4,225,114	11,361,133	.....	7,136,019
1872	3,148,004	20,579,681	.....	17,431,677
1873	8,224,807	10,153,939	.....	1,929,132
1874	5,130,042	7,379,934	.....	2,249,892
1875	4,950,710	5,693,304	.....	742,594
1876	6,922,317	12,946,813	.....	6,024,496
1877	5,619,826	4,780,771	839,055	.....
1878	18,478,532	5,524,363	12,954,169	.....
1879	20,774,473	2,687,560	18,086,913	.....
1880	3,615,928	8,231,457	.....	4,615,529
1881	7,905,793	651,495	7,254,298	.....
1882	1,562,781	23,157,024	.....	21,594,243
1883	3,186,613	96,627	3,089,986	.....
1884	882,859	2,737,890	.....	1,855,031
1885	1,611,073	1,870,907	.....	259,834
1886	1,354,690	12,842	1,341,848	.....
1887	1,348,456	467,924	880,532	.....
1888	1,524,255	404,379	1,119,876	.....
1889	2,040,721	55,940	1,984,781	.....
1890	1,329,588	44,511	1,285,077	.....
1891	1,852,808	974,604	878,204	.....
1892	3,699,472	1,738,086	1,961,386	.....
1893	3,699,668	1,865,102	1,834,566	.....
1894	4,729,927	3,073,648	1,656,279	.....
1895	1,395,736	1,097,257	298,479	.....
1896	3,032,310	3,470,300	.....	437,990
1897	2,205,065	2,352,442	.....	147,377
1898	434,100	541,351	.....	107,251
1899	686,683	1,738,235	.....	1,051,552
Total	210,580,838	240,796,087	66,646,295	96,861,544

NOTE.—The above is at United States silver-dollar coining rate.

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GERMANY.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from Germany since 1872.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1872	$8,396,640	$24,247,440	.....	$15,850,800
1873	84,252,000	12,598,530	$71,653,470	.....
1874	4,176,900	8,353,800	.....	4,176,900
1875	3,665,200	6,664,000	.....	2,998,800
1876	20,991,600	5,331,200	15,660,400	.....
1877	17,374,000	11,067,000	6,307,000	.....
1878	40,126,800	333,200	39,793,600	.....
1879	20,658,400	1,332,800	19,325,600	.....
1880	4,962,300	7,064,554	.....	2,102,254
1881	3,350,564	10,863,510	.....	7,512,946
1882	6,816,558	9,335,788	.....	2,519,230
1883	4,963,252	10,027,416	.....	5,064,164
1884	4,384,912	7,873,754	.....	3,488,842
1885	10,127,138	5,837,664	4,289,474	.....
1886	11,152,204	5,522,790	5,629,414	.....
1887	13,193,054	3,993,878	9,199,176	.....
1888	31,943,646	23,868,544	8,075,102	.....
1889	17,375,404	13,678,146	3,697,258	.....
1890	26,471,145	10,816,886	15,654,259	.....
1891	56,647,846	31,689,457	24,958,389	.....
1892	45,612,162	38,897,709	6,714,453	.....
1893	35,551,259	24,175,031	11,376,228	.....
1894	74,130,690	12,689,947	61,440 743	.....
1895	23,193,328	19,574,609	3 618 719	.....
1896	52,421,909	47,000,480	5,421,429	.....
1897	36,822,654	28,239,437	8,583,217	.....
1898	77,637,405	52,780,811	24,856,594	.....
1899	64,563,395	32,307,398	32,255,997	.....
Total	800,962,365	466,165,779	378,510,522	43,713,936

Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Germany since 1872.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1872	$40,698,000	$17,157,420	$23,540,580	.....
1873	35,057,400	31,915,800	3,141,600	.....
1874	12,052,320	17,080,308	.....	$5,027,988
1875	7,216,160	9,253,440	.....	2,037,280
1876	5,483,520	8,409,492	.....	2,925,972
1877	7,106,680	4,678,128	2,428,552	.....
1878	9,520,000	6,645,912	2,874,088	.....
1879	7,794,500	9,567,600	.....	1,773,100
1880	4,366,348	5,017,992	.....	651,644
1881	3,142,790	4,165,714	.....	1,022,924
1882	1,551,284	3,418,156	.....	1,866,872
1883	1,502,018	4,917,556	.....	3,415,538
1884	1,356,838	7,468,202	.....	6,111,364
1885	710,906	4,618,866	.....	3,907,960
1886	2,310,980	10,141,894	.....	7,830,914
1887	2,060,842	9,063,278	.....	7,002,436
1888	2,603,958	11,056,290	.....	8,452,332
1889	2,254,669	13,934,329	.....	11,679,660
1890	3,141,743	13,442,240	.....	10,300,497
1891	4,056,672	13,166,707	.....	9,110,035
1892	3,904,687	3,029,225	875,462	.....
1893	2,464,328	11,894,183	.....	9,429,855
1894	4,251,407	8,450,850	.....	4,199,443
1895	2,389,088	5,547,817	.....	3,158,729
1896	3,163,429	7,260,925	.....	4,097,496
1897	3,177,552	7,670,089	.....	4,492,537
1898	2,657,135	7,445,693	.....	4,788,558
1899	2,310,815	5,920,626	.....	3,609,811
Total	178,306,069	262,338,732	32,860,282	116,892,945

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NETHERLANDS.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from the Netherlands since 1851.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1851-1855 *a*	*b* $22,655,250	*b* $20,375,265	$2,279,985	.....
1856-1860 *a*	*b* 34,469,490	26,990,020	7,479,470	.....
1861-1865 *a*	*b* 26,803,655	*b* 36,969,725	.....	$10,166,070
1866-1870 *a*	*b* 42,527,210	*b* 26,139,410	16,387,800	.....
1871-1875 *a*	*b* 50,747,505	*b* 18,602,135	32,145,370	.....
1876-1880 *a*	22,539,255	4,538,920	18,000,335	.....
1881	2,668,641	3,183,004	.....	514,363
1882	4,014,018	1,852,411	2,161,607	.....
1883	11,393,703	308,645	11,085,058	.....
1884	5,658,021	805,809	4,852,212	.....
1885	6,595,534	421,963	6,173,571	.....
1886	11,212,074	770,212	10,441,862	.....
1887	1,248,992	603	1,248,389	.....
1888	3,766,457	5,553,435	.....	1,786,978
1889	988,855	822,894	165,961	.....
1890	2,623,952	228,158	2,395,794	.....
1891	3,707,284	891,636	2,815,648	.....
1892	852,155	97,464	754,691	.....
1893	7,044,546	943,333	6,101,213	.....
1894	3,258,790	263,713	2,995,077	.....
1895	1,385,000	305,124	1,079,876	.....
1896	1,956,695	84,098	1,872,597	.....
1897	8,568,577	33,338	8,535,239	.....
1898	12,645,380	427,908	12,217,472	.....
1899	3,789,213	2,911,336	877,877	.....
Total	293,120,252	153,520,559	152,067,104	12,467,411

a For the periods. *b* Gold and silver.

Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from the Netherlands since 1851.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1851-1855	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856-1860	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861-1865	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866-1870	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871-1875	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-1880 *a*	$13,273,625	$8,520,980	$4,752,645	.....
1881	976,851	19,507	957,344	.....
1882	1,061,238	26,745	1,034,493	.....
1883	926,065	111,256	814,809	.....
1884	706,709	425,125	281,584	.....
1885	950,119	286,444	663,675	.....
1886	572,811	11,619	561,192	.....
1887	309,492	47,430	262,062	.....
1888	387,338	1,631,316	.....	$1,243,978
1889	264,797	6,668,657	.....	6,403,860
1890	551,823	3,083,943	.....	2,532,120
1891	4,802,292	625,512	4,176,780	.....
1892	5,255,793	2,241,753	3,014,040	.....
1893	951,392	318,143	633,249	.....
1894	2,466,758	630,403	1,836,355	.....
1895	1,128,354	22,310	1,106,044	.....
1896	639,381	247,981	391,400	.....
1897	1,058,263	3,922	1,054,341	.....
1898	502,864	640,320	.....	137,456
1899	379,277	3,305,086	.....	2,925,809
Total	37,165,242	28,868,452	21,540,013	13,243,223

a For the period.

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SPAIN.

Value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Spain since 1871.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1871	$20,765,642	$1,648,799	$19,116,843	
1872	20,538,288	482,886	20,055,402	
1873	20,342,972	1,229,796	19,113,176	
1874	12,228,866	1,245,236	10,983,630	
1875	17,800,197	832,988	16,967,209	
1876	2,318,123	820,636	1,497,487	
1877	9,505,250	402,019	9,103,231	
1878	7,504,226	441,198	7,063,028	
1879	6,577,247	590,773	5,986,474	
1880	17,241,848	2,458,048	14,783,800	
1881	2,021,289	1,252,570	768,719	
1882	7,896,981	1,370,879	6,526,102	
1883	9,502,355	1,399,057	8,103,298	
1884	8,718,196	458,375	8,259,821	
1885	5,243,810	1,888,119	3,355,691	
1886	12,131,787	509,327	11,622,460	
1887	3,861,158	886,642	2,974,516	
1888	546,383	820,250		$273,867
1889	2,611,869	2,555,706	56,163	
1890	8,359,988	1,027,918	7,332,070	
1891	22,661,095	4,028,875	18,632,220	
1892	8,948,997	8,380,253	568,744	
1893	5,026,068	2,528,135	2,497,933	
1894	4,866,595	690,223	4,176,372	
1895	4,680,687	8,142,978		3,462,291
1896	19,659,369	23,892,671		4,233,302
1897	26,984,769	32,931,362		5,946,593
1898	13,730,792	4,121,534	9,609,258	
1899	14,808,815	4,038,695	10,770,120	
Total	317,083,662	111,075,948	219,923,767	13,916,053

SCANDINAVIAN UNION.

Value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark since 1871.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1871 *a*	$2,896,008	$558,780	$2,337,228	
1872 *a*	3,461,220	30,284	3,430,936	
1873 *a*	7,014,364	4,843,832	2,170,532	
1874 *a*	3,424,772	2,234,584	1,190,188	
1875	5,966,484	3,348,928	2,617,556	
1876	10,659,432	10,956,644		$297,212
1877	6,223,496	4,402,007	1,821,489	
1878	6,982,472	3,091,916	3,890,556	
1879	9,207,944	5,361,876	3,846,068	
1880	7,203,572	2,399,940	4,803,632	
1881	4,036,884	3,252,448	784,436	
1882	3,152,484	2,179,108	973,376	
1883	4,043,852	1,836,068	2,207,784	
1884	2,927,096	1,079,236	1,847,860	
1885	2,379,481	1,813,154	566,327	
1886	2,519,987	322,813	2,197,174	
1887 *b*	4,959,684	2,387,880	2,571,804	
1888 *b*	1,656,650	705,486	951,164	
1889	2,911,368	1,353,802	1,557,566	
1890	1,374,770	746,136	628,634	
1891	1,966,988	933,893	1,033,095	
1892	1,672,238	389,821	1,282,417	
1893	657,388	953,819		296,431
1894	3,073,305	781,238	2,292,067	
1895	3,329,967	654,459	2,675,508	
1896	780,620	1,407,293		626,673
1897	2,956,106	92,743	2,863,363	
1898	5,099,397	627,724	4,471,673	
1899	1,501,952	1,365,933	136,019	
Total	114,039,981	60,111,845	55,148,452	1,220,316

a Exclusive of imports and exports of Denmark.
b Exclusive of imports and exports of Norway.

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RUSSIA.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from Russia since 1871.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1871	$4,897,071	$13,013,320		$8,116,249
1872	6,260,070	4,992,774	$1,267,296	
1873	1,929,500	11,043,686		9,114,186
1874	5,056,834	13,162,277		8,105,443
1875	1,328,268	21,283,157		19,954,889
1876	1,148,438	78,603,971		77,455,533
1877	7,257,235	10,490,306		3,233,071
1878	7,910,178	5,252,871	2,657,307	
1879	5,702,058	4,493,420	1,208,638	
1880	5,438,103	19,971,097		14,532,994
1881	4,145,338	51,652,715		47,507,377
1882	3,464,610	52,957,057		49,492,447
1883	2,326,205	14,827,822		12,501,617
1884	1,861,582	3,884,469		2,022,887
1885	1,921,010	4,118,325		2,197,315
1886	1,853,092	11,031,337		9,178,245
1887	1,691,014	14,579,302		12,888,288
1888	16,213,203	27,013,772		10,800,569
1889	2,074,598	13,468,682		11,394,084
1890	12,195,212	13,054,997		859,785
1891	55,818,120	475,429	55,342,691	
1892	89,497,054	195,956	89,301,098	
1893	10,225,426	134,454	10,090,972	
1894	84,527,216	29,085,329	55,441,887	
1895	19,486,233	185,070	19,301,163	
1896	69,720,678	180,715	69,539,963	
1897	71,871,436	3,084,139	68,787,297	
1898	52,154,937	185,070	51,969,867	
1899	25,532,051	27,771,673		2,239,622
Total	573,506,770	450,193,192	424,908,179	301,594,601

Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Russia since 1871.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1871	$830,457	$628,245	$202,212	
1872	3,803,430	969,381	2,834,049	
1873	13,932,534	273,989	13,658,545	
1874	7,778,200	341,136	7,437,064	
1875	3,642,896	354,256	3,288,640	
1876	3,038,577	1,087,466	1,951,111	
1877	1,193,975	4,367,616		$3,173,641
1878	4,842,273	5,672,730		830,457
1879	5,697,428	3,369,679	2,327,749	
1880	4,124,499	2,240,535	1,883,964	
1881	3,530,985	1,592,223	1,938,762	
1882	4,078,963	9,110,327		5,031,364
1883	2,732,944	2,115,504	617,440	
1884	2,654,220	1,779,771	874,449	
1885	3,323,371	2,479,793	843,578	
1886	3,669,137	1,880,877	1,788,260	
1887	3,143,541	2,235,133	908,408	
1888	1,471,051	3,127,334		1,656,283
1889	6,541,777	2,333,151	4,208,626	
1890	5,693,569	3,101,864	2,591,705	
1891	8,145,577	4,131,445	4,014,132	
1892	9,019,503	4,157,443	4,862,060	
1893	17,570,074	6,190,134	11,379,940	
1894	19,076,853	5,844,742	13,232,111	
1895	21,536,271	1,762,512	19,773,759	
1896	41,498,492	2,708,233	38,790,259	
1897	76,659,089	7,333,495	69,325,594	
1898	15,336,033	2,262,788	13,073,245	
1899	16,396,290	1,038,307	15,357,983	
Total	310,962,009	84,490,109	237,163,645	10,691,745

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JAPAN.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from Japan since 1872.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1872	$129,951	$2,684,786	.....	$2,554,835
1873	2,013,907	2,614,055	.....	600,148
1874	2,700	8,126,290	.....	8,123,590
1875	26,515	10,603,345	.....	10,576,830
1876	621,464	5,872,356	.....	5,250,892
1877	162,280	6,221,776	.....	6,059,496
1878	242	4,601,083	.....	4,600,841
1879	913,392	5,694,814	.....	4,781,422
1880	137,934	7,030,479	.....	6,892,545
1881	468,530	2,699,941	.....	2,231,411
1882	530,132	1,489,983	.....	959,851
1883	564,212	1,211,483	.....	647,271
1884	326,600	1,708,384	.....	1,381,784
1885	608,919	599,539	$9,380	.....
1886	1,165,237	377,149	788,088	.....
1887	1,259,527	111,874	1,147,653	.....
1888	1,203,253	450,285	752,968	.....
1889	749,923	268,010	481,913	.....
1890	360,243	1,687,605	.....	1,327,362
1891	283,144	230,446	52,698	.....
1892	395,493	8,544,523	.....	8,149,030
1893	496,730	2,302,678	.....	1,805,948
1894	555,966	3,547,138	.....	2,991,172
1895	1,029,912	2,791,952	.....	1,762,040
1896	10,217,458	1,996,575	8,220,883	.....
1897	32,156,796	4,431,899	27,724,897	.....
1898	18,456,372	23,068,797	.....	4,612,425
1899	10,009,163	4,370,565	5,638,598	.....
Total	84,845,995	115,337,810	44,817,078	75,308,893

Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Japan since 1872.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1872	$3,695,570	$2,976,127	$719,443	.....
1873	1,066,635	2,508,862	.....	$1,442,227
1874	1,069,041	5,688,911	.....	4,619,870
1875	271,806	4,060,626	.....	3,788,820
1876	7,545,776	4,803,344	2,742,432	.....
1877	2,011,217	3,219,494	.....	1,208,277
1878	2,188,858	2,727,569	.....	538,711
1879	2,414,046	8,029,229	.....	5,615,183
1880	3,670,515	7,334,822	.....	3,664,307
1881	1,902,506	5,243,660	.....	3,341,154
1882	6,515,345	3,184,162	3,331,183	.....
1883	6,016,878	2,146,995	3,869,883	.....
1884	5,930,581	3,581,418	2,349,163	.....
1885	8,031,835	3,763,809	4,268,026	.....
1886	9,382,875	9,323,906	58,969	.....
1887	9,743,844	10,949,251	.....	1,205,407
1888	7,529,239	7,383,159	146,080	.....
1889	13,423,322	4,920,519	8,502,803	.....
1890	840,364	12,090,926	.....	11,250,562
1891	13,605,382	1,222,518	12,382,864	.....
1892	22,488,264	1,185,230	21,303,034	.....
1893	10,689,757	9,986,510	703,247	.....
1894	26,227,687	30,831,973	.....	4,604,286
1895	4,844,252	24,509,747	.....	19,665,495
1896	28,924,750	9,602,307	19,322,443	.....
1897	8,576,610	5,147,733	3,428,877	.....
1898	2,759,417	20,289,853	.....	17,530,436
1899	41,274	1,199,200	.....	1,157,926
Total	211,407,646	207,911,860	83,128,447	79,632,061

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CHINA.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from China since 1881.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1881	$32,812,230	$19,935,880	$12,876,350	.....
1882	32,197,337	21,424,176	10,773,161	.....
1883	34,653,579	29,756,403	4,897,176	.....
1884	7,349,653	21,132,426	.....	$13,782,773
1885	63,599,002	115,539,656	.....	51,940,654
Total	170,611,801	207,788,541	28,546,687	65,723,427

Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from China since 1881.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1881	$33,119,846	$24,725,684	$8,394,162	.....
1882	51,809,679	37,342,013	14,467,666	.....
1883	30,473,767	23,241,947	7,231,820	.....
1884	34,514,153	24,133,372	10,380,781	.....
1885	27,700,467	34,278,347	.....	$6,577,880
Total	177,617,912	143,721,363	40,474,429	6,577,880

NOTE.—The above is United States silver-dollar coining value.

MEXICO.

Value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Mexico since 1879.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1879	.....	$21,835,872	.....	$21,835,872
1880	.....	22,388,576	.....	22,388,576
1881	.....	19,567,144	.....	19,567,144
1882	.....	17,337,024	.....	17,337,024
1883	.....	30,103,064	.....	30,103,064
1884	.....	34,008,568	.....	34,008,568
1885	.....	34,314,384	.....	34,314,384
1886	.....	30,384,496	.....	30,384,496
1887	.....	34,097,976	.....	34,097,976
1888	.....	31,502,096	.....	31,502,096
1889	.....	39,405,560	.....	39,405,560
1890	.....	41,847,008	.....	41,847,008
1891	.....	20,912,328	.....	20,912,328
1892	.....	49,250,763	.....	49,250,763
1893	.....	51,769,745	.....	51,769,745
1894	.....	47,320,215	.....	47,320,215
1895	.....	56,781,075	.....	56,781,075
1896	.....	44,919,693	.....	44,919,693
1897	.....	77,877,391	.....	77,877,391
1898	1,189,174	74,999,509	.....	73,810,335
Total	1,189,174	780,622,487	.....	779,433,313

NOTE.—The above is United States silver-dollar coining value.

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ARGENTINA.

Value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Argentina since 1881.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1881	$4,180,324	$3,007,497	$1,172,827	.....
1882	2,700,908	2,238,590	462,318	.....
1883	2,369,986	4,774,037	.....	$2,404,051
1884	4,778,903	4,389,583	389,320	.....
1885	6,136,657	8,219,519	.....	2,082,862
1886	20,084,046	8,136,788	11,947,258	.....
1887	9,489,675	9,611,338	.....	121,663
1888	43,613,573	8,501,776	35,111,797	.....
1889	11,436,275	27,670,919	.....	16,234,644
1890	7,088,401	775,529	6,312,872	.....
1891	9,007,891	1,659,476	7,348,415	.....
1892	6,510,898	1,974,477	4,536,421	.....
1893	4,524,885	1,910,700	2,614,185	.....
1894	3,186,952	264,067	2,922,885	.....
1895	4,730,000	119,000	4,611,000	.....
1896	6,063,345	2,179,000	3,884,345	.....
1897	671,000	4,949,000	.....	4,278,000
1898	7,298,901	1,572,772	5,726,129	.....
Total	153,872,620	91,954,068	87,039,772	25,121,220

CHILE.

Value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Chile since 1873.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1873	$1,547,547	$5,007,629	.....	$3,460,082
1874	126,529	4,326,319	.....	4,199,790
1875	345,522	6,535,710	.....	6,190,188
1876	330,922	5,061,160	.....	4,730,238
1877	321,189	1,771,406	.....	1,450,217
1878	180,060	1,854,137	.....	1,674,077
1879	53,531	2,501,381	.....	2,447,850
1880	43,799	4,676,707	.....	4,632,908
1881	116,796	2,949,099	.....	2,832,303
1882	29,199	3,990,530	.....	3,961,331
1883	345,521	6,647,639	.....	6,302,118
1884	58,398	6,214,521	.....	6,156,123
1885	155,728	7,620,939	.....	7,465,211
1886	311,456	7,509,010	.....	7,197,554
1887	87,597	9,105,222	.....	9,017,625
1888	199,527	8,895,962	.....	8,696,435
1889	452,585	6,117,190	.....	5,664,605
1890	199,527	5,645,140	.....	5,445,613
1891	116,796	5,353,150	.....	5,236,354
1892	162,336	5,713,680	.....	5,551,344
1893	314,000	5,917,000	.....	5,603,000
1894	272,524	5,635,407	.....	5,362,883
1895	11,217,505	6,437,865	$4,779,640	.....
1896	95,000	5,800,000	.....	5,705,000
1897	41,000	4,887,000	.....	4,846,000
1898	6,320	8,907,932	.....	8,901,612
Total	17,130,914	145,081,735	4,779,640	132,730,461

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CAPE COLONY.

Value of gold coin and bullion imported into and exported from Cape Colony since 1825.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1825–1865 *a*	$16,606,980	$5,196,147	$11,410,833	
1866	48,665	57,872		$9,207
1867	170,327	93,252	77,075	
1868	488,363	57,989	430,374	
1869	121,662	195,448		73,786
1870	968,433	140,505	827,928	
1871	3,220,333	252,143	2,968,190	
1872	8,848,416	303,830	8,544,586	
1873	1,511,389	485,087	1,026,302	
1874	810,608	1,211,680		401,072
1875	95,758	880,705		784,947
1876	1,303,682	659,747	643,935	
1877	1,376,129	127,721	1,248,408	
1878	2,123,575	372,029	1,751,546	
1879	2,825,811	1,274,774	1,551,037	
1880	1,798,171	716,436	1,081,735	
1881				
1882	1,290,737	249,233	1,041,504	
1883				
1884				
1885	979,914	1,893,818		913,904
1886	842,391	871,970		29,579
1887	3,339,378	228,580	3,110,798	
1888		2,516,569		2,516,569
1889		12,685,544		12,685,544
1890	3,649,875	9,132,849		5,482,974
1891		12,115,726		12,115,726
1892	837	20,927,541		20,926,704
1893		25,915,276		25,915,276
1894	1,143,628	35,838,390		34,694,762
1895	27,349,779	40,654,318		13,304,539
1896	3,990,530	38,944,434		34,953,904
1897	487	66,288,232		66,287,745
1898		81,606,323		81,606,323
1899	20,563,659	73,068,702		52,505,043
Total	105,469,517	434,962,870	35,714,251	365,207,604

a For the period.

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Value of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Cape Colony since 1825.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1825–1865 *a*	$1,367,389	$587,240	$780,149	
1866		9,387		$9,387
1867		9,991		9,991
1868	487	8,331		7,844
1869		6,395		6,395
1870		23,554		23,554
1871	52,072	12,531	39,541	
1872	837,524	49,940	787,584	
1873	164,716	18,186	146,530	
1874		30,182		30,182
1875	56,680	23,130	33,550	
1876	26,016	7,504	18,512	
1877	74,477	10,375	64,102	
1878	2,998	501	2,497	
1879	15,621	638	14,983	
1880	278,899	3,100	275,799	
1881				
1882	109,594	17,734	91,860	
1883				
1884				
1885	89,329	202,285		112,956
1886	2,433	127,176		124,743
1887	239,485	82,794	156,691	
1888				
1889				
1890	297,830	35,263	262,567	
1891	51,098	768	50,330	
1892	20,488	429,164		408,676
1893	228,725	452,122		223,397
1894	529,047	344,383	184,664	
1895	386,463	243,082	143,381	
1896	806,184	65,440	740,744	
1897	297,479	159,529	137,950	
1898	476,722	164,507	312,215	
1899	450,930	232,916	218,014	
Total	6,862,686	3,504,538	4,461,663	957,125

a For the period.

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XXXVI.—COINAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, SO FAR AS REPORTED, SINCE 1873.

AUSTRALASIA.

Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873	544,402	$11,253,781	.....	.....
1874	799,947	16,536,367	.....	.....
1875	944,022	19,514,665	.....	.....
1876	879,753	18,186,111	.....	.....
1877	733,795	15,168,881	.....	.....
1878	822,311	16,998,684	.....	.....
1879	977,687	20,210,574	.....	.....
1880	1,071,571	22,151,334	.....	.....
1881	952,945	19,699,115	.....	.....
1882	904,707	18,701,959	.....	.....
1883	962,843	19,903,722	.....	.....
1884	1,073,737	22,196,106	.....	.....
1885	1,049,488	21,694,857	.....	.....
1886	1,089,627	22,524,595	.....	.....
1887	1,166,914	24,122,267	.....	.....
1888	1,181,087	24,415,230	.....	.....
1889	1,418,622	29,325,529	.....	.....
1890	1,243,363	25,702,600	.....	.....
1891	1,276,570	26,389,044	.....	.....
1892	1,489,189	30,784,262	.....	.....
1893	1,550,871	32,059,354	.....	.....
1894	1,702,976	35,203,648	.....	.....
1895	1,629,996	33,695,008	.....	.....
1896	1,673,910	34,602,786	.....	.....
1897	1,803,898	37,289,873	.....	.....
1898	1,908,558	39,453,387	.....	.....
1899	2,270,069	46,926,487	.....	.....
Total	33,122,858	684,710,226	.....	.....

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

1873	120,312	$2,487,073	4,158,616	$5,376,797
1874	100,424	2,075,949	3,704,421	4,789,554
1875	92,456	1,911,237	5,340,848	6,905,339
1876	118,694	2,453,622	7,078,041	9,151,407
1877	180,239	3,725,861	6,215,416	8.036,093
1878	125,802	2,600,563	10,755,621	13,906,258
1879	119,988	2,480,372	24,857,273	32,138,697
1880	119,391	2,468,029	6,476,428	8,373,563
1881	117,551	2,429,998	6,983,113	9,028,671
1882	136,881	2,829,590	2,415,305	3,122.819
1883	104,219	2,154,390	4,294,273	5,552,191
1884	118,229	2,444,004	3,857,737	4,987,781
1885	135,061	2,791,958	3,207,955	4,147,659
1886	129,845	2,684,139	3,391,085	4,384,433
1887	129,149	2,669,750	4,297,524	5,556,395
1888	132,917	2,747,633	4,266,428	5,516,190
1889	159,395	3,294,987	3,502,325	4,528,259
1890	136,357	2,818,750	2,983,240	3,857,118
1891	139,589	2,885,561	2,595,961	3,356,394
1892	679,123	14,038,714	4,110,874	5,315,069
1893	2,702,601	55,867,730	14,284,357	18,468,664
1894	1,954,130	40,395,456	8,308,445	10,742,232
1895	880.847	18,208,728	7,004,395	9,056,188
1896	1,639,852	33,898,739	6,113,954	7,904,911
1897	1,627,362	33,640,553	4,425,864	5,722,330
1898	695,021	14,367,363	1,059,108	1,369,352
1899	241,520	4,992,663	2,456,480	3,176,056
Total	12,836,955	265,363,412	158,145,087	204,470,420

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COINAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, SO FAR AS REPORTED, SINCE 1873—Continued.

BELGIUM.

Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873			16,674,558	$21,559,025
1874	568,837	$11,758,911	1,791,281	2,316,000
1875	771,979	15,958,217	2,224,877	2,876,608
1876	386,462	7,988,883	1,612,067	2,084,289
1877	1,102,826	22,797,430		
1878	477,163	9,863,844		
1879				
1880			116,511	150,640
1881			32,763	42,360
1882	97,530	2,016,117		
1883				
1884				
1885				
1886			712,930	921,768
1887			451,403	583,632
1888				
1889				
1890				
1891				
1892				
1893				
1894				
1895				
1896				
1897				
1898			74,637	96,500
1899			74,637	96,500
Total	3,404,797	70,383,402	23,765,664	30,727,322

BRITISH INDIA.

1873	a 7,485	a $154,730	a 14,983,945	a $19,373,181
1874	a 3,648	a 75,421	a 8,920,549	a 11,533,639
1875	a 3,304	a 68,296	a 18,431,546	a 23,830,686
1876	a 4,037	a 83,460	a 9,598,851	a 12,410,636
1877			a 23 604,087	a 30,518,415
1878	a 3,681	a 76,093	a 60,901,672	a 78,741,55€
1879	a 20	a 414	a 31,364,425	a 40,551,984
1880	a 3,370	a 69,670	a 30,959,181	a 40,002,173
1881	a 3,144	a 64,992	a 15,996,718	a 20,682,625
1882	8,250	170,543	22,728,483	29,386,322
1883	3,243	67,044	19,279,786	24,927,400
1884			13,421,872	17,353,531
1885	5,175	106,987	37,501,752	48,487,114
1886			20,976,719	27,121,414
1887	206	4,249	34,141,088	44,142,013
1888	5,235	108,216	28,073,563	36,297,132
1889	5,337	110,328	29,342,528	37,937,814
1890			44,806,258	57,931,323
1891	5,680	117,411	25,268,588	32,670,498
1892			40,418,875	52,258,748
1893			30,585,270	39,544,591
1894			1,770,015	2,288,504
1895			3,128,504	4,044,935
1896			4,315,543	5,579,692
1897			19,512,278	25,227,996
1898			20,640,057	26,686,134
1899			a 5,585,040	a 7 221,063
Total	61,815	1,277,854	616,237,193	796,751,119

a Fiscal year.

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COINAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, SO FAR AS REPORTED, SINCE 1873—Continued.

EGYPT.

Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873	7,700	$159,173	69,997	$90,501
1874	9,025	186,559	81,101	104,858
1875	15,220	314,622	122,543	158,440
1876	15,805	326,722	136,311	176,240
1877	1,140	23,568	180,329	233,152
1878	300	6,203	184,856	239,006
1879	103	2,136	246,992	319,343
1880	1,851	38,270	243,603	314,961
1881	2,166	44,771	70,070	90,595
1882	324	6,701	3	4
1883	1,877	38,804	.....	.....
1884	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	.....	.....	2,478,211	3,204,151
1887	11,917	246,354	1,670,385	2,159,690
1888	12,440	257,154	4,104,535	5,306,874
1889	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	.....	.....	249,409	322,468
1892	.....	.....	502,390	649,555
1893	30,129	622,818	415,424	537,114
1894	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	.....	.....	435,267	562,770
1897	.....	.....	402,056	519,830
1898	.....	.....	662,151	856,114
Total	109,997	2,273,855	12,255,633	15,845,666

FRANCE.

1873	.....	.....	23,084,995	$29,847,266
1874	227,058	$4,693,702	8,955,811	11,579,230
1875	2,193,227	45,338,016	11,195,508	14,475,000
1876	1,647,806	34,063,180	7,860,936	10,163,634
1877	2,382,467	49,249,960	2,457,680	3,177,607
1878	1,730,199	35,766,393	271,889	351,534
1879	265,813	5,494,834	.....	.....
1880	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	20,232	418,231	1,005,124	1,299,554
1882	34,937	722,206	173,136	223,853
1883	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	.....	.....	17,913	23,160
1885	2,702	55,854	.....	.....
1886	215,546	4,455,733	23,044	29,795
1887	230,311	4,760,960	1,330,113	1,719,742
1888	5,174	106,949	860,356	1,112,379
1889	163,179	3,373,215	55	71
1890	192,355	3,976,340	.....	.....
1891	162,659	3,362,450	.....	.....
1892	42,145	871,225	.....	.....
1893	475,626	9,832,068	.....	.....
1894	91,786	1,897,395	597,094	772,000
1895	1,008,393	20,845,337	1,194,187	1,544,000
1896	1,050,699	21,719,880	.....	.....
1897	2,066,882	42,726,251	6,568	8,492
1898	1,655,587	34,224,022	5,970,937	7,720,000
1899	504,024	10,419,111	4,030,382	5,211,000
Total	16,368,807	338,373,312	69,035,728	89,258,317

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COINAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, SO FAR AS REPORTED, SINCE 1873—Continued.

GERMANY.

Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873	6,796,206	$140,490,041	432,638	$559,370
1874	1,076,574	22,254,756	8,528,638	11,026,926
1875	1,916,042	39,608,103	13,822,259	17,871,203
1876	1,835,494	37,943,031	25,468,144	32,928,509
1877	1,295,695	26,784,401	5,577,094	7,210,788
1878	1,438,811	29,742,879	1,208,467	1,562,463
1879	534,211	11,043,120	.....	.....
1880	322,282	6,662,153	.....	.....
1881	79,054	1,634,189	.....	.....
1882	153,208	3,167,085	4,955,535	6,407,157
1883	1,016,015	21,002,897	459,858	594,564
1884	663,874	13,723,494	88,419	114,319
1885	93,821	1,939,443	446,787	577,664
1886	411,488	8,506,210	892,518	1,153,963
1887	1,361,044	28,135,270	553,273	715,343
1888	1,661,232	34,340,722	765,028	989,127
1889	2,330,042	48,166,245	136,960	177,079
1890	1,153,043	23,835,512	.....	.....
1891	681,449	14,086,800	881,140	1,139,252
1892	428,790	8,863,874	957,410	1,237,864
1893	1,271,304	26,280,188	1,619,356	2,093,713
1894	1,810,829	37,433,154	825,989	1,067,945
1895	1,237,836	25,588,334	1,412,326	1,826,038
1896	1,215,832	25,133,476	2,102,488	2,718,368
1897	1,458,296	30,145,656	.....	.....
1898	2,064,407	42,675,087	2,865,276	3,704,600
1899	1,626,776	33,628,453	3,361,594	4,346,302
Total	35,933,655	742,814,573	77,361,197	100,022,557

GREAT BRITAIN.

1873	796,785	$16,471,000	4,071,349	$5,263,96
1874	344,077	7,112,706	3,352,174	4,334,12
1875	57,268	1,183,844	2,235,776	2,890,70
1876	1,105,671	22,856,238	836,926	1,082,08
1877	231,054	4,776,314	1,584,420	2,048,54
1878	501,967	10,376,571	2,312,658	2,990,10
1879	8,251	170,571	2,066,602	2,671,97
1880	976,993	20,196,228	2,866,265	3,705,87
1881	.....	.....	3,753,123	4,852,52
1882	.....	.....	789,974	1,021,38
1883	330,458	6,831,169	4,796,486	6,201,51
1884	547,112	11,309,819	2,478,731	3,204,82
1885	694,988	14,366,677	2,738,525	3,540,71
1886	.....	.....	1,571,002	2,031,19
1887	470,616	9,728,498	3,203,683	4,142,13
1888	478,592	9,893,375	2,847,709	3,681,88
1889	1,765,810	36,502,536	8,374,474	10,827,60
1890	1,808,039	37,375,479	6,444,461	8,332,23
1891	1,582,861	32,720,633	3,976,702	5,141,59
1892	3,274,141	67,682,508	2,931,849	3,790,67
1893	2,181,432	45,094,210	4,096,688	5,296,72
1894	1,336,785	27,633,807	3,095,805	4,002,65
1895	897,222	18,547,229	4,467,827	5,776,58
1896	1,132,099	23,402,560	5,004,413	6,470,35
1897	418,674	8,654,764	3,545,196	4,583,68
1898	1,364,385	28,204,336	4,795,496	6,200,23
1899	2,121,345	43,852,085	6,118,574	7,910,88
Total	24,426,625	504,943,152	94,356,888	121,996,78

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COINAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, SO FAR AS REPORTED, SINCE 1873—Continued.

ITALY.

Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873	190,501	$3,937,999	6,310,375	$8,158,869
1874	55,266	1,142,448	8,956,406	11,580,000
1875	20,955	433,177	7,463,672	9,650,000
1876	20,116	415,830	5,373,844	6,948,000
1877	46,196	954,956	2,686,922	3,474,000
1878	59,242	1,224,639	1,343,461	1,737,000
1879	27,349	565,355	2,985,469	3,860,000
1880	24,187	499,997	.....	.....
1881	157,412	3,253,988	1,236,221	1,598,346
1882	1,302,639	26,927,947	853,607	1,103,654
1883	37,976	785,027	1,045,723	1,352,046
1884	3,007	62,165	1,641,198	2,121,953
1885	30,760	635,873	178,533	230,831
1886	11,018	227,771	1,388,811	1,795,634
1887	.....	.....	4,836,459	6,253,200
1888	22,724	469,750	.....	.....
1889	.....	.....	46,567	60,208
1890	12,739	263,329	440,012	568,905
1891	6,130	126,708	146,284	189,135
1892	6,294	130,105	17,787	22,997
1893	7,696	159,086	.....	.....
1894	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	7,158	147,965	238,185	307,957
1898	.....	.....	408,878	528,650
1899	.....	.....	375,159	485,050
Total	2,049,365	42,364,115	47,973,573	62,026,435

JAPAN.

1873	a1,104,016	a$22,822,034	a2,672,494	a$3,455,346
1874	a516,908	a10,685,440	a2,842,935	a3,675,714
1875	61,609	1,273,580	1,029,307	1,330,821
1876	18,467	381,744	1,518,286	1,963,037
1877	33,408	690,602	3,012,644	3,895,136
1878	19,161	396,087	3,497,576	4,522,118
1879	24,668	509,942	1,800,444	2,327,847
1880	22,270	460,365	1,606,394	2,076,955
1881	23,732	490,585	3,491,330	4,514,043
1882	27,363	565,645	3,377,906	4,367,393
1883	26,330	544,290	2,413,815	3,120,892
1884	27,545	569,415	2,784,307	3,599,912
1885	48,569	1,004,005	4,888,842	6,320,927
1886	43,545	900,165	7,027,513	9,086,077
1887	43,413	897,420	7,950,593	10,279,555
1888	47,133	974,335	7,906,162	10,222,108
1889	85,866	1,775,010	7,360,309	9,516,359
1890	57,762	1,194,050	5,643,499	7,296,645
1891	52,425	1,083,725	6,592,707	8,523,904
1892	63,832	1,319,525	9,518,743	12,307,062
1893	63,181	1,306,070	9,513,827	12,300,705
1894	76,260	1,576,440	18,664,101	24,131,363
1895	73,288	1,515,000	18,472,398	23,883,505
1896	54,422	1,125,000	10,363,337	13,399,062
1897	1,528,670	31,600,410	3,299,506	4,266,028
1898	774,128	16,002,641	6,311,139	8,159,857
1899	421,123	8,705,377	3,375,056	4,363,709
Total	5,339,094	110,368,902	156,935,170	202,906,080

a Fiscal years.

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COINAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, SO FAR AS REPORTED, SINCE 1873—Continued.

MEXICO.

Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873	30,802	$636,738	17,499,847	$22,626,065
1874	100,714	2,081,949	13,164,992	17,021,405
1875	41,923	866,619	14,994,600	19,386,958
1876	39,010	806,417	15,051,528	19,460,562
1877	33,657	695,750	16,563,263	21,415,128
1878	33,475	691,998	17,080,751	22,084,203
1879	31,841	658,206	17,141,685	22,162,987
1880	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	21,226	438,778	18,670,026	24,139,023
1882	21,894	452,590	19,449,060	25,146,260
1883	19,718	407,600	18,627,408	24,083,921
1884	15,901	328,696	19,627,815	25,377,378
1885	20,475	423,250	19,986,187	25,840,727
1886	17,777	367,490	20,876,473	26,991,804
1887	19,284	398,647	20,762,180	26,844,031
1888	14,536	300,480	20,619,042	26,658,964
1889	15,476	319,907	19,563,889	25,294,726
1890	13,780	284,859	18,625,297	24,081,192
1891	13,572	280,565	18,943,860	24,493,071
1892	13,313	275,203	20,714,761	26,782,721
1893	23,857	493,167	21,660,423	28,005,396
1894	26,805	554,107	22,801,736	29,481,033
1895	24,390	504,193	19,206,271	24,832,351
1896	27,380	565,985	16,313,651	21,092,397
1897	20,181	417,176	15,320,604	19,608,459
1898	28,998	599,442	17,067,016	22,066,445
1899	32,705	676,063	14,501,752	18,749,740
Total	702,690	14,525,875	474,834,117	613,726,947

NETHERLANDS.

1873	.....	.....	4,318,884	$5,584,011
1874	a 9,452	a $195,400	10,020,403	12,955,673
1875	799,214	16,521,210	.....	.....
1876	312,396	6,457,800	49,414	63,889
1877	217,123	4,488,341	44,983	58,160
1878	9,639	199,250	44,983	58,160
1879	116,256	2,403,223	34,655	44,806
1880	12,545	259,336	310,922	402,000
1881	.....	.....	62,184	80,400
1882	.....	.....	470,491	608,312
1883	.....	.....	62,722	81,095
1884	.....	.....	310,922	402,000
1885	22,018	455,145	621,844	804,000
1886	10,529	217,647	.....	.....
1887	7,925	163,831	59,075	76,380
1888	6,920	143,052	.....	.....
1889	39,858	823,943	102,604	132,660
1890	.....	.....	153,914	199,000
1891	.....	.....	283,852	367,000
1892	12	245	1,212,595	1,567,800
1893	.....	.....	435,291	562,800
1894	3,430	70,897	124,369	160,800
1895	6,564	135,692	108,823	140,700
1896	.....	.....	331,132	428,130
1897	.....	.....	746,213	964,800
1898	21,152	437,259	435,291	562,800
1899	35,045	724,452	205,208	265,320
Total	1,630,078	33,696,723	20,550,774	26,570,696

a 1873 and 1874.

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COINAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, SO FAR AS REPORTED, SINCE 1873—Continued.

PORTUGAL.

Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873				
1874				
1875				
1876				
1877	4,310	$89,100	41,348	$53,460
1878	14,211	293,762	8,311	10,746
1879	12,696	262,451	307,019	396,954
1880	15,464	319,680	103,579	133,920
1881	11,860	245,160		
1882	7,837	162,000		
1883	10,501	217,080		
1884	9,038	186,840		
1885	11,912	246,240		
1886	8,689	179,626	231,849	299,765
1887	13,061	270,000	742,593	960,120
1888	4,963	102,600	1,186,144	1,533,600
1889	4,650	96,120	526,247	680,400
1890	19,696	407,160	417,656	540,000
1891	8,202	169,560	5,628,336	7,277,040
1892			2,378,970	3,075,840
1893			1,092,589	1,412,640
1894			370,043	478,440
1895			92,720	119,880
1896			1,470,150	1,900,800
1897			688,250	864,000
1898			851,433	1,100,844
1899			2,130,047	2,754,000
Total	157,090	3,247,379	18,267,284	23,592,449

RUSSIA.

1873	585,723	$12,107,964	3,104,686	$4,014,139
1874	954,091	19,722,820	2,970,373	3,840,482
1875	829,278	17,142,698	2,950,513	3,814,805
1876	2,072,507	42,842,525	6,019,049	7,782,205
1877	1,278,671	26,432,484	3,149,571	4,072,172
1878	1,333,444	27,564,735	4,620,647	5,974,170
1879	1,348,758	27,881,306	4,987,417	6,448,378
1880	1,168,613	24,157,383	4,486,157	5,800,284
1881	1,013,446	20,949,779	2,153,771	2,784,674
1882	848,832	17,546,908	259,675	335,742
1883	618,889	12,793,575		
1884	900,504	18,615,074	958,093	1,238,746
1885	1,000,678	20,685,852	746,189	964,769
1886	714,098	14,761,717	1,008,641	1,304,101
1887	972,786	20,109,276	1,200,151	1,551,710
1888	989,776	20,460,491	899,605	1,163,126
1889	912,115	18,855,097	892,276	1,153,651
1890	1,051,007	21,726,239	1,248,655	1,614,422
1891	102,119	2,110,981	2,081,245	2,690,902
1892	26,892	555,909	2,258,812	2,920,484
1893	112,012	2,315,493	1,933,496	2,499,874
1894	112,011	2,315,481	180,877	233,861
1895	1,866,812	38,590,432	2,858,774	3,696,192
1896	497	10,284	23,965,399	30,985,566
1897	8,253,488	170,614,861	27,373,881	35,392,493
1898	6,568,790	135,788,949	16,530,825	21,373,189
1899	9,408,055	194,481,077	16,217,259	20,967,769
Total	45,043,892	931,139,385	135,056,037	174,617,906

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COINAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, SO FOR AS REPORTED, SINCE 1873—Continued.

SCANDINAVIAN UNION (DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN).

Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873	29,846	$616,979	1,543,231	$1,995,288
1874	117,005	2,418,700	168,416	217,750
1875	112,730	2,330,344	1,744,505	2,255,521
1876	109,603	2,265,685	3,320,499	4,293,170
1877	91,478	1,891,009	195,213	252,397
1878	167,877	3,470,327	291,056	376,315
1879	144,719	2,991,612	1,503,872	1,944,401
1880	36,426	752,992	172,935	223,593
1881	16,461	340,275	246,778	319,067
1882	1,929	39,876	67,588	87,387
1883	30,444	629,327	222,740	287,988
1884	49,460	1,022,420	102,700	132,784
1885	a1,119,704	a23,146,332	a5,668,697	a7,329,225
1886	73,611	1,521,672	10,537	13,624
1887	15,230	314,830	105,560	136,482
1888	.....	.....	102,710	132,797
1889	52,247	1,080,040	203,925	263,660
1890	66,823	1,381,363	289,627	374,467
1891	.....	.....	214,822	277,750
1892	.....	.....	341,707	441,803
1893	.....	.....	134,246	173,571
1894	7,993	165,239	223,242	288,636
1895	43,389	896,921	62,184	80,400
1896	.....	.....	136,130	176,007
1897	.....	.....	632,851	818,232
1898	94,189	1,947,068	770,554	996,272
1899	74,383	1,537,641	422,496	546,258
Total	2,455,547	50,760,652	18,898,821	24,434,845

a Denmark from 1873 to 1885: Gold, $23,112,832; silver, $7,197,344—equivalent to 1,118,083 ounces of gold and 55,666,957 ounces of silver.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

1873	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	13,712	$283,462	2,898,424	$3,747,457
1876	894	18,480	140,309	181,410
1877	16,192	334,720	877,990	1,135,179
1878	2,821	58,320	239,745	309,973
1879	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	22,413	463,322	1,721,975	2,226,392
1881	7,108	146,939	3,860,213	4,990,983
1882	1,234	25,508	1,310,868	1,694,859
1883	221,703	4,583,011	3,123,255	4,038,148
1884	.....	.....	1,083,546	1,400,949
1885	54,195	1,120,318	1,471,415	1,902,436
1886	100,305	2,073,498	3,271,400	4,229,689
1887	444,988	9,198,730	3,437,558	4,444,520
1888	437,556	9,045,077	5,702,556	7,373,002
1889	.....	.....	2,365,688	3,058,667
1890	.....	.....	2,198,519	2,842,530
1891	1,271	26,279	4,141,170	5,354,240
1892	.....	.....	5,741,793	7,423,733
1893	.....	.....	4,211,883	5,445,667
1894	.....	.....	4,409,748	5,701,492
1895	404,087	8,353,212	8,058,648	10,419,262
1896	262,419	5,424,686	3,914,052	5,060,593
1897	2	49	1,257,589	1,625,974
1898	9,441	195,161	1,135,478	1,468,094
1899	88,400	1,827,381	1,675,677	2,166,532
Total	2,088,741	43,178,153	68,249,499	88,241,781

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XXXVIII.—MONETARY SYSTEMS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

* * * * * * *

UNITED STATES.

AUTHORITY FOR COINING, CHANGES IN WEIGHT AND FINENESS, AND AMOUNT COINED, FOR EACH COIN.

Denomination.	Act authorizing coinage or change in weight or fineness.	Weight (grains).	Fineness.	Act discontinuing coinage.	Total amount coined to June 30, 1900.
GOLD COINS.					
Double eagle ($20)	March 3, 1849	516	.900		$1,538,826,060.00
Eagle ($10)	April 2, 1792	270	.916⅔		
	June 28, 1834	258	.899225		319,061,160.00
	January 18, 1837		.900		
Half eagle ($5)	April 2, 1792	135	.916⅔		
	June 28, 1834	129	.899225		259,066,545.00
	January 18, 1837		.900		
Quarter eagle ($2.50)	April 2, 1792	67.5	.916⅔		
	June 28, 1834	64.5	.899225		29,015,635.00
	January 18, 1837		.900		
Three-dollar piece	February 21, 1853	77.4	.900	September 26, 1890	1,619,376.00
One dollar	March 3, 1849	25.8	.900	September 26, 1890	19,499,337.00
SILVER COINS.					
Dollar	April 2, 1792	416	.8924		
	January 18, 1837	412½	.900	February 12, 1873	a 506,527,453.00
	February 28, 1878				
	July 14, 1890				
Trade dollar (*b*)	February 12, 1873	420	.900	March 3, 1887	35,965,924.00
Lafayette dollar	March 3, 1899	412½	.900		50,000.00
Half dollar	April 2, 1792	208	.8924		
	January 18, 1837	206¼	.900		144,988,509.00
	February 21, 1853	192			
	February 12, 1873	*c* 192.9			
Columbian half dollar	August 5, 1892	192.9	.900		*d* 2,501,052.50
Quarter dollar	April 2, 1792	104	.8924		
	January 18, 1837	103⅛	.900		63,763,021.50
	February 21, 1853	96			
	February 12, 1873	*e* 96.45			
Columbian quarter dollar	March 3, 1893	96.45	.900		*d* 10,005.75
Twenty-cent piece	March 3, 1875	*f* 77.16	.900	May 2, 1878	271,000.00
Dime	April 2, 1792	41.6	.8924		
	January 18, 1837	41¼	.900		35,931,861.20
	February 21, 1853	38.4			
	February 12, 1873	*g* 38.58			
Half dime	April 2, 1792	20.8	.8924		
	January 18, 1837	20⅝	.900		4,880,219.40
	February 21, 1853	19.2		February 12, 1873	
Three-cent piece	March 3, 1851	12⅜	.750		1,282,087.20
	March 3, 1853	11.52	.900	February 12, 1873	
MINOR COINS.					
Five cent (nickel)	May 16, 1866	77.16	(*h*)		17,967,308.10
Three cent (nickel)	March 3, 1865	30	(*h*)	September 26, 1890	941,349.48
Two cent (bronze)	April 22, 1864	96	(*i*)	February 12, 1873	912,020.00
Cent (copper)	April 2, 1792	264			
	January 14, 1793	208			1,562,887.44
	January 26, 1796 (*j*)	168		February 21, 1857	
Cent (nickel)	February 21, 1857	72	(*k*)	April 22, 1864	2,007,720.00
Cent (bronze)	April 22, 1864	48	(*i*)		10,072,758.59
Half cent (copper)	April 2, 1792	132			
	January 14, 1793	104			39,926.11
	January 26, 1796 (*j*)	84		February 21, 1857	

a Amount coined to February 12, 1873, $8,031,238.
b Coinage limited to export demand, joint resolution, July 22, 1876.
c 12½ grams, or 192.9 grains.
d Total amount coined.
e 6¼ grams, or 96.45 grains.
f 5 grams, or 77.16 grains.
g 2½ grams, or 38.58 grains.
h Composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel.
i Composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc.
j By proclamation of the President, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795.
k Composed of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel.

The total coinages to June 30, 1900, are as follows: Gold, $2,167,088,113; silver, $796,171,133.55; minor, $33,503,969.72; a grand total of $2,996,763,216.27.

* * * * * * *

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XXXIX.—SUMMARY OF MONETARY EVENTS SINCE 1786.

1786.—Establishment of the double standard in the United States with a ratio of 1 to 15.25; that is, on the basis of 123.134 grains of fine gold for the half eagle or $5 piece, and 375.64 grains of fine silver for the dollar, without any actual coinage.

1792.—Adoption of the ratio of 1 to 15 and establishment of a mint with free and gratuitous coinage in the United States; the silver dollar equal to 371¼ grains fine, the eagle to 247½ grains fine.

1803.—Establishment of the double standard in France on the basis of the ratio of 1 to 15½, notwithstanding the fact that the market ratio was then about 1 to 15.

1810.—Introduction of the silver standard in Russia on the basis of the ruble of 17.99 grams of fine silver, followed in 1871 by the coinage of imperials or gold pieces of 5 rubles, of 5.998 grams, therefore with a ratio of 1 to 15. This ratio was changed by the increase of the imperial to 5 rubles 15 copecks, and later to 1 to 15.45.

1815.—Great depreciation of paper money in England, reaching 26½ per cent in May. Course of gold, £5 6s., and of silver, 71½d. per ounce standard. In December the loss was only 6 per cent. Gold at this period was quoted at £4 3s., and silver at 64d.

1816.—Abolition of the double standard in England, which had had as its basis the ratio of 1 to 15.21, and adoption of the gold standard on the basis of the pound sterling at 7.322 grams fine in weight.

Coinage of divisional money at the rate of 66d. per ounce. Extreme prices, £4 2s. for gold and 64d. for silver in January; £3 18s. 6d. and 59¼d. in December.

1816.—Substitution for the ratio of 1 to 15.5 in Holland, established by a rather confused coinage, of the ratio of 1 to 15⅞.

1819.—Abolition of forced currency in England. Price of gold £3 17s. 10½d. and of silver 62d.[1] per ounce in October, against £4 1s. 6d. and 67d. in February.

1832.—Introduction of the monetary system of France in Belgium with a decree providing for the coinage of pieces of 20 and 40 francs, which, however, were not stamped. Silver, 59¾d.

1834.—Substitution of the ratio of 1 to 16 for that of 1 to 15 in the United States by reducing the weight of the eagle, $10 gold piece, from 270 grains to 258 grains.

In 1837 the fineness of the United States gold coins was raised from 0.899225 to 0.900, and the silver coins from 0.8924 to 0.900, giving a ratio of 1 to 15.988 and fixing the standard weight of the silver dollar at 412½ grains. Silver, 59 1/16d.

1835.—Introduction of the company rupee, a piece of silver weighing 165 grains fine, in India, in place of the sicca rupee. Creation of a trade coin—the mohur, or piece of 15 rupees—containing 165 grains of fine gold. Silver, 59 1/16d.

1844.—Introduction of the double standard in Turkey, with the ratio of 1 to 15.10. Silver, 59½d.

1847.—Abolition of the double standard in Holland by the introduction of the silver standard on the basis of a 1-florin piece 0.945 gram fine, the coinage of which had already been decreed in 1839. Silver, 59 1/16d.

1848.—Discovery of the gold mines of California.

1848.—Coinage in Belgium of pieces of 10 and 25 francs in gold, a shade too light. These pieces were demonetized and withdrawn from circulation in 1884. Silver, 59½d.

1848.—Replacing the ratio of 1 to 16 in Spain, which had been in force since 1786, by that of 1 to 15.77.

1850.—Introduction of the French monetary system in Switzerland, without any actual coinage of gold pieces. Silver, 60 1/16d.

1851.—Discovery of the gold mines of Australia.

1853.—Lowering of the weight of silver pieces of less value than $1 to the extent of 7 per cent in the United States, and limitations of their legal-tender power to $5. Silver, 61½d.

1853.—Maximum of the production of gold reached in California when it amounted to $65,000,000.

1854.—Introduction of the gold standard in Portugal on the basis of the crown of 16.257 grams fine. Before this period the country had the silver standard, with a rather large circulation of gold coins stamped on the basis of 1 to 15½ in 1835 and 1 to 16½ in 1847. Silver, 61½d.

1854.—Modification of the ratio of 1 to 15.77 in Spain by raising it to 1 to 15.48, and by lowering the piaster from 23.49 grams to 23.36 grams fine.

1854.—Introduction of the silver standard as it existed in the mother country, in Java, in place of the ideal Javanese money and coinage of colonial silver pieces.

[1] The price of silver given hereafter represents the average rate per ounce standard—that is, the mean between the highest price and the lowest price quoted during the year.

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1857.—Conclusion of a monetary treaty between Austria and the German States, in accordance with which 1 pound of fine silver (one-half a kilogram) was stamped into 30 thalers or 52½ florins of south Germany, or 45 Austrian florins, resulting in 1 thaler equaling 1¾ German florins or 1½ Austrian florins. Silver, 61¾d.

1861.—Law decreeing the coinage of gold pieces of 10 and 20 francs exactly equal to French coins of the same denomination in Belgium. Silver, 61¾d.

1862.—Adoption of the French monetary system by Italy. Silver, 61 7/16d.

1865.—Formation of the Latin Union between France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy on the basis of a ratio of 1 to 15½. Silver, 61 1/16d.

1867.—First international monetary conference held in Paris.

1868.—Adoption of the French monetary system by Roumania, with the exclusion of the 5-franc silver piece, which was, however, stamped in 1881 and 1883. Silver, 60½d.

1868.—Admission of Greece into the Latin Union. The definite and universal introduction of the French monetary system into the country was effected only in 1883.

1868.—Adoption of the French monetary system, with the peseta or franc as the unit by Spain. The coinage of alphonses d'or of 25 pesetas was made only in 1876.

1871.—Replacing of the silver standard in Germany by the gold standard. Coinage in 1873 of gold pieces of 5, 10, and 20 mark pieces, the latter weighing 7.168 grams fine. Silver, 60½d.

1871.—Establishment of the double standard in Japan with the ratio of 1 to 16.17 by the coinage of the gold yen of 1.667 grams and of the silver yen of 26.956 grams, both with a fineness of 0.900.

1873.—Increase of the intrinsic value of the subsidiary coins of the United States. Replacing of the double standard by the gold standard. Reduction of the cost of coinage of gold to one-fifth per cent, the total abolition of which charge was decreed in 1875. Creation of a trade dollar of 420 grains with a fineness of 0.900. Silver, 59¼d.

1873.—Suspension of the coinage of 5-franc pieces in Belgium.

1873.—Limitation of the coinage of 5-francs on individual account in France.

1873.—Suspension of the coinage of silver in Holland.

1873.—Formation of the Scandinavian Monetary Union. Replacing of the silver standard in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway by that of gold on the basis of the krone. Coinage of pieces of 10 and 20 kroner, the latter weighing 8.961 grams, with a fineness of 0.900.

1874.—Introduction of the system of contingents for the coinage of 5-franc silver pieces in the Latin Union. Silver, 58 5/16d.

1875.—Suspension of the coinage of silver on individual account in Italy. Silver, 56⅝d.

1875.—Suspension of the coinage of silver on account of the Dutch colonies.

1875.—Introduction of the double standard in Holland on the basis of the ratio of 1 to 15.62 by the creation of a gold piece of 10 florins, weighing 5.048 grams fine, with the maintenance of the suspension of the coinage of silver.

1876.—Great fluctuations in the price of silver, which declined to 46¾d., representing the ratio of 1 to 20.172, in July. Recovery, in December, to 58½d. Average price, 52¾d.

1877.—Coinage of 5-franc silver pieces by Spain continued later, notwithstanding the decline of silver in the market. Silver, 54¾d.

1877.—Replacing of the double standard in Finland by that of gold on the basis of the mark or franc.

1878.—Act of United States Congress providing for the purchase, from time to time, of silver bullion, at the market price thereof, of not less than $2,000,000 worth per month as a minimum, nor more than $4,000,000 worth per month as a maximum, and its coinage as fast as purchased into silver dollars of 412½ grains. The coinage of silver on private account prohibited. Silver, 52 9/16d.

1878.—Meeting of the second international monetary conference in Paris. Prolongation of the Latin Union to January 1, 1886.

1879.—Suspension of the sales of silver by Germany. Silver, 51¼d.

1879.—Resumption of specie payment by the United States.

1881.—Third international monetary conference in Paris. Silver, 51 1/16d.

1885.—Introduction of the double standard in Egypt. Silver, 48⅜d.

1885.—Prolongation of the Latin Union to January 1, 1891.

1886.—Great decline in the price of silver, which fell in August to 42d., representing a ratio of 1 to 22.5, and recovery, in December, to 46d. Modification of the coinage of gold and silver pieces in Russia. Silver, 45⅜d.

1887.—Retirement of the trade dollars by the Government of the United States in February. Demonetization of the Spanish piasters, known as Ferdinand Carolus,

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whose reimbursement at the rate of 5 pesetas ended on March 11. New decline of silver in March to 44d., representing the ratio of 1 to 21.43. Silver, 44⅝d.

1890.—United States—Repeal of the act of February 28, 1878, commonly known as Bland-Allison law, and substitution of authority for purchase of 4,500,000 fine ounces of silver each month, to be paid for by issue of Treasury notes payable in coin. (Act of July 14, 1890.) Demonetization of 25,000,000 lei in pieces of 5 lei in Roumania in consequence of the introduction of the gold standard by the law of October 27. Silver, 47$\frac{11}{16}$d.

1891.—Introduction of the French monetary system in Tunis on the basis of the gold standard. Coinage of national gold coins and *billon*. Silver, 45$\frac{1}{16}$d.

1892.—Replacing of the silver standard in Austria-Hungary by that of gold by the law of August 2. Coinage of pieces of 20 crowns, containing 6.098 grams fine. The crown equals one-half florin. Meeting of the fourth international monetary conference at Brussels. Production of gold reaches its maximum, varying between 675,000,000 and 734,000,000 francs. Silver, 39$\frac{13}{16}$d.

1893.—Suspension of the coinage of silver in British India and of French trade dollars on individual account. Panic in the silver market in July in London, when the price fell to 30½d., representing the ratio of 1 to 30.92. Repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, by the Congress of the United States.

1895.—Adoption of the gold standard by Chile.

1895.—Russia decides to coin 100,000,000 gold rubles in 1896.

1896.—Costa Rica adopts the gold standard.

1896.—Russia decides to resume specie payments.

1897.—Adoption of the gold standard by Russia and Japan.

1897.—Peru suspends the coinage of silver and prohibits its importation.

1898.—Ecuador limited the tender of silver coins to the amount of 10 sucres.

1899.—India adopted the gold standard at the rate of 15 rupees to 1 pound sterling (British standard).

1900.—United States adopted the gold standard.

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REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, December 3, 1900.

SIR: I submit herewith, in compliance with the requirements of section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the thirty-eighth annual report of the operations of the Currency Bureau for the year ended October 31, 1900.

CONDITION OF BANKS.

The resources and liabilities of the banks in active operation, as shown by reports submitted during the past year, appear in detail in the following table:

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES ON DECEMBER 2, 1899, AND FEBRUARY 13, APRIL 26, JUNE 29, AND SEPTEMBER 5, 1900.

	Dec. 2—3,602 banks.	Feb. 13—3,604 banks.	April 26—3,631 banks.	June 29—3,732 banks.	Sept. 5—3,871 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts	$2,479,819,494.90	$2,481,579,945.35	$2,566,034,990.40	$2,623,512,200.73	$2,686,759,642.57
Overdrafts	33,681,370.97	23,503,096.37	19,064,580.79	20,724,992.72	23,130,598.65
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	234,403,460.00	236,283,870.00	265,340,570.00	282,424,040.00	294,890,130.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	81,265,940.00	111,515,980.00	112,251,540.00	107,348,780.00	102,811,380.00
U. S. bonds on hand	17,717,840.00	15,456,700.00	19,677,390.00	17,019,180.00	11,047,870.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	17,375,215.21	19,891,938.95	12,587,612.86	10,875,434.89	9,951,815.46
Stocks, securities, etc.	325,490,163.55	330,623,075.34	337,094,245.91	356,883,695.53	367,255,545.79
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	79,446,858.81	79,520,503.18	79,517,387.53	80,223,848.70	81,209,233.26
Other real estate and mortgages owned	29,662,473.64	28,701,933.42	27,682,919.21	27,180,350.84	26,002,369.21
Due from national banks	198,611,069.85	200,720,520.60	200,099,719.04	215,078,918.26	220,673,982.42
Due from State banks and bankers	60,155,021.84	54,057,565.96	58,484,523.94	62,882,655.18	64,972,431.52
Due from approved reserve agents	345,556,047.73	375,117,371.13	404,956,529.08	412,781,260.09	450,714,269.48
Internal-revenue stamps	.....	.....	1,345,914.68	1,425,146.42	1,470,910.83
Checks and other cash items	21,432,440.94	22,517,303.00	16,170,099.21	21,136,118.30	19,749,086.17
Exchanges for clearing house	90,514,921.48	186,011,991.55	147,354,817.86	159,189,425.34	124,517,116.87
Bills of other national banks	17,522,237.00	19,736,286.00	24,846,436.00	25,078,170.00	25,416,666.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,013,122.40	1,226,162.29	1,219,635.40	1,230,421.28	1,241,387.03

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS ON CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES ON DECEMBER 2, 1899, ETC.—Continued.

	Dec. 2—3,602 banks.	Feb. 13—3,604 banks.	April 26—3,631 banks.	June 29—3,732 banks.	Sept. 5—3,871 banks.
RESOURCES—Cont'd.					
Gold coin	$103,052,570.12	$104,882,872.15	$104,624,498.81	$102,834,447.55	$103,750,172.59
Gold Treasury certificates	70,986,670.00	93,611,360.00	100,989,330.00	101,263,430.00	115,018,140.00
Gold clearing-house certificates	100,648,000.00	90,887,000.00	92,070,000.00	91,023,500.00	93,390,000.00
Silver dollars	7,569,649.00	8,798,952.00	9,053,551.00	9,236,232.00	8,782,306.00
Silver Treasury certificates	26,356,766.00	34,132,389.00	44,049,035.00	44,437,981.00	45,243,559.00
Silver fractional coin	6,211,721.48	7,265,251.55	7,264,654.46	7,218,118.53	7,144,233.12
Legal-tender notes	101,675,795.00	122,466,493.00	139,838,063.00	143,756,522.00	145,046,493.00
U. S. certificates of deposit	13,055,000.00	14,500,000.00	6,360,000.00	3,194,000.00	2,085,000.00
Five-per-cent redemption fund	10,298,929.57	10,306,422.72	11,941,754.14	13,325,594.29	14,244,066.61
Due from Treasurer U. S.	1,821,144.06	1,595,729.53	2,036,250.32	2,881,160.22	1,620,093.71
Total	4,475,343,923.55	4,674,910,713.09	4,811,956,048.64	4,944,165,623.87	5,048,138,499.29
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock paid in	606,725,265.00	613,084,465.00	617,051,455.00	621,536,461.45	630,299,030.72
Surplus fund	250,367,691.89	252,869,088.57	253,724,596.35	256,249,448.51	261,874,067.84
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	113,958,857.25	111,003,876.32	130,032,604.44	135,298,386.62	127,594,908.82
National-bank notes outstanding	204,925,357.50	204,912,546.00	236,250,300.00	265,303,018.00	283,948,631.50
State-bank notes outstanding	53,104.50	53,099.50	53,099.50	53,094.50	52,231.50
Due to other national banks	502,595,827.29	536,997,249.32	556,301,830.69	572,901,820.02	609,652,961.83
Due to State banks and bankers	293,721,662.94	318,875,604.55	242,366,367.87	227,647,423.64	243,805,378.88
Due to trust companies and savings banks			154,904,858.35	232,428,059.69	215,898,530.98
Due to approved reserve agents			21,898,434.31	29,927,000.77	27,209,179.43
Dividends unpaid	1,184,368.99	1,261,321.50	1,497,651.23	1,672,863,51	1,171,983.39
Individual deposits	2,380,610,361.43	2,481,847,035.62	2,449,212,656.69	2,458,092,757.67	2,508,248,557.53
U. S. deposits	73,866,941.90	103,781,155.23	102,791,876.41	92,566,799.37	87,596,246.77
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	6,158,557.45	5,484,822.76	5,674,842.76	6,305,110.90	6,221,742.17
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,001,309.88	3,695,152.31	3,810,654.27	4,239,300.08	6,000,740.00
Bills payable	13,546,905.23	7,670,595.17	8,106,208.60	12,632,568.80	10,645,714.14
Liabilities other than those above	22,627,712.30	33,374,701.24	28,278,612.17	27,311,510.34	27,918,593.79
Total	4,475,343,923.55	4,674,910,713.09	4,811,956,048.64	4,944,165,623.87	5,048,138,499.29

The authorized capital of the 3,935 national banking associations existing on October 31, 1900, was $632,502,395, a net increase since October 31, 1899, of $23,974,350. Of the increase, $20,025,000 was the capital of banks organized during the year, and $21,126,800 increase of capital of previously existing associations. There was a reduction of $12,474,950 by the voluntary liquidation of 44 associations. This amount includes the capital stock of banks which have not yet deposited lawful money to retire their circulation and withdraw their bonds, the accounts being still carried on the books of this office. The failure of five banks depleted the capital to the extent of $1,500,000, and $2,692,500 was lost by the reduction during this period of the capital of active banks. Of the 44 associations placed in voluntary liquidation, 16, with capital of $8,330,000, were liquidated for the purpose of consolidating with other national banks; 9, with capital of $1,835,000, for the consolidation of their business with State institutions, and 19, with capital of $2,304,950, for the purpose of going out of business.

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A summary of the principal items of resources and liabilities of reporting national banks is of interest as exhibiting changes which have occurred since the issue of the Comptroller's report in 1899. Referring to the loans and discounts and comparing the returns on September 5, 1900, with those made on September 7, 1899, there is shown to have been an increase of $170,008,391.46. At the date of the December 2, 1899, statement, the loans aggregated $2,479,819,494.90, followed by a gradual increase during the year, until the maximum was reached September 5, namely, $2,686,759,642.57.

As approximately 50 per cent of the loans and discounts of national banks are held by associations located in the central reserve cities and in Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, a statement with respect to money rates at those points is of interest. During the first week in September the rates on call loans in New York were 1¼ to 1½ per cent; in Boston, 2 to 3; in Philadelphia, 3 to 3½; in Chicago, 4½ to 5; in Pittsburg, 5, and in St. Louis, 5 to 7. The rates on time loans were as follows: New York, 3 to 5; Boston, 3½ to 5; Philadelphia, 4 to 4½; Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 5 to 6, and St. Louis, 5 to 7 per cent. Rates prevailing during the first week in September, 1899, were as follows: Time loans, Boston, 4 to 5; Philadelphia and St. Louis, 4½ to 5; Chicago, 4½ to 5½; Pittsburg, 6 to 7. Call loans, Chicago and Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 4 to 4½; St. Louis, 4 to 5; Pittsburg, 6 to 7 per cent.

United States bonds on deposit to secure national-bank circulation increased from $234,403,460 on December 2, 1899, to $294,890,130 on September 5; Government bonds on deposit to secure public deposits were at their lowest on December 2, $81,265,940; at the maximum on April 26, namely, $112,251,540, and dropped to $102,811,380 on September 5; other United States bonds, owned by the banks, fell in amount from $19,677,390 on April 26 to $11,047,870 on September 5. The premium account on all United States bonds was reduced from a maximum of $19,891,938.95 on February 13 to $9,951,815.46 on September 5, due principally to the substitution of new twos for bonds surrendered.

Specie reached the maximum, $373,328,410.71, at date of the last call, an increase since December 2 of over fifty-eight and one-half millions. At date of the December, 1899, call, gold coin and certificates amounted to $274,687,240.12; silver coin and certificates, $40,138,000. On September 5 the holdings of gold had increased to $312,158,312.59, and the silver to $61,170,098.12. Legal-tenders in bank, amounting to $101,675,795 on December 2, increased with each report, the amount on September 5 being $145,046,493. Of the $15,320,000 United States note certificates outstanding on February 13, the national banks held $14,500,000. On March 14, the date of the passage of the currency bill, which contained the provisions repealing the authority to issue these note certificates and to count them as lawful money reserve, there was outstanding $15,045,000. The reports on April 26, June 29, and September 5 show a reduction in the amount of holdings of these certificates by the banks from $6,360,000 on the earliest-named date to $2,085,000 on September 5.

The total resources of the associations increased since September 7, 1899, in the sum of $397,783,365.85; on December 2 the resources aggregated $4,475,343,923.55, and increased during the year to $5,048,138,499.29 at the date of the last statement.

The banks' individual deposits represent over 50 per cent of their

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entire liabilities, and amounted on September 5 to $2,508,248,557.53, an increase from $2,380,610,361.43 on December 2, 1899.

United States deposits with the banks were at their minimum, $73,866,941.90, on December 2; at their maximum on February 13, $103,781,155.23, and decreased to $87,596,246.77 on September 5.

With the increase of reporting banks from 3,602 on December 2 to 3,871 on September 5, there was an accompanying increase in capital stock paid in from $606,725,265 to $630,299,030. The surplus has fluctuated between $250,000,000, approximately, on December 2, and $262,000,000, nearly, on September 5. The undivided-profit account was at its lowest on February 13, namely, $111,003,876.32, and at the maximum, $135,298,386.62, on June 29.

National-bank notes outstanding on December 2 and February 13 amounted to a trifle over $204,900,000. As a result of the passage of the currency act, permitting the issue of circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited, there was an increase of nearly $32,000,000 between February 13 and April 26. On September 5 the amount reported outstanding was $283,948,631, an increase since September 7, 1899, of $83,603,064.

The law requires national banks located in the central reserve cities—New York, Chicago, and St. Louis—to maintain a reserve on deposits of 25 per cent, all of which is required to be lawful money, with the exception of the amount with the Treasurer of the United States, in the 5 per cent redemption fund. Banks located in other reserve cities are required to maintain the same percentage of reserve, but one-half may consist of funds on deposit with reserve agents in the central reserve cities. Banks located elsewhere are required to hold 15 per cent reserve, two-fifths of which must consist of cash in bank and the three-fifths may consist of balances with approved correspondents. By reference to the returns of September 5 it is seen that the liabilities on which the banks were required to maintain a reserve aggregated $3,280,985,590.84, the reserve required being $684,127,497.59, and the reserve held $983,333,239.80, or 29.67 per cent. Of the reserve held, $518,474,903.71 consisted of lawful money and the balance funds on deposit with reserve agents and in the 5 per cent redemption fund. The average rate of reserve in central reserve city banks exceeded the amount required by 2.53 per cent. The excess in other reserve city banks was 6.93 per cent, the average excess for both classes being 4.64 per cent. Banks located outside of the reserve cities held an average reserve of 30.44 per cent, or more than double the requirement. The average reserve of all banks was 29.67 per cent. The composition of the reserve held is as follows: Specie, $373,328,410.71; legal tenders, $145,046,493; funds with reserve agents, $450,714,269.48; redemption fund with the Treasurer, $14,244,066.61.

AMENDMENTS RECOMMENDED.

Section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that the Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report to Congress, shall suggest amendments to the banking laws by which the system may be improved.

In complying with this provision of law, the Comptroller desires first to call attention to section 1 of the act of July 12, 1882.

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EXPIRATION OF CHARTERS OF NATIONAL BANKS AND EXTENSION OF CORPORATE EXISTENCE.

Under the provisions of section 1 of the act of July 12, 1882, the charters of 1,737 national banks have been extended for a term of twenty years from the date of expiration of the period of succession named in their original articles of association. The first of these extended charters will expire on July 14, 1902, and others will follow. The question is thus raised as to whether authority is conferred upon the Comptroller by the above-mentioned section to extend the corporate existence of a bank for a second term of twenty years from the date of expiration of the period of its first extension or whether under present law an association is limited to one extension of twenty years from the expiration of the period of succession named in the original articles of association.

Section 1 of the act of July 12, 1882, under which such extensions are granted, reads as follows:

"That any national banking association organized under the acts of February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, or under sections fifty-one hundred and thirty-three, fifty-one hundred and thirty-four, fifty-one hundred and thirty-five, fifty-one hundred and thirty-six, and fifty-one hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States may, at any time within the two years next previous to the date of the expiration of its corporate existence under present law and with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, to be granted as hereinafter provided, extend its period of succession by amending its articles of association for a term of not more than twenty years from the expiration of the period of succession named in said articles of association, and shall have succession for such extended period unless sooner dissolved by the act of the shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law, or unless hereafter modified or repealed."

While it will be observed that this act does not in express terms limit extensions to one period of twenty years, the implication to that effect is sufficiently clear to raise a doubt as to the Comptroller's authority to grant the second extension.

In this view of the case, without additional legislation authorizing a further extension, a bank desiring to continue in business under the national system whose corporate existence has been once extended will be compelled to go into liquidation at the expiration of the period of its extension and reorganize as a new association.

This course will render necessary the complete winding up of the affairs of the expiring bank, the retirement of its circulation, the withdrawal of its bonds, and the issuing of a new certificate of authority by the Comptroller, with a distinctively new title and charter number, as is at present the case with an entirely new organization. While the reorganized association might continue to be in all respects the same bank, with practically the same stockholders, directors, and officers, the legislation hereinafter recommended would render unnecessary these steps, which would be attended with inconvenience both to the business public and the banks.

I therefore respectfully recommend an amendment of section 1 of

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the act of July 12, 1882, authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to extend for a further period of twenty years, under the conditions and limitations imposed by said act, the charter of such expiring association as may desire to continue in the national banking system.

Such legislation, to be effective, should be enacted into law at the earliest possible date to give associations desiring to avail themselves of its provisions ample time for the preliminary action necessary to an extension before their charters lapse.

As before stated, the corporate existence of 1,737 banks, with capital aggregating $417,628,115, has been extended since the passage of the act of July 12, 1882. During the year ended October 31, 1900, there were 45 extensions, the capital involved being $6,942,000. A list of the 74 associations whose corporate existence will terminate during the coming year will be found in the appendix. The first bank to reach the end of its second term of corporate existence is The First National Bank of Findlay, Ohio, the date of the termination being July 14, 1902. Between that date and the end of that year 36 associations which have had their charters extended will expire by limitation.

RESTRICTIONS UPON LOANS TO DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF BANKS.

During the past year the Comptroller has made an investigation into the matter of loans of national banks to directors and officers, with a view to gathering information bearing on a proposed amendment to the national banking act placing additional restrictions upon such loans. The records of this office indicate that large loans to directors and executive officers of banks have been the cause of a large percentage of the failures of national banks in the country, and that the restrictions of the present law are not sufficient to enable the Comptroller to properly check in some cases an undue tendency of those in executive authority to misuse their powers for personal purposes.

It is the belief of the Comptroller that additional restrictions should be placed upon the power of directors and executive officers of a national bank to borrow the funds intrusted by the depositors and stockholders of a bank to their management; and an investigation into the extent to which such loans are made emphasizes the desirability of such legislation.

In regard to the proportion of failures attributable to excessive loans to officers, it appears that of the 370 national bank failures since the organization of the system 5 were attributable exclusively to excessive loans to officers and directors; 22 to excessive loans to officers and directors and depreciation of securities; 8 to excessive loans to officers and directors and investments in real estate; 15 to excessive loans to officers and directors, fraudulent management, and depreciation of securities, and 12 to excessive loans to officers, directors, and others, and fraudulent management. In other words, 62 failures, or practically 17 per cent of the total failures, were due to excessive accommodations to officers and directors and the other causes mentioned.

The large percentage of these failures attributed to improper loans to directors and officers and the consideration of a proper provision of law to protect the business community hereafter led to the investigation of all directors' loans now outstanding in the national banks of the country, the results of which are given herewith.

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This investigation shows that on June 29, 1900, the date of the Comptroller's call for a statement of condition from the national banks of the country, there were 28,709 directors of national banks, of which 18,534 were directly or indirectly indebted to national banks under their management. The aggregate sum owed by these 18,534 borrowing directors and 2,279 officers and employees who were not directors was $202,287,441.

The total loans and discounts of the national banks of the country at this time were $2,623,512,200. The liability of directors and employees was, therefore, 7.71 per cent of this amount.

The capital stock of the national banks of the United States on this date was $621,536,461. The direct and indirect liability of directors, officers, and employees of national banks, therefore, amounted to 32.55 per cent of this sum.

The stock owned in national banks by the 18,534 borrowing directors amounted to $114,759,300. The direct loans of officers and directors amounted to $115,094,157 and their indirect liabilities to $87,193,284.

In the New England States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, in 563 national banks, of $137,460,520 capital, the total number of directors on June 29, 1900, was 4,258, of which 2,668 were indebted directly or indirectly in a sum aggregating $31,897,830.

In the Eastern States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, in 1,001 national banks of $204,982,745 capital, the total number of directors on June 29, 1900, was 9,127, of which 6,270 were indebted directly or indirectly in a sum aggregating $82,289,446.

In the Southern States, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, in 568 national banks of $67,149,467 capital, the total number of directors on June 29, 1900, was 4,256, of which 2,909 were indebted directly or indirectly in a sum aggregating $23,436,304.

In the Middle States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, in 1,094 national banks of $161,698,927 capital, the total number of directors on June 29, 1900, was 7,698, of which 4,928 were indebted directly or indirectly in a sum aggregating $51,406,835.

In the Western States, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, in 384 national banks of $30,931,552 capital, the total number of directors on June 29, 1900, was 2,592, of which 1,333 were indebted, directly or indirectly, in a sum aggregating $6,690,881.

In the Pacific States, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and Alaska, in 122 national banks of $19,313,250 capital, the total number of directors on June 29, 1900, was 778, of which 426 were indebted, directly or indirectly, in a sum aggregating $4,008,402.

While these tables do not necessarily indicate that national banking officers and directors as a whole abuse their privileges, and many of these directors' loans are among the safest owned by the creditor banks, the Comptroller believes the tables show clearly the great importance of a properly framed law placing additional restrictions

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and safeguards around these loans, in which, the history of the banking system teaches, is involved the greatest danger of the improper and lax use of banking funds.

The necessity for some amendment to the national banking act restricting loans by banks to their officers and employees has long been recognized by this office, as is evidenced by the recommendations on the subject of my predecessors in their annual reports to Congress. While the need for such legislation has been generally admitted, it has been found difficult to determine precisely what restrictions should be imposed, owing to the varying circumstances under which such loans are granted.

Comptroller Lacey in his report for 1891 recommended that:

"The active officers of a bank be excluded from incurring liabilities to the association with which they are connected, and that the direct and indirect liabilities of a director be confined to 20 per cent of the paid-up capital."

Comptroller Hepburn in his report for 1892 recommended:

"That the law be so amended as to prohibit officers or employees of a bank from borrowing its funds in any manner, except upon application to and approval by the board of directors."

Comptroller Eckels in his report for 1893 recommended:

"That no executive officer of a bank or employee thereof be permitted to borrow funds of such bank in any manner, except upon application to and approval by the board of directors."

In formulating provisions of law restricting loans to executive officers and directors it is important not to make them so unreasonable as to drive from such service the active, responsible, and honest business men of the country. The problem is to devise such restrictions for the safety of the depositors as will discourage improper loaning to directors while not injuring the depositors by discouraging to too great an extent the assumption of the duties of bank directorship by the active and responsible members of the business community.

Primarily, the law should have in view the safety of the depositors, and it should be recognized that their safety is as much endangered by the passage of a law which would drive good directors from the service as by the existence of a law which does not sufficiently restrict the opportunity of dishonest directors to abuse the powers of their position.

It seems plain to the Comptroller that any law upon this subject should make a distinction in the nature of the restrictions upon directors who are not officers which will not involve as much of a delay in the making of loans to them as in the making of loans to the executive officers of a bank, since the latter have the greater opportunity and latitude for improper methods in the use of trust funds.

The Comptroller gives herewith a copy of the bill introduced at the last session of Congress by Hon. Marriott Brosius, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency (H. R. 12043, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session), which has had his careful consideration, and the passage of which with some additions he earnestly recommends. This bill has been drawn so as to insure a greater degree of safety in loans to directors and officers with what is believed to be a minimum of inconvenience to such officers consistent with the safety of such transactions. It properly recognizes the distinction in the relations of directors to a bank and those sustained by executive officers.

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It will be noted that the provision made by this bill for the fixing of a line of credit for each director in advance reduces to a minimum the inconvenience of the greater supervision proposed. After such a line of credit has been fixed by the board of directors for an individual director, he will be no more hampered within that limit under the proposed law than he is at present.

A BILL for the better control of and to promote the safety of national banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no national banking association shall make any loan to its president, its vice-president, its cashier, or any of its clerks, tellers, bookkeepers, agents, servants, or other persons in its employ until the proposition to make such a loan, stating the amount, terms, and security offered therefor, shall have been submitted in writing by the person desiring the same to a meeting of the board of directors of such banking association, or of the executive committee of such board, if any, and accepted and approved by a majority of those present constituting a quorum, and then not in excess of the amount allowed by law. At such meeting the person making such application shall not be present. The said acceptance and approval shall be made by a resolution, which resolution shall be voted upon by all present at such meeting answering to their names as called, and a record of such vote shall be kept and state separately the names of all persons voting in favor of such resolution, and of all persons voting against the same, and how each of the persons voted. In case such proposition shall be submitted to the executive committee, the resolution and its vote thereon shall be read at the next meeting of the board of directors and entered at length in the minutes of such directors' meeting.

SEC. 2. That every president, vice-president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any such association who knowingly violates section one of this act, or who aids or abets any officer, clerk, or agent in any such violation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than five years, or by both.

SEC. 3. That the board of directors of any national banking association may at any regular meeting fix by resolution the limit of credit which shall be extended to any director, and said action of the directors shall be determined by a yea and nay vote, and the names of those voting for and against shall be entered of record in the books of the association. Within the limit of this credit and in the discretion of the executive officers of the association loans may be made to directors without other action by the board. When, however, such limit of credit has not been previously fixed by the action of the board, no loan to a director shall be made unless approved by the board or the executive committee of the bank in the method provided herein for loans to executive officers or in the following manner: An application for a loan, not in excess of the amount allowed by law, to a director may be submitted in writing by the director desiring the same to not less than two additional directors, who shall signify in writing their approval of the acceptance by the bank of said application. A loan to a director may, in the discretion of the executive officer of the bank, be made in accordance with such written application, accompanied by the written approval of two additional directors as aforesaid. At the time

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such loan is made said application and approval shall be entered at length in a record book of the bank and shall be read at the first meeting of the directors following the making of said loan. Any national banking association making a loan to any director in violation of the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the United States a sum equal to double the amount of interest charged by said bank upon such loan, the same to be collected by the Comptroller of the Currency and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. That each report of every national banking association made to the Comptroller of the Currency in accordance with the provisions of section fifty-two hundred and eleven of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall exhibit in a schedule to be added thereto, under such classifications and in such forms as the Comptroller of the Currency may direct, the amount of debts due or to become due to such association from its president, vice-president, each of its directors, and from its cashier and any of its clerks, tellers, bookkeepers, agents, servants, or other persons in its employ, as principals, indorsers, sureties, guarantors, or otherwise, in a separate item from the other assets of said bank, and shall also state separately the amount of all debts to such association which are past due and remain unpaid by the aforesaid parties: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall require, or be deemed to require, or permit the publication of such schedule of the debts due or to become due to such association from each of its directors or officers or employees in any statement published in a newspaper as now required by law. No such association shall permit its president, its vice-president, its cashier, or any of its clerks, tellers, bookkeepers, agents, servants, or other persons in its employ to become liable to it by reason of overdrawn account.

SEC. 5. That section fifty-two hundred of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5200. The total liabilities to any association of any person or of any company, corporation, or firm for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in. *But the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same shall not be considered as money borrowed:* [see note] *Provided*, That the restriction of this section as to the amount of total liabilities to any association of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm for money borrowed shall not apply where a loan in excess of one-tenth part of the capital stock shall be less than two per centum of the total assets of said bank at the time of making said loan. Said loan shall be at all times protected by collateral security equal to or greater in value than the excess in the amount of said loan over one-tenth of the capital stock."

NOTE 1.—The provision of the bill printed in italics and which is a part of section 5200, U. S. R. S., as it stands at present is omitted in H. R. 12043, but in the judgment of the Comptroller should be allowed to remain in its present form.

NOTE 2.—A penalty should be provided for infractions of this section, either personal in its nature or of double the amount of interest charged on such loan, with a method prescribed for collection of such penalty.

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LIABILITY AS PAYERS, INDORSERS, ETC., OF NATIONAL-BANK DIRECTORS, OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN DIRECTORS; AGGREGATE LOANS AND DISCOUNTS AND CAPITAL STOCK; PERCENTAGE OF LIABILITY AS PAYERS AND INDORSERS, OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES; TOTAL NUMBER OF DIRECTORS; NUMBER OF BORROWING DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, ETC.; NUMBER OF SHARES OWNED BY BORROWING DIRECTORS AND BY OTHER OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES; TOTAL NUMBER OF BANKS' SHARES, AT PAR OF $100, ON JUNE 29, 1900.

Geographical divisions.	Number of banks.	Liability as payers.		Liability as indorsers.	
		Directors.	Officers and employees, other than directors.	Directors.	Officers and employees, other than directors.
Total New England States	563	$18,375,992	$242,172	$13,521,838	$117,016
Total Eastern States	1,001	46,995,599	610,825	35,293,847	284,849
Total Southern States	568	12,810,718	234,611	10,625,586	174,789
Total Middle States	1,094	27,641,516	593,975	23,765,319	132,259
Total Western States	384	4,522,154	69,901	2,168,727	21,726
Total Pacific States	122	2,938,108	58,586	1,070,294	17,034
Total United States	3,732	113,284,087	1,810,070	86,445,611	747,673

Geographical divisions.	Total liability of directors, officers, and employees.		Total loans and discounts of banks.	Per cent of liability as payers of directors, officers, etc.	Per cent of liability as indorsers of directors, officers, etc.	Per cent of liability as payers and indorsers of directors, officers, etc.
	As payers.	As indorsers.				
Total New England States	$18,618,164	$13,638,854	$407,260,965	4.57	3.35	7.92
Total Eastern States	47,606,424	35,578,696	1,151,623,418	4.13	3.09	7.22
Total Southern States	13,045,329	10,800,375	205,903,624	6.34	5.24	11.58
Total Middle States	28,235,491	23,897,578	687,882,472	4.11	3.47	7.58
Total Western States	4,592,055	2,190,453	112,969,070	4.06	1.94	6.00
Total Pacific States	2,996,694	1,087,328	57,872,650	5.18	1.88	7.06
Total United States	115,094,157	87,193,284	2,623,512,200	4.39	3.32	7.71

Geographical divisions.	Total capital stock.	Per cent of liability as payers, of directors, officers, etc.	Per cent of liability as indorsers, of directors, officers, etc.	Per cent of liability as payers and indorsers, of directors, officers, etc.	Total number of directors.	Number of borrowing directors.	Number of shares owned by borrowing directors.	Number of shares owned by borrowing officers, etc., other than directors.
Total New England States	$137,460,520	13.54	9.92	23.46	4,258	2,668	110,182	130
Total Eastern States	204,982,745	23.22	17.36	40.58	9,127	6,270	368,302	319
Total Southern States	67,149,467	19.43	16.08	35.51	4,256	2,909	161,807	520
Total Middle States	161,698,927	17.46	14.78	32.24	7,698	4,928	376,178	828
Total Western States	30,931,552	14.85	7.08	21.93	2,592	1,333	94,970	387
Total Pacific States	19,313,250	15.52	5.63	21.15	778	426	36,154	95
Total United States	621,536,461	18.52	14.03	32.55	28,709	18,534	1,147,593	2,279

GENERAL LIMITATION OF LOANS.

With the provisions of the national banking law as they are at present the proposal to add restrictions upon a certain class of loans unavoidably involves the discussion of the desirability of a change in the present provisions restricting other loans of national banks. It is essential that the Comptroller be given some practicable remedy to enforce restrictive provisions and that the present provision should be so

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altered as to make its enforcement a matter of greater public advantage. The concurrent discussion of the present provision limiting loans to a single individual to 10 per cent of the capital stock of a bank and the proposed provision to limit and safeguard loans to directors and officers, will serve to show them in their true relations and to indicate the great importance of a reformation of the national banking law in this connection.

The provision of the present law limiting the amount which can be loaned to any one individual or corporation in order to insure a general distribution of loans, and to prevent an improper concentration of a bank's funds in the hands of a few borrowers, is as follows:

"SEC. 5200. The total liabilities of any association, of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm, for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in. But the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same shall not be considered as money borrowed."

In my report for 1898 I discussed in detail the amendment to this section which seems essential, and I reincorporate here the text of that discussion, having altered the accompanying tables and statistics to conform with the latest reports received from the national banks of the country.

"Almost as if in admission of the fact that this provision is unscientific and ill adapted to carry into practical effect the great principles of protection to depositors and shareholders, subserved by generally distributed and safe loans, the present law provides no specific penalty against individuals which the Comptroller can apply for violations of this section in the making of excessive loans where such violations do not affect the solvency of the bank nor justify the appointment of a receiver."

A United States court, under the general provision of the law providing for the forfeiture of the franchises of a bank for any violations of the banking act, might adjudicate the question of fact as to such violation, but could apply no other remedy than forfeiture of franchise.

Since the institution of the national banking system the violation of this provision has been common, and the Comptroller, though allowing no known violation to escape his written protest, finds great practical difficulty in his endeavors to enforce this requirement.

On June 29, 1900, the date of a call by the Comptroller for statement of condition of national banks, 1,575 banks of the 3,732 banks that were active on that date, constituting nearly two-fifths of the entire number of banks in the system, reported loans in excess of the limit allowed by section 5200 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The principles underlying the present provision of the law are as valuable to depositors and shareholders in their application to the banks of larger communities as to the banks of smaller communities; but the observance of this provision, while not interfering with the current requirements of either of the banks or the public in smaller communities, proves an almost insurmountable obstruction to the business of our larger cities.

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The present need is for an amendment to this provision which, while compelling, under penalty, the safe and proper distribution of loans of larger banks, will enable them to loan more nearly the same per cent of their total assets which the present provision allows to small banks. In this way the officers of larger banks can supply the proper needs of the larger communities without disregarding the law, and the Comptroller can hold them under personal penalty to strict observance of the amended law, which when disregarded would indicate improper distribution of loans, something which infractions of the present provisions in the case of many banks do not necessarily indicate.

The greater ratio borne by banking resources to banking capital in the larger communities, as compared with a like ratio in smaller communities, is responsible for the defective and unequal working of the present provision.

The average ratio of resources to the average capital of the 44 national banks in the city of New York is as 17.5 is to 1; of the 16 national banks in Chicago as 14.2 is to 1; of the 6 national banks in St. Louis as 8.2 is to 1; of the 266 national banks in other reserve cities as 9 is to 1; while in the 3,400 country banks the ratio is but as 6.1 is to 1.

The law limiting loans to 10 per cent of the capital, when applied to the 3,400 banks of the smaller communities of the country, as a whole, would allow the loaning of 1.56 per cent of their total assets to one individual. As compared with this, the banks of the city of New York, on the average, could not loan over fifty-seven one-hundredths of 1 per cent of their total assets to any one individual; the banks of Chicago not over seventy one-hundredths per cent of their total assets; the banks of St. Louis not over 1.21 per cent of their total assets; the banks of other reserve cities not over 1.10 per cent of their total assets.

In other words, the proportion of their assets which the country banks of the United States can loan, in strict compliance with section 5200, to one individual, is forty-six one-hundredths of 1 per cent greater than in 266 reserve cities, thirty-five one-hundredths of 1 per cent greater than in St. Louis, over twice as great as in Chicago, and nearly three times as great as in the city of New York.

This provision, as it stands at present, constitutes an incentive to the making of loans the larger in proportion to the total assets of banks in smaller communities, where, as a rule, large loans which are safe are the most difficult to secure, while in the larger business centers of the country, where commercial conditions create a certain demand both from banks and borrowers for large and safe loans, its effect is the reverse to such an extent as to be injurious.

A bank with smaller loans is not necessarily a bank with more distributed and safe loans. A bank with $100,000 capital and $100,000 deposits, the latter being loaned in the maximum amounts allowed by the present provision (to wit, to 10 individuals at $10,000 each), has not as well-distributed loans as a bank of $1,000,000 capital and $5,000,000 deposits, the latter loaned to 50 people at the maximum of $100,000 each. In the former case the loans are distributed among only 10 people and in the latter case among 50 people, and yet in each case there is strict compliance with the 10 per cent restriction.

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One of the objects evidently designed to be subserved by the present provision of the law was the protection of the capital of a bank, as distinguished from other assets of the bank.

The framers of the section undoubtedly considered the capital of a bank as a greater safeguard for the depositors against loss when not over one-tenth part of it was loaned to a single individual or corporation without security. They recognized the fact, however, that when outside security was had for loans the capital did not need for its protection the 10 per cent restriction, and they provided accordingly for the exemption from the restriction of a certain class of secured loans, as follows:

"But the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same, shall not be considered as money borrowed."

In the modification of section 5200, which we will recommend, we invoke the same principle of outside security for the protection of the capital against loss upon loans exceeding the 10 per cent limit.

The size of a loan is of itself no indication of its strength or weakness. If the size of a loan is not such as to be an undue concentration of the assets of a banking institution in the hands of one individual or corporation, thus depriving its creditors and shareholders of the safety of the law of average, it is not wise, either upon economic grounds or upon grounds of public policy, to forbid it by law.

If, however, the size of a loan is such as to cause such undue concentration, its prevention is justifiable on both grounds.

Recognizing these truths, it is the easier to understand why in many instances a strict compliance with this provision of the law (section 5200, Rev. Stat. U. S.) is consistent with all the needs of the current business of a small community and a proper protection to both banks and the public, yet in some larger communities it seriously interferes with the business requirements of both the banks and the public, and adds in no way to the safety of the depositor.

The limit of the amount of single loans to an arbitrary percentage of either the capital or the sum of the capital and surplus of a bank does not insure a general or proper distribution of loans in all cases. Since, as stated before, the size of a loan is not, per se, related to its safety, the more important proportion to consider when endeavoring to regulate the distribution of loans by law is that of the amount of the loan to the total assets, rather than that of the loan to the amount of the capital.

Grounds of public policy suggest as advisable the largest liberty in loans not inconsistent with the absolute safety of the depositor.

The habitual disregard of the present provision by the officers of so many banks interferes with the proper supervision of the banks by the Comptroller and tends to create indifference to the other restrictions of the national banking law.

The failure of the present law to provide the power to apply a penalty for the making of excessive loans sometimes embarrasses the Comptroller in endeavoring to check tendencies toward recklessness in loaning, which point to the ultimate ruin of a banking institution.

As before stated, the present provision, when properly altered, should allow the banks of larger communities to have more nearly the privilege of loaning a given per cent of their total assets to one indi-

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vidual, which now belongs, under a strict compliance with the present provision, to the banks of the smaller communities. From this privilege they are now debarred by law.

The desired results can be obtained, in our judgment, by adding, after the words, in section 5200, "shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of capital stock of such association actually paid in," the following words:

"*Provided*, That the restriction of this section as to the amount of total liabilities to any association of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm, for money borrowed shall not apply where a loan in excess of one-tenth part of the capital stock shall be less than 2 per cent of the total assets of said bank at the time of making said loan. Said loan shall be at all times protected by collateral security equal to or greater in value than the excess in the amount of said loan over one-tenth of the capital stock."

A strict penalty enforceable by the Comptroller should then be provided for infractions of the amended section by the officers of banks to enable the Comptroller to successfully enforce general and strict compliance with its terms.

The suggested amendment will make section 5200 just and equitable in its relation to all national banks and to all communities of our country, large and small, which it is not at present.

It would not lessen the amount which the smaller banks can now loan in compliance with the section as it stands at present. At the same time it would not allow the larger banks to loan to any one individual or corporation more than 10 per cent of the capital, unless such loan, in addition to being secured for the excess, would not amount to a greater per cent of the total assets than is consistent with the safe distribution of loans and the resultant protection to depositors.

Section 5200, thus amended, will not interfere, as at present, with the right of the banks in the larger communities to meet the legitimate requirements of business in these commercial centers. It will enable the Comptroller, by its enforcement, to prevent any undue concentration of loans and conserve their general distribution.

Under the section thus amended the capital of a bank will be protected, inasmuch as no loan in excess of the 10 per cent limit can then be made, except upon proper collateral security.

The penalty clause will enable the Comptroller not only to limit the size, but to enforce the securing of excessive loans.

The following table shows the inequality of the present law in its practical effects upon the banks of larger and smaller communities, so far as the possible distribution of loans is concerned:

Banks in—	Number of banks June 29, 1900.	Average resources.	Average capital.	Maximum average loan, 10 per cent of capital.	Ratio of average resources to average capital.	Average maximum loan to average resources now allowed by section 5200.
New York City	44	$24,188,833	$1,381,818	$138,181	17.5 to 1	$\frac{57}{100}$ of 1 per cent.
Chicago	16	16,458,878	1,153,125	115,312	14.2 to 1	$\frac{70}{100}$ of 1 per cent.
St. Louis	6	15,651,533	1,900,000	190,000	8.2 to 1	1.21 per cent.
All central reserve cities	66	21,503,817	1,373,485	137,348	15.6 to 1	$\frac{64}{100}$ of 1 per cent.
Other reserve cities	266	5,068,585	561,821	56,182	9.0 to 1	1.10 per cent.
Country banks	3,400	640,197	103,092	10,309	6.1 to 1	1.56 per cent.
United States	3,732	1,324,803	166,542	16,654	8.0 to 1	1.21 per cent.

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For the purpose of ascertaining the general result of the suggested amendment to section 5200, United States Revised Statutes, an examination has been made of the reports of condition of the national banks, of date June 29, 1900. In the following table is set forth the number of banks in reserve cities named on June 29, 1900, number of loans in excess of the legal limit, loans which would be excessive if allowed to the limit of 2 per cent of the total resources, and number of banks in which loans equaling 10 per cent of their capital would be greater than 2 per cent of total assets, the loaning power of which the proposed limit would not increase. The table shows similar information relative to 100 banks selected at random from various sections of the country and also the total number of separate loans and discounts of such banks and of those located in the reserve cities on November 12, 1900:

	Cities.	Number of banks.	Total number of loans outstanding Nov. 12, 1900.	Number of excessive loans under section 5200.	Number of loans in excess of the proposed 2 per cent limit.	Number of banks in which loans equaling 10 per cent of their capital would be greater than 2 per cent of total assets, the loaning power of which the proposed limit would not increase.
1	New York City	44	38,102	707	26	14
2	Chicago	16	23,272	86	11	5
3	St. Louis	6	9,967	19	4	3
	Total	66	71,341	812	41	22
1	Boston	38	33,269	7	2	2
2	Albany	6	4,794	77	14	5
3	Brooklyn	5	3,576	47	6	3
4	Philadelphia	36	26,463	156	42	13
5	Pittsburg	31	18,345	180	70	19
6	Baltimore	19	17,955	30	7	6
7	Washington, D. C	11	9,808	28	5	3
8	Savannah	2	1,532	4	4	1
9	New Orleans	7	5,019	67	7	6
10	Louisville	8	7,560	8	2	2
11	Houston	5	1,671	27	3	2
12	Cincinnati	13	18,510	19	5	4
13	Cleveland	15	13,019	43	10	6
14	Columbus	6	5,082	3	0	0
15	Indianapolis	4	4,987	6	1	1
16	Detroit	6	6,180	6	3	3
17	Milwaukee	4	5,743	10	1	1
18	Des Moines	4	3,002	4	0	0
19	St. Paul	5	2,800	6	1	1
20	Minneapolis	6	2,202	15	7	3
21	Kansas City	6	6,999	60	4	2
22	St. Joseph	2	891	16	2	1
23	Lincoln	3	2,020	6	0	0
24	Omaha	8	5,032	11	7	5
25	Denver	4	4,875	29	4	2
26	San Francisco	4	3,805	10	6	3
27	Los Angeles	4	2,687	8	5	3
28	Portland, Oreg	4	1,390	9	7	3
	Total	266	219,216	892	225	100
	Total of all reserve cities	332	290,557	1,704	266	122
	Country	100	55,052	301	226	92
	Total	432	345,609	2,005	492	214

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RECOMMENDATIONS OF PROVISIONS REQUIRING THE STRENGTHENING OF GENERAL CASH RESERVE.

The question of those laws which affect the right of one national bank to consider as a cash resource a deposit in another national bank, called its reserve agent, is one of great importance and involves the most fundamental principles of safe banking. The extent to which the reserve of one bank can safely be represented by what is practically a loan to another bank, instead of by cash in its vaults, is a proper subject for consideration at this time, in view of the financial experiences through which this country has passed during the past few years.

In times of financial crisis, such as 1893, when there are widespread withdrawals in currency, not only in reserve cities, but throughout the country, the reserve cities are subjected to a strain which endangers the stability of the entire banking system.

The reserve banks, as a rule, recognizing the instability of bank balances, must loan a large proportion of their money on call. To secure sufficient call loans they must go to the speculative exchanges, and the injurious results of that practice are easily understood.

It is only by loaning money on speculative securities that the banks are enabled to pay the high rates of interest on bank-deposit balances which form the attraction to the country banks for the deposit of so much larger a portion of their funds in New York than is needed for the clearance of exchange. During the summer of 1899 there occurred a marked demonstration of the evil effects of this practice upon the legitimate business of the country. At that time there was a marked slackening in the demand for money in the interior of the country, and the banks of that section found it difficult to safely loan their funds. As a result, the interest paid by Eastern reserve agents upon deposit balances attracted an immense surplus to New York and other Eastern cities.

This redundancy of money in New York and the East and the ease with which loans upon speculative collaterals were there obtained immediately created a speculative movement in stocks, which was carried on with a constantly rising range of prices until the fall of last year. At that time the crop movement in the West and the rising rate of interest there led the banks of the interior to draw upon their balances in New York and to order the shipment of large amounts of currency as against these balances. It is to be noted that at the time these demands took place the business of the country was in a prosperous condition, with a tendency toward an increase in general prices and in the wages of labor. There was no lack of confidence in the country and nothing which indicated panic conditions, and yet this demand by the banks of the West for the shipment of currency on deposit with reserve agents resulted in a panic upon the stock exchange of New York, which instantly became a grave menace to the entire business of the country.

In the abnormal demand for money created by this panic on the Stock Exchange the ordinary credits to the legitimate business and commercial enterprises of the country were necessarily curtailed by the banks, and unquestionably great damage would have been done to such interests had not the Secretary of the Treasury, seeing the possi-

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bility of evil to the country at large, interfered to prevent a rapidly increasing stringency in the money market.

It is to be remembered, of course, that the exchange business of the interior banks will always necessitate large deposit balances in New York and other reserve cities, and that at certain seasons of the year abnormally large balances of idle funds may be attracted to different parts of the country, following higher interest rates. But it is suggested that public policy demands that banks of the country should not be allowed to deposit with other banks so large a portion of that fund which in theory is regarded as sacredly devoted to the protection of the interests of the depositors. They should be compelled to hold a larger portion of this fund in cash in their vaults, so that it can always be devoted to its proper use beyond peradventure.

In the panics of 1873 and 1893 and on other occasions the New York banks for a considerable time refused to ship currency in response to demands from banks in the interior, showing in the extreme test of panic that the reserve which had been counted as cash by the banks of the country was not, in fact, at all times available to enable them to meet the demands of their depositors. While restrictions placed upon the power of banks to count as banking reserve so large a proportion of money on deposit in reserve cities will not have the effect of preventing speculative transactions in money centers, it will not have a tendency to encourage them to so great an extent as does the present law, at a risk at times to the best interests of legitimate business and at the cost of weakening the banking system as a whole by creating too great a disproportion between the aggregate cash resources and aggregate deposit liabilities.

It is to be remembered that so far as the ability of the banks to serve the public is concerned it will not be impaired by smaller balances in reserve cities. The banks of necessity must furnish exchange, and will accordingly keep the balance with correspondents necessary for such purpose. The permission given by the law to the bank to count as a part of their cash reserve a balance with their reserve agent is primarily for the purpose of convenience and profit for the banks, and not for the convenience of the public in any of its relations to the bank.

The Comptroller believes that under the present law regarding reserve cities too great latitude is now given the banks in connection with the use of the reserve, the primary object of which is the protection of the depositors of the banks, and he recommends that amendments to the laws be passed requiring that a larger proportion of the reserve should be kept in cash in the vaults of the bank. Considering the banking system as a whole, the present ability of banks to use credits with reserve banks as a basis of loans creates too great an extension of aggregate deposit credits as compared with aggregate cash resources, which, in times of liquidation and financial panic, increases the necessity upon the banks of demanding payment of loans from the community and adds to the demoralization of business incident to such period. By increasing the restrictions upon the right of banks to count deposits with reserve agents as cash, a firmer and safer foundation will be built under the deposit credits of the country, and it is the belief of the Comptroller that in times of liquidation the greater strength of the banks will more than compensate them for

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the loss of the small amount of interest on a portion of their balances which may be due to a change in the present law.

It is therefore recommended that section 5192 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so that under its provisions but one-fifth instead of three-fifths of the reserve of 15 per cent required by law to be kept by banks not reserve agents may consist of balances due from reserve banks; and that section 5195 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which authorizes banks in smaller reserve cities to keep one-half of their lawful money reserve in cash with central reserve cities, be repealed.

RECOMMENDATION AS TO FEES FOR NATIONAL-BANK EXAMINATIONS.

The Comptroller repeats the recommendation made by his predecessors, that the present law should be so amended as to provide fixed salaries for bank examiners, to be paid from a fund collected from the banks, to take the place of the fee system now in force. The amount allowed an examiner for the examination of smaller banks is not sufficient to compensate him for the time necessary, in many cases, for an extended examination. The present system encourages to too great an extent superficiality in examinations, and interferes greatly with the proper and wise apportionment of time of examiners among the different banks.

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERCOLONIAL BANKS AND REPORTS AS TO BANKING SYSTEMS IN PORTO RICO, HAWAII, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The rapid growth of business between the United States and its new island territory and the increasing commerce of the country with South America emphasizes the need of laws authorizing and regulating banks for the transaction of international and intercolonial banking, to which, in his last two annual reports, the Comptroller has already called attention.

Under the necessities of trade such institutions are springing into existence, and they are at present under little or no supervision in the interest of the public. A law properly framed to regulate such banking can not be enacted too soon, both for the purpose of public protection and for assuring to institutions contemplating entering this business a stable legal basis.

In connection with the detailed reasons for the passage of such legislation and a statement of its important relation to the business welfare of our nation, which were outlined in the former reports of the Comptroller, special attention is called to the information as to the banking systems of the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, contained in the appendix to this report. Through the action of Congress the national banking act is now in force in Hawaii and Porto Rico, but no provision has been made for the intercolonial banking essential to trade interests, and for the supervision in the interest and protection of the public of such native banking institutions as were in existence upon our accession to sovereignty of these islands.

Only one national banking institution has been incorporated under present law for the purpose of transacting business in the islands, to wit, The First National Bank of Hawaii, at Honolulu, H. I., with a capital of $500,000.

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This whole subject is one of great and immediate concern and should have the prompt attention of Congress.

For the purpose of securing such a statement of banking conditions in our island possessions as would indicate the nature and scope of the problem of a proper governmental supervision, the Comptroller addressed the following letter to Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, and a similar letter to Hon. Charles H. Allen, governor of Porto Rico, and Hon. Sanford B. Dole, governor of Hawaii:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1900.

SIR: The national banking act makes it the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to make a statement in his annual report to Congress as to the resources and liabilities of the banking systems of the United States other than national, and it seems desirable that I incorporate, if possible, in my next annual report information as to the existing banking institutions of the Philippine Islands, including such financial statements of their condition as it is possible to obtain from them. In my last report to Congress I republished extracts from the report of Mr. Edward W. Harden, special commissioner of the United States, who was sent by the Treasury Department to make a report upon the industrial and financial condition of the Philippines.

Had I any appropriation available for the purpose I would not hesitate to make an independent investigation, but as I have not, the purpose of this letter is to ascertain whether or not it is possible for you, legally and consistently with the interests of your own Department, to detail some one of your present force in the Philippines who would be competent therefor, to obtain statements of the condition of all the different banking institutions in the islands, and as complete a statement as possible of the laws under which such institutions have been incorporated or now exercise their power. It would be especially desirable in this connection to have an exact statement relative to any privileges of currency issues which are possessed by any of these banks.

In view of the general interest manifested in financial conditions in the Philippines and the large and general circulation of the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency among the business men of the country, it would seem appropriate that such information gathered by your representatives be used therein. It is understood, of course, that any matter furnished will be printed as originating from your Department. If it is possible for you in any way to extend to this office such service and courtesy, I should be greatly obliged.

Respectfully,

CHARLES G. DAWES, *Comptroller.*

Hon. ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Through the courtesy of these officials and in response to this request much information has been furnished, and is printed in the appendix. The subject is one of such vast importance, presenting so many complex and new problems in finance and banking, both domestic and intercolonial in nature, that, as preliminary to any step toward legislation by Congress, a commission should be established to investigate

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and study local conditions and to report upon the nature of the banking legislation best adapted for the interests of this country and her new possessions.

The Comptroller earnestly renews his former recommendations to this effect.

THE CURRENCY ACT OF MARCH 14, 1900.

The currency act approved March 14, 1900, entitled "An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," contains several amendments to the national-bank act, one of them being a measure which adds a greater element of flexibility to national-bank currency. Section 9 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides "That any national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, upon a deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States * * * is authorized to deposit lawful money and withdraw a proportionate amount of the bonds held as security for its circulating notes in the order of such deposits; and no national bank which makes any deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulating notes shall be entitled to receive any increase of its circulation for the period of six months from the time it made such deposit of lawful money for the purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That not more than three millions of dollars of lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose."

The currency act repeals that portion of the foregoing section prohibiting any national bank, which makes a deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulating notes, from receiving any increase of its circulation for the period of six months from the time of making the deposit for that purpose. In other words, national-bank circulation may be increased or reduced as frequently and in such amounts as may be desired, having regard to the $3,000,000 monthly reduction limit and the bonds deposited. The act also entitles every national bank to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes, in blank, to the par value of the bonds deposited, not exceeding, however, the paid-in capital stock, but restricts the issue of notes of the denomination of $5 to one-third in amount of its total issues. The act further provides for a reduction of the semiannual duty on circulation of from one-half to one-fourth of 1 per cent on the average amount in circulation where secured by a deposit of consols of 1930, authorized to be issued in exchange for 5 per cents of 1904, 4 per cents of 1907, and 3 per cents of 1908. Notes secured by other classes of bonds are still subject to the semiannual duty of one-half of 1 per cent.

The minimum amount of capital with which a national banking association can be organized under the national-bank act is $50,000, and then only in places the population of which does not exceed 6,000 inhabitants. By the act of March 14 it is provided that a bank with not less than $25,000 capital may be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 3,000 inhabitants.

Paragraph 6 of the currency act repeals section 5193 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which latter section authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from any national banking association, in sums of not

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less than $10,000, and issue certificates therefor in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of not less than $5,000, and payable on demand in United States notes at the place where deposits were made. The certificates issued were authorized to be counted as part of the lawful money reserve of the association to which issued, and accepted in settlement of clearing-house balances at the places where the deposits therefor were made.

ORGANIZATION, ETC., OF NATIONAL BANKS AND OPERATION OF LAW OF MARCH 14, 1900.

Immediately prior to the passage of the currency act there were in operation in the country some 13,900 incorporated banks, banking institutions, and private banks, of which 3,617 were national; 5,722 State banks and trust companies; 701 savings banks without capital stock, and about 3,860 private banks and bankers. Eliminating the mutual savings banks and trust companies, the principal business of these classes of institutions being of a character incompatible with that of commercial banks, there are remaining over 7,000 banks of discount and deposit, including private banking concerns which might convert or reorganize as national banks upon complying with the statutory requirements.

In anticipation of and as a result of the passage of the currency law passed March 14, 1900, approximately one thousand informal applications for authority to organize national banks have been filed with the Comptroller of the Currency. Under office rulings, to meet with approval, applications must indicate the title, location, and capital of the proposed bank, contain the signatures of at least five prospective shareholders, and bear satisfactory indorsement. Formal applications to the number of 509 were approved between March 14 and October 31, of which 382 were for banks with capital of less than $50,000 and 127 with capital of $50,000 or more. Eighty of the applications were from State banks proposed to be converted under the provisions of section 5154 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; 173 from State or private banks proposed to liquidate for the purpose of reorganization under the national banking law, and 255 from those contemplating primary organizations. Since October 31, 1899, 383 banks with authorized capital of $20,025,000 have been chartered, of which 348 were authorized to begin business between March 14 and October 31, 1900.

Of the 35 banks organized between October 31 and March 14, 1900, 5, with total capital of $250,000, were conversions; 5, total capital $300,000, reorganizations of State and private banks, and 25, with capital of $2,000,000, primary organizations. Sixty-two of the banks organized since March 14, with capital of $4,560,000, were conversions, of which 43 were with capital of less than $50,000, and 19 with capital of $50,000 or over. One hundred and twenty-three, with capital aggregating $5,605,000, were reorganizations of State and private banks, 89 of the number being with capital of less than $50,000, and 34 with capital of $50,000 or over. There were 163 banks of primary organization capitalized in the sum of $7,310,000. Of the latter class 117 were with capital of less than $50,000, and 46 with capital of $50,000 and over. Of the total number of banks organized since March 14, 208, with capital aggregating $5,200,000, were banks with

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capital of $25,000 each; 41, with total capital of $1,375,000, banks with capital of over $25,000 and less than $50,000; 62, with capital aggregating $3,100,000, banks with individual capital of $50,000, and 37, total capital $7,800,000, banks having a capital of $50,000 or over. The bonds deposited by organizations during this period amounted to $5,348,200, or only about 30 per cent of the maximum which might be deposited. In the following table is shown in detail the information herein referred to with respect to organizations during the period beginning with March 14 and terminating on October 31, 1900.

NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED FROM MARCH 14 TO OCTOBER 31, 1900.

States.	Capital $25,000.		Capital over $25,000 and less than $50,000.		Capital $50,000.		Capital over $50,000.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Maine	1	$25,000						
New Hampshire	1	25,000					1	$100,000
Connecticut	2	50,000			1	$50,000		
Total	4	100,000			1	50,000	1	100,000
New York	5	125,000	2	$60,000	1	50,000	4	560,000
New Jersey	3	75,000	2	60,000			1	100,000
Pennsylvania	19	475,000	3	107,000	10	500,000	5	1,400,000
Delaware	1	25,000						
Maryland	3	75,000			1	50,000	2	170,000
Total	31	775,000	7	227,000	12	600,000	12	2,230,000
Virginia	6	150,000			2	100,000		
West Virginia	1	25,000	1	30,000	3	150,000	1	100,000
North Carolina	2	50,000						
South Carolina	1	25,000					1	60,000
Georgia					1	50,000	2	550,000
Florida			1	30,000			1	200,000
Alabama					2	100,000		
Louisiana					1	50,000		
Texas	16	400,000	8	248,000	7	350,000	3	235,000
Kentucky	3	75,000			2	100,000	2	1,745,000
Tennessee	2	50,000			1	50,000		
Total	31	775,000	10	308,000	19	950,000	10	2,890,000
Ohio	11	275,000	3	95,000	4	200,000	3	700,000
Indiana	8	200,000	1	45,000	3	150,000	1	100,000
Illinois	17	425,000	4	145,000	1	50,000	3	350,000
Michigan	2	50,000	1	35,000	1	50,000	1	80,000
Wisconsin	3	75,000	1	30,000	4	200,000	2	500,000
Minnesota	14	350,000			2	100,000		
Iowa	23	575,000	6	195,000	3	150,000		
Missouri	2	50,000	1	35,000				
Total	80	2,000,000	17	580,000	18	900,000	10	1,730,000
North Dakota	8	200,000						
South Dakota	3	75,000						
Nebraska	10	250,000	2	75,000				
Kansas	10	250,000	1	40,000	1	50,000	1	100,000
Wyoming	1	25,000			2	100,000		
Colorado			1	30,000	3	150,000	1	150,000
New Mexico	1	25,000						
Oklahoma	15	375,000	1	40,000	1	50,000		
Indian Territory	10	250,000	2	75,000	4	200,000		
Total	58	1,450,000	7	260,000	11	550,000	2	250,000
Washington	1	25,000						
California	2	50,000			1	50,000	1	100,000
Idaho	1	25,000						
Hawaii							1	500,000
Total	4	100,000			1	50,000	2	600,000
Total United States	208	5,200,000	41	1,375,000	62	3,100,000	37	7,800,000

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By reference to the following table it will be observed that the greatest increase in number and capital of banks organized during the year ended October 31, 1900, occurred in the Middle States, in which 133 associations were formed with capital aggregating $5,860,000. In the Western States 83 banks were organized, with aggregate capital of $2,760,000; in the Southern States, 77 banks, capital $5,323,000; Eastern States, 72 banks, capital $4,682,000; New England States, 10 banks, capital $600,000; Pacific States and Hawaii, 8 banks, capital $800,000. Pennsylvania leads the States in point of number of organizations and capital, namely, 44 and $2,882,000, respectively; Texas is second with 36 banks and $1,383,000 capital; Iowa is third with 32 banks, capital $920,000. Twenty-seven banks were organized in Illinois, with capital of $1,070,000; 25 in Ohio, with capital of $1,520,000; in New York, 13 banks, capital $1,095,000; in Kentucky, 8 banks and capital of $1,970,000.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED DURING YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1900.

States.	No.	Capital.	States.	No.	Capital.
Maine	1	$25,000	Illinois	27	1,070,000
New Hampshire	3	175,000	Michigan	5	215,000
Vermont			Wisconsin	10	805,000
Massachusetts	1	100,000	Minnesota	17	500,000
Rhode Island			Iowa	32	920,000
Connecticut	5	300,000	Missouri	4	335,000
Total New England States	10	600,000	Total Middle States	133	5,860,000
New York	13	1,095,000	North Dakota	8	200,000
New Jersey	8	385,000	South Dakota	3	75,000
Pennsylvania	44	2,882,000	Nebraska	12	325,000
Delaware	1	25,000	Kansas	13	440,000
Maryland	6	295,000	Montana		
District of Columbia			Wyoming	3	125,000
			Colorado	5	330,000
Total Eastern States	72	4,682,000	New Mexico	2	75,000
			Oklahoma	18	515,000
Virginia	9	300,000	Indian Territory	19	675,000
West Virginia	6	305,000			
North Carolina	2	50,000	Total Western States	83	2,760,000
South Carolina	2	85,000			
Georgia	4	650,000	Washington	2	75,000
Florida	2	230,000	Oregon		
Alabama	3	150,000	California	4	200,000
Mississippi			Idaho	1	25,000
Louisiana	1	50,000	Utah		
Texas	36	1,383,000	Nevada		
Arkansas			Arizona		
Kentucky	8	1,970,000	Alaska		
Tennessee	4	150,000			
			Total Pacific States	7	300,000
Total Southern States	77	5,323,000			
			Hawaii	1	500,000
Ohio	25	1,520,000			
Indiana	13	495,000	Total of United States	383	20,025,000

Some difficulty has attended the conversion and reorganization of State banks, owing to the character of their assets. Under the national banking law, associations can loan on personal security only, are prohibited from investing in real estate other than that necessary to the conduct of the business of the bank, and restricted in the volume of accommodations to any one person, company, corporation, or firm, etc., to 10 per cent of the capital stock actually paid in, and the courts have held that it is ultra vires of a national banking association to invest in the stock of another corporation. It has, therefore, been necessary to require State banks proposed to be converted and holding prohibited assets as indicated to make disposition thereof prior to receiving official approval to begin business as a national banking association,

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and to require a statement from directors of State and other banks to be reorganized as national banking associations that none of such assets will be transferred to the national bank.

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS.

The act of March 3, 1869, requires every national banking association to report, within ten days after the declaration of any dividend, the amount of such dividend and the amount of net earnings in excess of such dividend. The annual reports issued from this bureau have contained abstracts of such reports and a compilation of the returns for the years ended March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1900, will be found in the appendix. It is shown that the average dividend paid during the years ended March 1, 1870 to 1875, was approximately 10 per cent, and the lowest, 6.7 per cent, was paid in 1897. The average rate from 1869 to 1900, inclusive, thirty-one years, is shown to have been 8.2.

During the year ended March 1, 1900, the gross earnings of the reporting national banks aggregated $170,758,066. Of this amount $30,509,516.93, or 17.86 per cent, was devoted to the charging off of losses and premiums; $70,266,738.63, or 41.15 per cent, to expenses and taxes, leaving net earnings of $69,981,810.44, or 40.98 per cent. From the net earnings were declared dividends aggregating $47,433,-357.30, or 7.86 per cent, on capital amounting to $603,396,550.

TAXES AND EXPENSES.

Section 54 of the old currency act provided for the taxation of circulating notes of national banks at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent semiannually, and a tax at the rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent on deposits, with the same rate on capital beyond the amount invested in United States bonds. On March 3, 1883, the provision imposing taxation on capital and deposits was repealed. The revenue derived by the Government from the taxes on capital and deposits during that period was $7,855,887.74 and $60,940,067.16, respectively. The total amount paid as semiannual duty on circulation up to June 30, 1899, was $85,304,945.56, an aggregate from the three sources of $154,100,-900.46. The war-revenue act of 1898 imposed a tax of one-fifth of 1 per cent on the capital and surplus of the bank, and the act of March 14, 1900, reduced the semiannual duty on circulation, where secured by consols of 1930, to one-fourth of 1 per cent.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue collected from the tax on capital and surplus of national banks $1,752,802 during the fiscal year 1899, and $1,730,251 during the year 1900. Tables compiled in the Commissioner's office show the collections from the tax on capital and surplus of all banks by collection districts, and the foregoing figures are estimates based upon the average capital and surplus of national banks during the years named. The duty paid on circulation during the past year amounted to $1,881,922.73. This indicates the total amount obtained by the Government from national banks during the existence of the national banking system as $159,465,876.19. In addition to these taxes, the banks have paid on an average $1.31 per thousand annually for note redemptions since the establishment of the national-bank redemption agency under the provisions of the act of June 20 1874. There is no official record of the cost of redemptions

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prior to the passage of that act. The banks are also assessed for examiners' fees and cost of plates from which circulating notes are printed. Prior to July 12, 1882, the cost of plates was paid from the proceeds of the tax collected on circulation. Detailed statements of these items appear in the appendix.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION AND BONDS.

The original national-bank act limited the volume of national-bank currency to $300,000,000, and that of July 12, 1870, permitted the issue of an additional $54,000,000. The act of July 14, 1875, repealed section 5177, United States Revised Statutes, limiting the aggregate volume, leaving, however, the provisions of section 5171 still in force. This latter section authorized the issue of notes (90 per cent of the bond deposit) in proportion to capital as follows: Banks with capital of $500,000 or less, 90 per cent of the capital; capital of over $500,000 and not over $1,000,000, 80 per cent; capital over $1,000,000 and not over $3,000,000, 75 per cent, and capital exceeding $3,000,000, 60 per cent. This section was repealed by the act of July 12, 1882, which latter act authorized the issue of notes to 90 per cent of the bonds on deposit, regardless of capital, except that the deposit of bonds should not exceed the aggregate capital paid in. There was no further change in this feature of the law until 1900. Practically, the maximum circulation issuable was outstanding in the years 1867 to 1870, inclusive.

The act of July 12, 1870, increasing the maximum circulation to $354,000,000, resulted in an increase of twenty-two and one-half millions by October 31, 1871. In the next year there was a further increase of sixteen and one-half millions, and on October 31, 1874, the amount outstanding increased to $348,785,906, which was within about five and one-fourth millions of the legal limit. With authority to issue circulation up to 90 per cent of the bond deposit, the latter not to exceed the paid up capital, circulation outstanding rose to $362,889,134 on October 31, 1882. This was the highest point ever reached during the existence of the system, but was nearly $78,000,000 less than the amount issuable, as the authorized capital of the banks on that date was $489,741,635. The amount outstanding exceeded $360,000,000 only for the brief period between November 1, 1881 and May 1, 1882. Subsequent to the latter date there was a gradual fall until the minimum, $167,927,574, was reached on July 1, 1891. Of this last-named amount, $127,221,391 was secured by bonds and $40,706,183 by deposits with the Treasurer of the United States of lawful money on account of liquidating and insolvent banks and those reducing circulation. There was no material change in the circulation outstanding until the fall of 1893, when it reached $209,311,993. On March 1, 1895, the amount fell to $205,043,651, but steadily increased thereafter, and on March 13, 1900, reached $253,993,821.

The issue of the additional 10 per cent to which existing banks were entitled under the provisions of the currency act and the issue to banks organized since March 14 resulted in an increase in total amount of bank notes outstanding to $331,613,268 on October 31, 1900. As the authorized aggregate capital of national banks was $632,502,395, their note issues were only about 52 per cent of the amount to which they would be entitled upon the deposit of the requisite amount of bonds.

The amount, by denominations, of national-bank circulation out-

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standing on October 31, 1899, March 13 and October 31, 1900, is shown in the following table:

(The issue of notes of the denominations of $1 and $2 was discontinued in 1879; of $1,000 in 1884; and of $500 in 1885.)

Denominations.	Oct. 31, 1899.	Mar. 13, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1900.
Ones	$348,278	$348,275	$347,552
Twos	167,468	167,466	167,056
Fives	75,459,705	79,310,710	70,363,595
Tens	75,960,210	79,378,160	123,088,280
Twenties	56,479,140	58,770,660	88,408,100
Fifties	11,293,200	11,784,150	16,186,900
One hundreds	23,112,200	24,103,400	32,889,200
Five hundreds	104,500	104,000	102,500
One thousands	28,000	27,000	27,000
Nonredeemed fractions	31,993	32,409	33,085
Total	242,984,694	254,026,230	331,613,268
Circulation secured by lawful money	35,063,919	38,004,155	32,784,203
Circulation secured by bonds	207,920,775	216,022,075	298,829,065

The changes in amounts and classes of bonds on deposit to secure circulation on dates named are shown in the appended table:

Class.	Oct. 31, 1899.	Mar. 13, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1900.
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	$49,825,160	$56,164,820	$7,756,580
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	128,822,050	130,302,250	13,544,100
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	18,242,750	14,697,850	7,503,350
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	14,665,600	21,996,350	1,293,000
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	20,907,600	20,490,150	1,019,950
Consols of 1930, 2 per cent	.....	.....	270,006,600
Total	232,463,160	243,651,420	301,123,580

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS.

A brief review of the results of administration of insolvent national banks is herewith submitted.

The first failure in the national banking system was that of the First National Bank of Attica, N. Y., with a capital of $50,000, which was placed in the hands of a receiver April 14, 1865. Under his administration the creditors received $89,472, representing 63.57 per cent on deposits amounting to $140,750.

From the year 1863 to the year 1873, inclusive, a period of ten years, there were 34 national banks which closed their doors, representing in capital $8,211,100 and $18,915,571 of deposits. These banks were placed in the hands of receivers, as provided by law, and the records show as a result of collections of assets that $14,772,530, or an average of 78.10 per cent, was paid to the creditors.

From the year 1873 to the year 1883, another decade, there were 55 failures of national banks, having an aggregate capital of $11,762,800 and deposits amounting to $24,676,244. The amount paid to creditors was $19,204,181, or 77.82 per cent.

For the next period of ten years, from the close of the year 1883 to 1893, not including 1893, the year of the notable panic, there were 92 banks which failed, representing in capital $13,057,000 and $47,554,014 in deposits. The creditors of these banks received $35,911,392, or an average of 75.52 per cent.

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For the year 1893, the "panic year," 69 banks closed their doors and were placed in the hands of receivers, representing $11,520,000 of capital and $21,356,957 of deposits. The amount paid to creditors was $15,944,243, or 74.65 per cent.

The total number of banks which suspended during the year 1893 was 155, with the capital stock of $29,725,000. Of this number, 86, with a capital stock of $18,205,000, placed themselves in a solvent condition and resumed business.

Taking into account the previous nine years, together with the year 1893, making the third decade, the number of insolvent national banks was 161, representing in capital $24,577,000 and $68,910,971 in deposits. Of the latter amount, $51,855,635 was paid to creditors, being an average of 75.25 per cent.

From the close of the year 1893 to October 31, 1900, inclusive, 143 insolvent national banks have been placed in the hands of receivers, with a capital stock of $20,926,520 and deposits of $63,683,350. At the latter date creditors had been paid $46,364,824, being an average of 72.80 per cent.

From the date of the adoption of the national banking act to October 31, 1900, 393 banks have been placed in the hands of receivers. Under the supervision of this office, which is charged with the liquidation of insolvent national banks, the number of receiverships has been reduced from 393 to 113. The amount of capital represented in the total number of failed banks from the year 1863 to November 1, 1900, is $65,477,420. The total amount of liabilities has been $176,186,136, of which $132,197,170 has been paid, being an average of 75.03 per cent.

At the date of the last annual report of this Bureau the number of national banks remaining in the hands of receivers was 135. At the date of this report there remain under the supervision of this office 63 active receiverships and 50 in an inactive condition, being a total of 113. Since the beginning of the system the affairs of 280 insolvent national banks have been finally closed. Included in this latter number are 17 banks which were restored to solvency and resumed business after their liabilities to creditors had been liquidated wholly or in part through the agency of a receiver. The claims against the trusts finally liquidated amounted to $78,924,698, on which dividends were paid aggregating $58,640,483, or 74.30 per cent, and including offsets and loans paid, 80.05 per cent. The collections from assets and assessments on shareholders amounted to $67,952,189 and $9,443,691, respectively. It is found to have required, on an average, 8.81 per cent of the total collections for receivers' salaries, legal and other expenses incident to liquidation. Of the banks finally closed 81 paid claims in full, including interest dividends of 100 per cent or less; 19 paid claims in full only; 42 paid 75 + per cent, but less than 100 per cent; 60 paid 50 + per cent, but less than 75 per cent; 59 paid less than 50 per cent, and 3 paid no dividends.

There have been finally liquidated during the past year 28 insolvent national banks.

The following table shows the number of insolvent national banks which were finally closed during the year ended October 31, 1900, with their capital stock, liabilities, liabilities paid, and the percentage of liabilities paid to total liabilities. The liabilities paid include those that were retired by offset, or settled from the proceeds of collaterals

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held as security for claims, and also those upon which pro rata dividends have been paid:

Title and location of bank.	Capital stock.	Liabilities.	Liabilities paid.	Per centage of liabilities paid.
First National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans	$100,000	$4,850	$4,850	100.00
First National Bank, Benton Harbor, Mich	50,000	107,540	112,077	104.22
Broadway National Bank Boston, Mass	200,000	2,233,467	2,248,423	100.67
Chemical National Bank, Chicago, Ill	1,000,000	1,864,962	1,946,956	104.35
First National Bank, Clearfield, Pa	100,000	163,181	165,329	101.32
Ninth National Bank, Dallas, Tex	300,000	239,965	180,073	75.04
Marine National Bank, Duluth, Minn	200,000	246,758	181,617	73.60
Kittitas Valley National Bank, Ellensburg, Wash	50,000	144,009	97,185	67.48
Merchants' National Bank, Great Falls, Mont	100,000	238,667	151,475	63.47
Northwestern National Bank, Great Falls, Mont	250,000	977,099	1,040,088	106.44
Indianapolis National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind	300,000	1,747,058	1,313,393	75.18
Columbia National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn	200,000	271,949	274,099	100.71
Mutual National Bank, New Orleans, La	200,000	293,184	270,651	92.31
North Platte National Bank, North Platte, Nebr	75,000	137,387	119,043	86.65
First National Bank, Olympia, Wash	100,000	153,414	146,513	95.50
National Bank of Paola, Kans	50,000	13,158	13,222	100.49
First National Bank, Palatka, Fla	150,000	338,998	199,599	58.88
First National Bank, Sheffield, Ala	100,000	233,958	104,688	44.74
First National Bank, Spokane, Wash	250,000	376,524	203,083	53.94
Citizens' National Bank, Spokane, Wash	150,000	401,386	159,455	39.72
Citizens' National Bank, San Angelo, Tex	100,000	66,070	60,188	91.10
California National Bank, San Diego, Cal	500,000	1,145,844	586,959	51.22
Dakota National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak	50,000	247,696	209,540	84.60
Columbia National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	350,000	258,138	188,763	73.12
Tacoma National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	200,000	307,667	146,092	47.48
Vincennes National Bank, Vincennes, Ind	100,000	246,568	217,325	88.14
First National Bank, Wellington, Kans	50,000	71,247	58,688	82.37
Sumner National Bank, Wellington, Kans	100,000	84,685	72,532	85.65
Total	5,375,000	12,615,429	10,471,906	83.00

From the following recapitulation of the results of the liquidation of insolvent national banks by decades it will be seen that the percentage paid to creditors during the several periods has not materially varied, the average being about 75 cents on the dollar:

Years.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Liabilities.	Liabilities paid.	Percentage to creditors.
1863 to 1873	34	$8,211,100	$18,915,571	$14,772,530	78.10
1873 to 1883	55	11,762,800	24,676,244	19,204,181	77.82
1883 to 1893	161	24,577,000	68,910,971	51,855,635	75.25
1893 to 1900	143	20,926,520	63,683,350	46,364,824	72.80
Aggregate	393	65,477,420	176,186,136	132,197,170	75.03

The decrease in the percentage for the period from 1893 to 1900 is due to the fact that a number of the banks which failed during that time are only partially liquidated, and have assets on hand which will, when collected, materially augment the payment to creditors, and will probably increase them to the average of 75.25 per cent paid during the decade ended December 31, 1893.

STATE BANKS, ETC.

Under the provisions of section 2 of the war-revenue law of 1898, imposing a tax of $50 on banks with capital of $25,000 or less and $2 on each additional $1,000 in excess of $25,000 (the surplus fund to be included in estimating the amount of capital), the Commissioner of Internal Revenue collected taxes from 13,325 banks and bankers dur-

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ing the year ended June 30, 1900. Deducting from the number of banks which are subject to this tax the national banking associations in operation, there remain 9,692 incorporated and private banks, exclusive of savings banks without capital, which are exempted from this duty.

By law it is the duty of the Comptroller to obtain and publish in his annual report to Congress information respecting the condition of banks, banking institutions, and savings banks organized under authority of the States and Territories, the returns to be obtained from State officials having supervision thereof or from such other authentic sources as may be available. While provision is made by a majority of the States of the Union for supervision of incorporated banks and banking institutions, but few require reports from private banks and bankers or exercise any supervision thereover. It has been the custom of the Bureau for a number of years past to classify the returns from banks and banking institutions as follows: State banks (banks of discount and deposit), loan and trust companies, mutual savings institutions (those without capital stock), stock savings banks, and private banks. From a careful examination of the records it would appear that about 90 per cent of the banks of the first two classes submit reports either to State authorities or directly to this office. Of the mutual savings banks all report through official sources, except those located in the States of Delaware and Maryland. There seems to exist a disinclination on the part of private banks and bankers to furnish the Bureau information with respect to their condition, and as a result only about 20 to 25 per cent respond favorably to requests for statements. The total returns indicate, however, that banks reporting represent practically 83 per cent of the banking capital of the country.

A serious defect in the returns received from official sources is found in the lack of uniformity in date of submission of statements to the various State officers. This, however, has been remedied, to a large extent, as a result of correspondence during the past two years between this office and officers charged with the supervision of State banks, the attention of the latter having been called to the desirability of uniformity in date and character of returns. In a number of States in which laws exist fixing exact dates upon which banks shall report, the suggestion of the Comptroller of the desirability of an amendment has met with courteous consideration and with assurances that efforts will be made to obtain legislation which will enable State officials to secure reports from banks subject to their supervision at discretionary dates. The reports submitted in 1899 and 1900, with very few exceptions, are for the close of the fiscal year ended with June 30.

Returns from commercial banks classed as State banks are from official sources except from those located in Delaware, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon.

The resources of the reporting State banks (4,369) have increased during the past year from $1,636,032,662 to $1,759,835,802. The capital of these banks amounts to $237,004,340, surplus and undivided profits $129,855,738, individual deposits $1,266,735,282. Consolidating returns from all banks incorporated under State authority and private banks, it is observed that reports have been received with respect to the condition of 6,650 banks and bankers, with resources

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aggregating $5,841,658,820. The combined capital amounts to $403,192,214, surplus and profits $490,654,957, deposits $4,780,893,692.

Uniting the returns from the banks hereinbefore referred to with those of the 3,732 national banks reporting on the same date, it is found that information with respect to 10,382 banks has been received. The combined loans aggregate $5,657,687,020; United States bonds, $535,129,251; other stocks, bonds, and investments, $1,963,252,230; cash in bank, $749,939,932, of which latter amount $369,925,866 consists of gold and gold certificates, $72,368,746 silver coin and silver certificates, $206,685,063 legal tenders and United States certificates of deposit. The balance of the cash held includes specie and other cash not classified, in State and private banks. The total capital reported is seen to be $1,024,728,675; surplus and profits, $882,202,792; deposits, $7,331,553,249. In the following table the principal items of resources and liabilities of banks other than national from 1895 to 1900, inclusive, are shown:

Items.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Loans	$2,417,468,494	$2,279,515,283	$2,231,013,262	$2,480,874,360	$2,659,940,630	$3,013,449,827
Bonds	1,375,026,025	1,210,827,389	1,248,150,146	1,304,890,322	1,527,595,160	1,723,830,351
Cash	227,743,303	169,198,601	193,094,029	194,913,450	210,884,047	220,667,109
Capital	422,052,618	400,831,399	380,090,778	370,073,788	368,746,648	403,192,214
Surplus and undivided profits	370,397,003	362,602,702	382,436,990	399,706,497	418,798,087	490,654,957
Deposits	3,185,245,810	3,276,710,916	3,324,254,807	3,664,797,296	4,246,500,852	4,780,893,692
Resources	4,138,990,529	4,200,124,955	4,258,677,065	4,631,328,357	5,196,177,381	5,841,658,820

The consolidated statement of all reporting banks on or about June 30, 1900, is given herewith:

	3,732 national banks.	6,650 other banks.	10,382 banks.
Loans	$2,644,237,193	$3,013,449,827	$5,657,687,020
United States bonds	417,667,435	117,461,816	535,129,251
Other bonds	356,883,695	1,606,368,535	1,963,252,230
Cash	529,272,823	220,667,109	749,939,932
Capital	621,536,461	403,192,214	1,024,728,675
Surplus and profits	391,547,835	490,654,957	882,202,792
Deposits	2,550,659,557	4,780,893,692	7,331,553,249
Total resources	4,944,165,624	5,841,658,820	10,785,824,444

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES AND PRIVATE BANKS.

Returns from official and unofficial sources have been received relative to the condition of 290 loan and trust companies, with resources aggregating $1,330,160,343. The capital stock of these companies aggregates $126,930,845, surplus and undivided profits $148,389,339, and individual deposits $1,028,232,407. In 1899 reports were received from but 260 loan and trust companies, with resources aggregating $1,071,525,994 and deposits of $835,499,064. This indicates an increase during the year of $258,634,349 in total resources and $192,733,343 in deposits.

The number of private banks reporting is 989, as against 756 in 1899, and is the largest number submitting statements since 1895. The resources of these banks aggregate $126,789,041, capital $19,364,735, and individual deposits $96,206,049.

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SAVINGS BANKS.

In the appendix to this report will be found tables showing in detail the resources and liabilities of mutual and stock savings banks and the aggregate of both classes in each State, taken from returns obtained at the date nearest to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. The returns show the condition of the 1,002 savings banks, of which 652 are mutuals, the latter being without capital stock and conducted by trustees for the benefit of depositors. The stock savings banks number 350. Both depositors and stockholders share in the profits of institutions of the latter character. With the exception of 1 bank located in West Virginia, 4 in Ohio, 5 in Indiana, and 1 in Wisconsin the mutual savings institutions are to be found in the New England and Eastern States. The aggregate resources of banks of this class amount to $2,336,460,239, represented in the main by loans aggregating $1,167,785,000 and stocks, bonds, etc., to the amount of $1,202,471,000. The deposits aggregate $2,134,471,130, the number of depositors, 5,370,109, and the average deposit $397.40. The total resources of the stock savings banks is shown to amount to $288,431,395; their savings deposits aggregate $250,299,719; the number of depositors, 527,982, and the average deposit $474.07. A consolidated statement gives the aggregate resources of both classes of banks as $2,624,873,634; savings deposits, $2,384,770,849; number of depositors, 5,898,091. The average deposit is shown to be $404.33. In the table appearing on page 559 is shown the growth of savings banks as indicated by the number of depositors, volume of deposits, and average account. In this table are included returns from a number of commercial banks located in Illinois which maintain savings departments, in consequence of which there is an apparent discrepancy between the table and the abstract of the savings-bank reports before referred to in this report. Comparing the number of depositors and amount of deposits as shown by the returns in 1900 with those of 1899, there is seen to have been an increase in depositors of 419,265, and in deposits of $219,180,931. The average deposit has increased from $392.13 to $401.10. The table in which the foregoing returns appear contains similar information with respect to the savings banks in operation in the country in the years 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845 to 1900. Conditions in the financial world which have resulted in a reduction of the rates of interest on loans and discounts have had their effect on the earning capacity of savings institutions, as indicated by the rates of interest allowed on depositors' accounts. Within recent years the average rate paid by savings banks exceeded 4 per cent, whereas from information contained in the following table it is seen to be the exception when 4 per cent is paid and with a number of banks the rate varies from a minimum of 2¼ to 3 per cent, although it would appear that the average rate lies between 3 and 3½ per cent. The table referred to is as follows:

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AVERAGE RATE OF INTEREST PAID DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

State.	Rate.	State.	Rate.
	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Maine *a*	3⅔	District of Columbia: *c*	
New Hampshire *a*	3½	3 paid	3
Vermont: *a*		1 paid	2¾
8 paid	4	Maryland *b*	3, 3½, and 4
3 paid	3¾	North Carolina *c*, 4 paid	4
20 paid	3½	South Carolina: *c*	
2 paid	3¼	4 paid	4
7 paid	3	4 paid	3
Massachusetts: *a*		1 paid	2.90
144 paid	4	Florida *c*	3
2 paid	4⅛ to 1¼	Louisiana *c*	3
38 paid	3 to 3¾	Texas *c*	4
1 paid	1⅛	Tennessee: *c*	
Rhode Island *a*	4	2 paid	4
Connecticut: *b*		4 paid	3
74 paid	4	1 paid	2½
9 paid	3¾	Ohio: *c*	
3 paid	3½	1 paid	4½
2 paid	None.	6 paid	4
New York *b*	3⅛ and 4	Indiana: *a*	
New Jersey *b*	3	1 paid	3
Pennsylvania: *c*		1 paid	5
7 paid	3	3 paid	4
1 paid	3½	Minnesota *a*	3+
1 paid	3¾	Utah *c*	4
Delaware *c*	4		

a Official. *b* Official, 1899. *c* Unofficial.

The industry and thrift of those engaged in gainful occupations are most forcefully illustrated in the volume of the savings deposited with building and loan associations and savings banks of the country. In the May, 1894, number of a bulletin issued from the Department of Labor appeared the results of a very painstaking investigation of the laws and rules governing, methods of operating, condition of, and statistics relative to, building and loan associations in the United States, as shown by statements made in 1893. At that time there were in operation 5,838 associations, the shareholders numbering 1,745,725, the amount of stock paid up and dues paid in aggregating $403,778,844, and the total assets of the associations $528,852,885.

From the report of the secretary of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations made at the annual meeting held at Indianapolis in July last it appears that there are at present (1900) in operation 5,485 building and loan associations with a membership (shareholders) of 1,512,685 and total assets of $581,866,170. The table following contains the details of the returns by States.

It is evident from the limited returns at command that the percentage of apparent profit derived by patrons of building and loan associations is greater than the rates of interest allowed to depositors in savings banks.

Having reference to the returns received by this office relative to savings banks, it is observed that the total number of depositors in such institutions and shareholders in building and loan associations aggregate approximately 7,619,768 and that they have an average credit of slightly less than $398. From the preliminary returns which give the population of the country, including Hawaii, as 76,259,220, it appears that one person in every ten is interested as a shareholder in a building and loan association or as a depositor in a savings bank.

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The table hereinbefore referred to with respect to building and loan associations is as follows:

States.	Number of associations.	Total membership.	Total assets.
Pennsylvania	1,174	281,456	$112,120,436
Ohio	773	287,477	102,409,699
Illinois	599	100,000	54,104,602
New Jersey	335	99,160	46,100,000
New York	299	89,409	37,253,725
Indiana	424	109,043	31,435,587
Massachusetts	125	68,349	26,744,647
California	151	37,780	20,285,454
Missouri	191	38,000	13,835,817
Michigan	72	32,775	10,159,562
Iowa	79	23,000	5,723,799
Connecticut	15	12,773	3,774,526
Wisconsin	52	13,450	3,582,922
Kansas	46	12,000	2,880,764
Nebraska	60	13,813	3,332,781
Maine	32	8,155	2,975,716
Tennessee	26	4,795	2,874,097
Minnesota	46	7,500	2,848,179
New Hampshire	17	4,950	1,921,927
North Dakota	7	1,000	364,130
	4,523	1,244,885	484,728,370
Other States	962	267,800	97,137,800
Total	5,485	1,512,685	581,866,170

The inauguration of the school savings bank system took place in France in 1834. The system was adopted in the United States in 1885 in the school of Long Island City, New York, by School Commissioner J. H. Thiry. In a report issued by Mr. Thiry in March last, the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the introduction of the system in the United States, he states that the school bank system is in operation in 97 cities of 15 States. The number of registered pupils in these schools is 179,630, of whom 52,694 are depositors. From the beginning of the system to January 1, 1900, there was deposited in these banks a total of $806,015.97; amount withdrawn, $525,209.77, leaving the balance due $280,806.20, an average of about $5.34. The general extension of this system throughout the country would unquestionably result in an early inculcation, in the minds of the young, of knowledge of practical business methods and of the value of habits of economy.

No late official statistics are at command with respect to foreign savings banks in all countries in which institutions of that character exist. A recent article by Mr. C. A. Conant, a leading economist, presents information with respect to savings institutions in the United Kingdom and Russia for 1900; Italy for 1899; France, Belgium, and Prussia for 1898, and Austria-Hungary for 1896. The amount of deposits, number of depositors, and average deposit in savings institutions in those countries are set forth in the following table:

Country.	Deposits.	Depositors.	Average deposit.
Prussia	$1,255,000,000	8,049,599	$155.91
United Kingdom	916,836,845	a 9,648,165	95.03
France	825,000,000	9,964,678	82.79
Austria-Hungary	650,000,000	2,948,261	220.47
Russia	320,000,000	3,172,858	100.85
Belgium	116,022,486	1,519,251	76.36
Italy	394,000,000	5,212,110	75.59
Total	4,476,859,331	40,514,922	110.41

a Dec. 31, 1899.

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BANKING POWER OF THE WORLD.

In banking power the United States leads all nations. In his Dictionary of Statistics, edition of 1898, Mr. M. G. Mulhall states that the banking power of the world in 1890 amounted to 3,197,000,000 pounds sterling. The accompanying table contains in a condensed form this statement of the aggregate banking power of the United Kingdom, Europe (exclusive of the United Kingdom), Australia, Canada, Cape Colony, Argentina, Uruguay, and the United States for 1890, in which is also incorporated similar information with respect to the joint stock and private banks and savings banks of the United Kingdom for 1900 (shown by reports published in the London Economist and in the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom), the banks of the United States for the same year from reports made to this bureau, to the latter being appended an estimate of the banking power of nonreporting banks.

The increase in the banking power of Europe (exclusive of the United Kingdom) and other foreign countries mentioned is assumed to have been in the same proportion as in the United Kingdom, namely, 28.8 per cent. This percentage of increase has been used in calculating the present banking power of the countries relative to which no official data are at command. Including the estimate of the banking power of nonreporting banks it is observed that there has been an increase in the United States during the past decade from 1,030,000,000 to 2,578,000,000 pounds sterling, or 150.3 per cent.

In estimating the banking power Mr. Mulhall includes capital, reserve (surplus profits) issues, deposits and accounts current (individual and bank deposits). The table referred to is as follows:

Countries.	Year.		Increase.
	1890 (in millions).	1900 (in millions).	
			Per cent.
United Kingdom	£910	£1,172	
Europe, all other	1,037	1,336	
Australia			28.8
Canada			
Cape Colony	220	283	
Argentina			
Uruguay			
United States	1,030	*a* 2,203 *b* 375	150.3
Total	3,197	5,369	67.9

a From reports to the Comptroller of the Currency.
b Estimated for nonreporting banks.

In the following table is exhibited in detail the composition of the banking power of the United States for each class of banks as shown by reports to this office at the close of the year ended June 30, 1900:

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus, etc.	Deposits, etc.	Circulation.	Total.
National banks	$621,536,461	$391,547,835	$3,621,541,835	$265,356,112	$4,899,982,243
State banks	237,004,340	129,855,738	1,371,654,702	.....	1,738,514,780
Loan and trust companies	126,930,845	148,389,339	1,031,932,536	.....	1,307,252,720
Private banks	19,364,735	5,611,125	97,720,936	.....	122,696,796
Total	1,004,836,381	675,404,037	6,122,850,009	265,356,112	8,068,446,539
Savings banks	19,892,294	206,798,755	2,390,180,116	.....	2,616,871,165
Grand total	1,024,728,675	882,202,792	8,513,030,125	265,356,112	10,685,317,704

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FOREIGN BANKS.

There will be found in the appendix of this report tables exhibiting in detail the resources and liabilities of the joint stock and private banks of the United Kingdom and colonial and foreign banks with London offices, as shown by statements published in December, 1899, and June, 1900, appearing in the London Economist. There also appears a table taken from the July, 1900, number of the Bulletin de Statistique relative to specie, circulation, deposits and accounts current, and rates of discount for the first quarter of 1900, of the principal European banks of issue. Summaries of the reports of condition of the chartered banks of the Dominion of Canada, of date September 30, and the Australian banks, of date June 30, are also given.

In conclusion, it is with pleasure that the Comptroller commends the associates of his office for the faithful and efficient service rendered the Government by them. For the many extra hours of labor rendered necessary by the increasing work of the Bureau, which additional time many of them have willingly devoted to the public service without additional compensation, they deserve a full measure of public gratitude. In connection with the recognition of the work of the entire corps of employees, the Comptroller desires to publicly commend the services of Mr. T. P. Kane, Deputy Comptroller; Messrs. A. D. Lynch and George T. May, in charge of the work connected with insolvent banks; Messrs. G. S. Anthony, W. J. Fowler, W. W. Eldridge, E. E. Schreiner, and T. O. Ebaugh, in charge of divisions; Mr. W. D. Swan, bond clerk; Mr. J. Y. Paige, chief clerk, and Mr. B. F. Blye, secretary.

CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.

To the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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APPENDIX.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1900.

SIR: The national banking act makes it the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to make a statement in his annual report to Congress as to the resources and liabilities of the banking systems of the United States other than national, and it seems desirable that I incorporate, if possible, in my next annual report information as to the existing banking institutions of the Philippine Islands, including such financial statements of their condition as it is possible to obtain from them. In my last report to Congress I republished extracts from the report of Mr. Edward W. Harden, special commissioner of the United States, who was sent by the Treasury Department to make a report upon the industrial financial condition of the Philippines.

Had I any appropriation available for the purpose I would not hesitate to make an independent investigation, but as I have not, the purpose of this letter is to ascertain whether or not it is possible for you legally and consistently with the interests of your own Department to detail some one of your present force in the Philippines, who would be competent therefor, to obtain statements of the condition of all the different banking institutions in the islands, and as complete a statement as possible of the laws under which such institutions have been incorporated or now exercise their power. It would be especially desirable in this connection to have an exact statement relative to any privileges of currency issue which are possessed by any of these banks.

In view of the general interest manifested in the financial conditions in the Philippines and the large and general circulation of the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency among the business men of the country, it would seem appropriate that such information gathered by your representatives be used therein. It is understood, of course, that any matter furnished will be printed as originating from your Department. If it is possible for you in any way to extend to this office such service and courtesy, I should be greatly obliged.

Respectfully,

CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller.

Hon. ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Complying with the above request, the following cablegram was sent by Lieut. Col. C. R. Edwards, U. S. A., chief of the insular division

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of the War Department, to the military governor of the Philippine Islands on August 17, 1900:

"MACARTHUR, *Manila:*

"Comptroller Currency desires detailed statement September 1, showing condition three Manila banks and Monte de Piedad, with collateral information regarding their business. Get all the information you can concerning laws and regulations with regard to currency issues three banks. Forward complete statement of assets and liabilities, with comparison business 1898, 1899. Secretary of War directs must have the information not later than November 1. Comptroller's letter, Government regulations, with suggestions for future examination banks, will be forwarded immediately.

"EDWARDS."

UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO AND ISLAND OF GUAM,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Manila, P. I., September 17, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with instructions of the 18th of August last, copy of which is appended, marked "A," I have the honor to make the following report on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Chartered Bank, Manila, collateral information, and currency.

A copy of the cablegram and of the order of the military governor was sent to each bank, with a request for the statements and information called for.

* * * * * * *

Both banks received authority to submit the statements, and on the 14th and 15th they were placed in my hands. These statements accompany and are marked "Exhibit B" (Hongkong) and "Exhibit C" (Chartered).

* * * * * * *

A great need exists for a bank or agency that will supply money in sufficient quantities to satisfy the demand, and not have silver at a fictitious value all the time.

Mexican dollars are higher here than anywhere else in the world, uniformly about 3 per cent higher than in Hongkong. The banks have permission to import "clean Mexican dollars," which term is misleading. Mexican dollars in Hongkong are of two values, but the distinction is not between "clean" and "marked" Mexicans, but between "clean Mexicans No. 1 and No. 2," and all other Mexicans, clean or chipped No. 1. No. 2 are heavier in weight and fineness than those of more recent coinage, and command in Hongkong 2 per cent higher price. All Mexicans circulate here for the same, hence the light weight are imported and the heavy are exported.

Bank statements for August 31, 1900, show nearly two million Mexican dollars on the way to Manila.

The privilege accorded the banks of importing clean Mexican dollars has placed the supply of money for these islands in their hands, and, as above mentioned, there has been a scarcity all the time and Mexicans have had a value much above the bullion in them. The new light-weight Mexican dollar, the Hongkong dollar, and the British dollar all have about the same amount of silver and circulate for the same in Hongkong. Only the first is allowed to enter Manila.

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There is no legal standard of value here. The practical standard is the fictitious and changing value of the Mexican and Spanish-Filipino dollar, based not only on bullion value, but a limited and insufficient supply.

There is need of a bank or agency that will accept United States Government checks at their face value; the usefulness of those checks is much impaired by being discounted, and they are especially useful for transferring funds where transportation is so uncertain and unreliable for transporting coin. Neither bank will accept Government checks at face value.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

So long as the United States dollar was worth more than two Mexicans at the banks they were accepted freely at that rate by the trade, but so soon, early in July, as the banks placed the rate at 1.98, trouble commenced. It became impracticable to accept United States currency at the custom-house and for other dues, because the rate might change from the time of receipt to the time of deposit in the Treasury, and hopeless confusion would result.

(United States currency and Mexican currency are kept as separate deposits with the banks.)

The governor-general then ordered that the rate for receiving United States currency and Mexican should be 1 to 2. This corrected the difficulties above mentioned, but did not correct the trouble commercially. Merchants who had not objected to accepting United States currency at 2 to 1 when it was worth more, decidedly objected to accepting it at that rate when the bank rate fell below, and in small purchases and with the natives it was becoming discredited entirely—many only allowing 1.80 for it. They did not understand why, if it could drop to 1.98, it could not drop lower still, even to 1 for 1.

The military governor then authorized the banks to receive for the Treasury all United States currency offered at 2 for 1, and this has maintained the rate at 2 for all domestic purposes, and has been rapidly accumulating a United States currency balance at a cost of 2 Mexicans for 1 United States dollar.

Should the entire Mexican balance be converted into United States currency at one operation, the charge would be 2.03 Mexicans for 1 United States dollar. This rate was given by both banks when their buying rate was 1.98.

As soon as the military governor had made the arrangements with the banks to accept all United States currency at the 2 for 1 rate, they declined to supply the pay department, quartermaster's department, and the subsistence department with United States currency for New York telegraphic transfers, as had been done before; certainly for paying balances due in New York and London, etc., the placing of funds in New York free of cost is advantageous and must be in demand.

The departments are, I understand, bringing out their money instead of depending on the banks; in all probability the banks will soon be very willing to pay out United States currency for N. Y. T. T. dollar for dollar.

THE CURRENCY OF THE ISLANDS.

Normally the exports have exceeded the imports by about 20 per cent, but in spite of that fact the islands grew poorer and poorer. The cash capital was cut in two when the basis became silver in place of gold.

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The true yearly cash balance between the Philippines and the rest of the world has been against the islands. The balance of trade being more than offset by the earnings of foreign capital and brains, which earnings mostly went abroad, and by exploitation of others, between 150 and 200 millions of foreign capital is invested in the Philippines and earns at least 10 per cent, a large part of which earnings goes abroad.

The carrying trade, both foreign and domestic, is almost entirely by foreign capital. The Philippines exchange raw material, which foreign capital and brains gather, prepare for market, transport, and exchange for finished products.

Since American possession the imports through the customs-house have amounted to 31 millions Mexican. To this add 5 millions estimated imports that have been brought in on transports, making a total of 36 millions. The exports have been 25 millions, a difference of 11 millions to be paid by the islands.

During the same period (exclusive of islands funds) 30 millions United States currency, or 60 millions Mexican, has been disbursed by United States disbursing officers. These funds consisted of $8,500,000 gold, $4,500,000 United States currency, and the balance, $17,000,000, United States currency, or $34,000,000 Mexican, of checks, drafts, and telegraphic transfers on New York and San Francisco.

The 11 millions balance of trade was paid out of this last item, leaving 23 millions. Out of this was paid interest on foreign capital due abroad, funds sent home by United States soldiers and others, and purchases of Mexican silver in San Francisco and transportation expenses.

The $8,500,000 gold has practically all disappeared, at least 3 millions gold having been exported to purchase Mexicans, and the remainder has been smuggled out or is hoarded.

Of the $4,500,000 United States currency a part has been exported, but the greater part is probably in the islands; in the banks, in the hands of disbursing officers, and in limited circulation.

The excess of importation of Mexican silver over exportation is about 13 millions; this added to the 30 millions currency in the islands when the Americans came, and the 4 millions United States currency, equivalent to 8 millions Mexican, gives as the volume of money in circulation at the present time 30, 13, and 8=51 millions; of this amount about 15 millions in Spanish-Filipino pesos, medio pesos, pesetas, and media pesetas, and 2½ millions Spanish-Filipino paper money.

There is a great scarcity of all kinds of money, but especially of fractional currency, and a much larger amount of paper money could be used to advantage.

There is no standard of value, although silver is the basis. The amount of pure metal in the Mexican dollars differs, and the Spanish-Filipino peso has 8 per cent less pure metal in it than the light-weight Mexican dollar. All circulate here for more then their bullion value and no distinction is made between them.

THE EFFECTS ON TRADE OF THE MEXICAN-DOLLAR CURRENCY.

Export trade.—When silver was falling in value the Mexican dollar was a source of great profit to the capitalistic producer at the expense of the laborer. With the gold proceeds from the sale of his produce

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he bought Mexicans, with which he paid his laborers, and as silver fell he bought more and more silver dollars for a given amount of gold, but paid out the same number of silver dollars as before. Wages are slow to respond to depreciation of money.

The cost of exchange of gold into silver falls on the products, and hence on the islands. It is a useless additional expense which, like the expense due to antiquated machinery and methods, falls on the producer, and like them should be eliminated. It is an unnecessary "lock" in the stream of commerce.

Middlemen may profit by a silver currency, but neither the original producer nor the final consumer.

Imports.—The consumer must pay for the exchange of gold into silver, and, in addition, for a certain percentage added to the price by merchants to insure them against the fluctuation of silver. They pay in gold, and must cover themselves against loss by selling at a greater price than the true exchange value of the two metals. It is an unnecessary expense and risk incurred in getting goods from the producer to the consumer, which does not better the middleman and is paid for by the consumer.

If silver is to be the basis of currency, a standard dollar must be provided and supplied in ample quantity. Fractional currency must be supplied and a sound paper money provided for. In other words, a new currency must be issued.

If, however, United States currency is to be the currency of the islands existing contracts need not be disturbed; the fifteen millions, more or less, of insular currency can be given a fixed value, viz, one United States dollar equivalent to two insular pesos, and Mexican and other foreign silver can be received at its bullion value.

The present situation, a double currency, has nothing to recommend it; the two currencies will not pull together.

Inclosed are letters received from leading merchants and business men and from heads of departments in reply to inquiries for collateral information on the banks and banking and the currency, as called for in cablegram.

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. PARKER,
First Lieutenant, Second U. S. Artillery.

The SECRETARY OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[Copy of letter from Mr. D. Bruce-Webster, agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, addressed to Lieut. Col. C. R. Edwards, Chief of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department.]

THE RALEIGH,
Washington, D. C., October 24, 1900.

DEAR COLONEL EDWARDS: On the subject of the currency of the Philippine Islands you asked me for a few notes.

You are aware that the Spanish-Philippine gold coins have passed out of use during recent years, owing to their intrinsic value outgrowing that of the silver coins, as the commercial value of the latter declined in sympathy with the price of silver bullion. The coins chiefly met with now are:

(*a*) Spanish Filipino silver peso.

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(*b*) Mexican dollar.
(*c*) Filipino silver half dollar (debased).
(*d*) Filipino silver peseta of 20/100 dollar (debased).
(*e*) Filipino silver half peseta of 10/100 dollar (debased).
(*f*) Filipino copper cuartos and centavos.

(*a*) This class of coin has been exported in some quantities for surreptitious introduction into Spain.

(*b*) The Mexican dollar passes freely in all commercial transactions and is practically the present standard of value.

(*c*, *d*, *e*) Spanish Filipino subsidiary silver coins, and although from 10 to 20 per cent debased, pass current freely as value for 50, 20, and 10 cents Mexican, respectively.

(*f*) The copper coins are to a large extent dilapidated pieces of metal, on many of which it is difficult to discern any image or superscription, and although intended to represent cuartos and centavos a customer has in most cases to accept the ruling of the Chinese or Filipino small dealers as to which they really are. The following were the relative fixed values, viz: 20 cuartos = 1 real (or 12½ cents); 8 reals, or 100 centavos = $1, peso, or duro.

Many foreign copper coins of neighboring countries are found in circulation, and the copper 1-cent coin of the United States is now largely used in Manila, and although a much smaller piece of metal, passes freely as 2 cents local money, supplying as it does a deficiency of small change.

The gold coins of the United States, the currency notes of the United States, and the United States silver dollars are all met with in the occupied places, and have generally passed current in the cities since the American occupation at the rate of two local dollars for one dollar of the United States.

I am of the opinion that while the American gold standard might not take long to be found suitable for trade purposes on a large scale in Manila, it would have a very disturbing effect generally throughout the islands, and be regarded as a hardship by the provincial and wage-earning classes until the conditions of trade alter, so as to permit the payment of an equal number of American dollars for the local dollars now earned. The change would be violent, and the conditions are not ripe for it.

The establishment of the American gold standard as the only legal currency of the islands would doubtless facilitate the adjustment of Government departmental accounts between Manila and Washington, and afford American merchants an easy basis of calculation; but these points do not appear to me essential or so difficult to overcome as to warrant a disturbance of trade conditions in the islands.

The question of expediency is, I presume, not one that will materially influence the United States Government in making a premature change in the whole nature of the currency.

Assuming that a change from the present mixed currency is desirable, viewed from all points of interest, and that it should take a form similar to existing conditions, I am of opinion that the free coinage of silver at the Manila mint into a distinctly Philippine peso of the same intrinsic value as the Mexican dollar would least disturb trade conditions. The British dollar coined at the Bombay mint from silver imported for that purpose and the extent of all requirements has ful-

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filled its purpose in keeping up a supply of currency for the colonies of the Straits Settlements and Hongkong, rendered necessary by the discontinuance of coining the Japanese silver yen and the growing scarcity of Mexican dollars. It is also finding its way into parts of China, filling the gaps caused by the disappearance of the yen and the scarcity of Mexican dollars. These coins are accepted by the Chinese for their known intrinsic value, knowing that only for its intrinsic worth is money a measure of values.

A Philippine peso of equal value would have the advantage of finding a market in China when its merits became known, and would be a medium of exchange for the adjustment of trade balances when a plethora of currency existed in the islands.

It appears to be considered desirable in official circles that the currency of the United States should be maintained at a high valuation, measured in the local currency of the islands, and this could be maintained by the facilities afforded for free coinage of the local peso whenever any scarcity arose which tended to reduce the value of the American coin so measured.

Hitherto the trade of the islands has shown an excess of exports over imports, which has been adjusted by the introduction of Mexican and coinage of Spanish Filipino currency. I surmise the balance of trade will for some time be in favor of the Philippines, though perhaps in the earlier stages, after a state of peace, the introduction of machinery, etc., will minimize this, but, assuming my inference will be realized, there will be less occasion for the export of the currency and a more probable need of the import of silver for coinage purposes. The latter process will be a more reliable source of adjustment than the existing uncertainty of promptly obtaining supplies of Mexican dollars.

Should it be decided to issue a coin of slightly less intrinsic value than the Mexican, the export of such coin would be less probable, its value as a commercial commodity being less, unless the Government adopt a fixed ratio between such coin and United States currency, a point upon the wisdom of which I do not feel called upon to express an opinion.

The conversion of the Japanese currency from a silver to a gold basis is worthy of consideration, and it might be feasible to issue Philippine gold peso coins of half the value of the United States gold coins, of five, ten, and twenty dollars. Such coin would, however, be even more liable to export for melting purposes than the Japanese yen, while the balance of trade is so much more in favor of the Philippines than is the case with Japan.

Assuming that an estimate of 35,000,000 pesos is sufficient for the trade of the Philippines now and insufficient for a largely increased trade in prospect, the question would arise whether the United States Government would be willing to see its gold withdrawn to supply the deficiency of gold pesos caused by export.

In conclusion, I would say that in my opinion—

(1) The present standard of value (the equivalent of the Mexican dollar) should be maintained by a silver peso, which would leave prices undisturbed.

(2) By adopting the American standard, values would require to be adjusted and instead of prices being nominally halved they would practically be doubled.

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(3) The silver peso should bear the imprint of the Government's authority, and so carry with it a good political influence. "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," etc.

(4) The proposition of such a coin appears to admit of the least opposition from trade interests in the Philippines and from political interests in the United States.

(5) As a charge of 1 per cent for mintage is made by the Bombay mint, it is conceivable that the mint at Manila would be to some fair extent self-supporting if a similar charge were made.

Much has been said and written against the action of the banks in Manila in converting the gold coin brought to it into local Philippine currency. It has not been understood, seemingly, that the legal tender in the islands has not been changed by the transfer of ownership, and that, so far as the banks are concerned and others interested in large money transactions, the United States money can not legally be tendered by them in settlement of accounts, and must therefore be treated as bullion and be liable to fluctuating local prices as such. For this reason it is an error of sentiment to think that the local price of United States currency indicates or affects its popularity, measured in sentiment, but merely its utility, measured in the local standard of value, the peso. The banks have been accused of unduly depressing the price by those who have not apparently been familiar with the governing principles; and it has been said that this was done about the time and in anticipation of pay day. Those who may have entertained that view must have done so without due thought, and I may say that during my experience no instance of such a thing occurred in the Chartered Bank. It should be obvious, also, that as money takes time to circulate the greater portion remains in circulation and reaches the banks in an even flow in sympathy with the tide of circulation. These matters are, I know, fully understood by you and by other officials in high places here, but I think it not unadvisable to touch upon them as I have done.

Very respectfully, G. BRUCE-WEBSTER.

P. S.—The present currency scheme in British India has not proved altogether a success (Rs. 15 = £1), as, although it has kept exchange fairly steady, the gold has not been in demand as a circulating medium in the interior, and the circulation practically remains the silver rupee.

J. B.-W.

[Memorandum for the Secretary of War. Currency and exchange in the Philippines, by A. M. Townsend, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.]

NEW YORK, *October 31, 1900.*

The established currency in the Philippines for all mercantile and financial business when the United States took possession was the Mexican silver dollar. Silver being the currency of Hongkong, China, and the Straits Settlements, it is the natural currency of the Philippines, and is acceptable to the natives and foreign firms established there.

Since the American occupation a large amount of American gold dollars have been introduced into the islands, chiefly for army purposes, and I understand that the military authorities have recently

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suggested that the American gold dollar be adopted as the regular currency of the islands. I presume the considerations leading to this suggestion are desired for the simplification of Government accounts, desire to avoid complications of a fluctuating exchange, and an idea that recent rise in the value of the Mexican dollar (due to a corresponding rise in silver and possibly accentuated by a shortage in the local supply) was occasioned by a conspiracy among the bankers.

Regarding the above, I would say that banking operations are conducted on small margins. Anyone can test this by trying to do similar business on their own account. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has always endeavored to accommodate and facilitate the business of the United States officials, and its exchange charges are not arbitrary, but follow values. I do not think that the adoption of the United States gold dollar would do away with a fluctuating exchange or the influence of the condition of the local supply. The English sovereign fluctuates in value in America and Australia according to the laws of demand and supply and according to the cost of transportation. The same would apply to the Philippines, and I do not think, for these reasons, that the parity of exchange could be maintained. I therefore do not believe that the adoption of the gold standard would accomplish the object sought. On the other hand, I believe it would be directly opposed to the native and commercial interests of the islands, which I understand are the chief concern of the United States Government. In support of this I would quote from Secretary Root's speech of the 24th of October, in which he mentions the following instructions as having been given to the present Philippine civil commissioners:

"In all forms of government and administrative provisions which they are authorized to prescribe the commission should bear in mind that the government that they are establishing is designed not for our satisfaction or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the Philippine people, and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits, and even their prejudices to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government."

Among Eastern nations Japan has recently adopted a gold standard, but it is to be noted that it is on the 50-cent basis, and the result of the change is not altogether satisfactory, the question of keeping up the supply of gold causing some anxiety. The halting attempt also in British India to establish a gold currency has not proved a success, silver continuing the money of the country. Mexico, on the other hand, shows increased prosperity and wealth and attributes the same to the advantages of the silver currency. The wealth of the country depends more on its products than on its cash balances, and the best method of any country paying its debts, either of commerce or those due on state account, is by its exports.

The chief object to be sought, therefore, is the improvement and development of trade, and this object, in my opinion, will be best attained by not disturbing the existing system of currency. I have no doubt but that the ideal currency of the whole world is gold, but that can only be looked for when the present supply of gold is very largely increased. To attempt to spread the use of gold over a larger territory than the supply justifies would lead to financial disturbances, distrust, and disaster.

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It was only the increase in the supply of gold from the Transvaal and the Yukon that enabled the late increase in gold-using territory to be established.

In the above remarks I have endeavored to show that it is expedient and conducive to the commercial interests of the Philippines that the currency should continue on a silver basis. I will now refer to the method by which it might be so continued.

The Mexican dollar has been the coin chiefly used in the Philippines and in China. It weighs 415 to 418 grains and is 898 to 900 fine, and costs one-half of 1 per cent for coinage.

It was used because it was the cheapest available coin.

Of late years, owing to the increasing wealth of Mexico, the export of Mexican dollars having decreased the supply for the Orient has been uncertain and insufficient and there was always the objection that the coins were badly and unevenly made. These considerations led to the introduction of the British dollar of the same professed weight and fineness as the Mexican, viz, 416 grains weight and 900 fine, coined at the Bombay mint, at a cost of 1 per cent. Although this coin is at a disadvantage as compared with the Mexican dollar, by reason of its higher cost, yet, being obtainable as required and of reliable make, it has quickly made its way and is now the chief coin used in the Straits, Hongkong, and the south of China. Of late it has circulated also in the north of China.

This coin would be suitable also for use in the Philippines, as it would go alongside of the Mexican dollar at par; but, as the islands are under the American flag, it would seem more suitable that this Government should coin a special dollar, of similar weight and fineness as the Mexican and British dollar, obtainable as required for currency in the Philippines. Such a coinage could, of course, in no wise affect the question of the gold standard in the United States, and would seem a legitimate way of supporting the silver industry of the country.

Many years ago an American trade dollar was coined with a view of supplying the Orient with American silver, but a mistake was made in making it weigh 420 grains, 1 per cent more than the Mexican dollar. It therefore cost 1 per cent more, besides its higher cost in coinage, whereas it would only pass in China at the same value as the Mexican dollar. It was, therefore, a failure, except for the melting pot. What remained of this coinage had to be redeemed by the United States at a considerable loss to the Government.

If it had been made to weigh 416 grains it would have replaced the Mexican dollar, made the coinage of the British dollar unnecessary, and by this time become the coin of the Orient.

This emphasizes a point that I would make, viz, that all currency matters are most important and require delicate handling, and it is therefore most desirable that no changes should be made in the Philippine currency without such changes being fully considered and approved by the Government at Washington.

Regarding the Government accounts, if a silver currency was continued, I would suggest that they could be simplified to a large extent by having a rate of exchange fixed to cover such disbursements as the pay of officials and soldiers, and many other such matters that could be made the subject of special contract. The payee might be given the option of drawing the money either in gold dollars in America or in silver dollars at the rate named in the Philippines. But I do not suppose that such a plan would cover all Government transactions.

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[Letter of Gen. A. E. Bates, Paymaster-General, U. S. A., addressed to the Secretary of War, relative to currency in the Philippines.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 17, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: The currency in the Philippines, which has been the subject of so much correspondence between the authorities in the islands and the War Department, is still a potent agency of disturbance, and it seems necessary to do something, if possible, to change the condition so as to enable us to transact our governmental business with that possession with more exactitude and less expense to the United States, and at the same time relieve the officers, soldiers, and employees of the Government from the losses they are now subjected to on account of the fluctuating value of the currency in use there.

Colonel Edwards, of the insular division of the War Department, has prepared a very careful résumé of the history of our busines experience in that dependency since our occupation of the islands in 1898, including the correspondence on the subject, which is submitted herewith, giving a detailed account of the difficulties encountered and the suggestions of officers and civilians for their removal. None of these suggestions have seemed to meet the exigencies of the occasion, and after a careful review of the statements I have the honor to submit the following for your consideration:

It is apparent that the difficulty is natural and one which must necessarily arise when a general government whose business is transacted on a stable gold basis extends its sovereignty to and attempts to transact business with a possession whose currency has no legal status and where the commercial business is transacted on the basis of the fluctuating value of the Mexican dollar. The conditions would be difficult if the Philippines were supplied with a legal silver currency, for in that case we would have to deal with the fluctuations of the world's value of silver; but in addition to the fluctuation in the value of the Mexican dollar, owing to the changes in value of silver, there arises another and greater fluctuation from the fact that there is a limited amount of this currency and the demand for it changes with the conditions in those countries where it is the means of exchange in all commercial transactions—that is to say, the Mexican dollar has an intrinsic value varying with the price of silver in the great silver marts of the world, London and New York, and a commercial value governed by the law of supply and demand.

This is illustrated in our experience during the past two years in the Philippines, where at one time a United States gold dollar was worth $2.11 Mexican, and at another time the same dollar was worth but $1.96 Mexican, a fluctuation of 15 cents, whereas the extreme limit of fluctuation in the value of silver would not have changed the value of the Mexican dollar more than $0.058. The result is confusion. When the Government contracts for the purchase of a commodity not delivered on the day of contract the price it must pay is uncertain, and when it pays its Army or its employees in United States currency, as it does, neither officer, soldier, nor workman knows what is the purchasing power of his money until he has converted it into "Mexicans."

There are two ways of overcoming this difficulty: First, the United States might make the currency of this country the legal currency of

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the archipelago, and require all business in which the Government is a party to be transacted on such basis; second, it might go into the market and buy as much Mexican money (dollars) as was necessary and use them. This latter is the method employed by private parties doing business in such a country. The objection to the first plan is that it would inaugurate at once an entire change in the methods of business, and by changing to a gold basis without time for preparation would throw the business of the islands into a state of the greatest confusion, cause great and unnecessary loss, with the consequent want and distress among the natives, thus creating a corresponding antagonism to the United States. The second plan is objectionable mainly on account of the great expense to the Government and the power it gives the banks to manipulate the price of Mexicans to their own advantage.

It would seem necessary, therefore, that we should adopt some measure which would alleviate the present situation and which at the same time would prepare the way for the final adoption of the currency of the United States as the legal currency of the islands. Various suggestions have been made by officers and bankers to remove the difficulty, and some of the suggestions are worthy of great consideration.

Major McClure suggests that the chief paymaster be furnished with half a million Mexican dollars, bought in the United States or in the cheapest market where they are to be had, which he should be authorized to exchange with the Army or Government employees for gold currency at the cost price of the dollar. This would act as a relief for the people as long as the purchase price of the Mexican was less than the local price in Manila; but should the United States Government make such a purchase and, having this amount of Mexican silver on hand in Manila, there should be such a depreciation of value in the Mexicans that they could be bought cheaper in the local market, neither officer, soldier, nor employee would buy his silver from the paymaster, but from the banks where he could obtain it more advantageously, and ultimately the Government would be obliged to dispose of it at the market rate, and sustain whatever loss might come from the transaction.

General Otis and the treasurer of the public funds (Major Kilbourne, U. S. A.) report that "an attempt to make the revenues (island revenues) payable in gold would result in financial disturbance, with widespread indignation and resistance, for the native would not comprehend any argument in its favor, but would look upon it as an additional tyrannical act of the United States." General Otis also objects to requiring the treasurer to convert his collections into their equivalent value in gold and to keep his accounts in this manner, the present method being to receive and pay out all money on the basis of the Mexican dollar. He adds: "A change from this method of procedure would result in such grave consequences that unless future and positive instructions to make such a change are given by the War Department the course hitherto pursued will be continued for the present at least."

According to the testimony of the prominent merchants, bankers, and others before the Philippine Commissioners in 1899 the consensus of opinion was that the currency of the islands would better remain silver on the basis of the Mexican dollar. I would invite the attention of the honorable Secretary, in this connection, to the fact that these

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gentlemen were all more or less expert in the value of currency, and in their dealings with the uneducated natives would have a greater advantage for profit than they would have if their dealings were based on a less fluctuating means of exchange, and the value of their evidence and opinions should be judged accordingly.

The consul at Manila, in answer to a letter addressed him by the honorable Secretary of State, suggests "that by making a gold dollar the equal of two Philippine dollars a steady rate of exchange would be accomplished." Of this it need only be said that the history of the attempt to use two metals at a ratio fixed by law in the United States has proved that he is mistaken, and the rate of exchange will always be fixed by the relative value of the metals and the state of trade.

In should be borne in mind that the difficulties in connection with the confused state of the currency in the Philippines arise in adjusting and auditing the accounts of the collecting and disbursing officers in the islands by the Auditor in Washington, where all accounts are required to be stated in terms of United States currency. The insular government has no difficulty as long as they receive and pay out the money of the islands at its nominal value. There is no difficulty with the departments of the Army as long as, like the Pay Department, they confine their transactions exclusively to the United States currency. The trouble arises when it is necessary to use money for the purchase of supplies or the payment of native labor, and with the individuals who receive their pay in gold and are obliged to convert it into the currency of the country.

The banks, taking advantage of their position, will not open accounts with customers on a gold basis, so that those who have received gold from the United States and wish to deposit it in a bank are obliged to accept a credit with the bank expressed in silver at the current rate of the day, and in turn, if they desire to draw gold from the bank, they are obliged to buy it back at the rate then current, thus making every depositor in a bank a speculator in the value of Mexicans to the extent of their deposit. In case the deposit is public money, such as a company fund or money belonging to a hospital, or any fund for which an officer may be responsible and which he has no convenience for guarding or safe-keeping, the officer becomes personally responsible for the loss, if such there be, while the money is lying in the bank for safe-keeping. Could a depositor, by depositing gold in the bank, be able to draw gold out again, he could control his losses and confine them to the amount he was obliged to use for current expenses, and whatever balence remained to him at any time he could withdraw in gold without loss.

The points brought to your attention, and for which a remedy is asked of the War Department, are, first, the establishment of a regular and invariable rate of exchange between United States currency and Philippine money or Mexican dollars, which will enable disbursing officers in the Philippines to exchange their gold for currency of the country and pay it out, stating their accounts in terms of United States currency, without loss to themselves or the Government; second, to issue such orders or take such action as will enable the servants of the Government to exchange the gold they receive in pay for its full equivalent in the currency of the country.

In my judgment the first requirement can not be fulfilled. The rate of exchange will be fixed by local conditions and natural laws which the

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Government must meet as a private individual would be obliged to do. At the present time a rate of exchange is fixed arbitrarily by the commanding-general at the rate of two Mexican dollars for $1 in gold, but this is operative only by the consent of the banks and will not last should the scarcity of Mexican dollars become such that the banks can not afford to take them at the arbitrarily fixed value. Where Mexican dollars are necessary for the proper transaction of Government business, they must be bought at the market rate and the loss charged to Government account. If, by a combination, the banks of Manila raised the price of Mexicans to such a point that it would be economy to do so, we should send to Hongkong or Shanghai and make the purchase there if they can be obtained enough cheaper to pay for the expense.

All Government and insular accounts should be kept on a gold basis, as prescribed in general order published by the War Department, April 10, 1899.

Money received from customs taxes, postal revenues, etc., should be received as at present and the daily receipts converted into its equivalent in gold, and at some time in the future, the date of which should be announced a long time in advance, all payments to the island government should be in United States currency or its equivalent at the time of payment.

As soon as authority can be had from Congress, the mint in Manila should be opened for the free coinage of silver and a Philippine currency coined on the basis of a Philippine dollar of the weight and fineness of a Mexican dollar, with a subsidiary coinage of half dollars, quarters, dimes, and 5-cent pieces, together with copper pieces of pennies and half pennies. This subsidiary coinage should be debased enough to prevent it from being melted or sent out of the country. Our own mints should also be permitted to coin similar dollars for export to the Orient—not legal tender. This Philippine currency should not be given a legal-tender value, but be allowed to circulate on its intrinsic value, and as such be receivable for customs taxes, etc., as Mexicans are at present. This would remove the possibility of a speculative corner in the currency of the islands, make the currency of the country uniform, gratify the pride of the natives, and tend to cultivate among them a national spirit, and ultimately a feeling of gratitude toward this country.

In regard to the second difficulty, I am unable to see how the Department can do anything to relieve what is undoubtedly often a hardship on the army employed there. The civil employees should be paid in Mexicans, which should be bought for the purpose until the new coinage can be obtained.

In an interview with a representative of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, I have been informed that they had made arrangements to open gold accounts with officers on account of public funds more than a year ago, and in fact had opened such an account with Major Devol on account of some quartermaster funds which he had in his possession. On this account the Major made one deposit and in due time checked out the amount deposited and the account was closed. The objection the bank makes to opening such accounts with individuals and others is that they can not employ gold so deposited in their business, but are obliged to store and hold it until it is withdrawn by the parties depositing. Thus the bank is obliged

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to run a separate branch at considerable expense and trouble from which they can derive no profit.

After some conversation and explanation of the embarrassment to officers, especially of being obliged to retain in their personal possession the money necessary for their current expenses, he concluded that if the different departments in making purchases by contract would follow the example of the Subsistence Department and require the bids to be specified in terms of United States currency, that it might give them an opportunity to use the gold accumulating from the private deposits with their customers, the contractors, and justify them in opening such accounts. He promised to communicate at once with the directors in London and try to perfect the arrangement for this much-needed banking facility.

Whether this scheme succeeds or not, I think there is no doubt that the purchasing officers there will be relieved of some of their embarrassment if they are directed to state in all their advertisements that payment will be made in United States currency or by drafts on the assistant treasurer in New York, or its equivalent in Mexican on the date of delivery. I am informed by this same gentleman, Mr. Bruce Webster, that the system of free exchange on New York, introduced by the Paymaster-General in September, 1899, was a great relief to the banks, greatly facilitating their business transactions with this country. He expressed great surprise to learn that for the past three months, during his absence from Manila, all receipts from this source has ceased.

Very respectfully,

A. E. BATES,
Paymaster-General, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSARY,
Manila, P. I., August 24, 1900.

SIR: Replying to your communication of August 23, I have to say that I have found it impossible to do any business with the banks of this city, owing to the fact that they were unwilling to handle United States currency or Treasury checks in any form without charging a discount.

I am unable to furnish you the data asked for in questions 1 to 5, as the records of this office in my possession only extend back to January, 1900, since which time, however, the answer to these questions would be "None."

Respectfully,

C. A. WOODRUFF,
Col. and Asst. Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. A.,
Chief Commissary.

First Lieut. C. F. PARKER,
Second U. S. Artillery, Treasurer Philippine Archipelago,
Manila, P. I.

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HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PAYMASTER,
Manila, P. I., September 6, 1900.

SIR:

* * * * * * *

I am not familiar with the business methods of the banks in Manila. The money received from them is in exchange for credits cabled them in New York. After receiving the money from them I cable the Paymaster-General, asking that the amount be credited the Manila Bank with their correspondent in New York, giving name of bank. The amount is then placed and I notified. No charge for exchange has been made. I have received no money from the banks since July 1.

Respectfully,

A. S. TOWAR,
Lieut. Col., Deputy Paymaster-General, U. S. A.,
Chief Paymaster.

First Lieut. C. F. PARKER,
Second U. S. Artillery, Treasurer Philippine Archipelago,
Manila, P. I.

Statement showing amount of money brought into the Division of the Philippines by the Pay Department, United States Army, from the occupancy of the islands by the United States to September 1, 1900.

Gold	$8,330,500.00
Silver	938,065.00
Currency	3,670,000.00
Total	12,938,565.00

Statement showing amount of money received from the banks at Manila during the same period in exchange for credits given by cable in New York.

Gold	$1,130,520.00
Silver	435,807.00
Currency	1,038,673.00
Total	2,605,000.00

The average monthly disbursements since the army has been at its present strength in the islands is $1,379,900.

Amounts received from individuals in exchange for drafts on the assistant treasurers United States, New York and San Francisco, from occupancy of islands to June 30, 1900, $2,982,050.43.

Amount received from this source for months of July and August, 1900, can not yet be stated, but is estimated at $223,000.

Amount disbursed since occupancy of the islands to July 1, 1900, is $20,490,083.49.

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UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Manila, P. I.

Importation of currency by Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Chartered Bank from August 13, 1898, to August 21, 1900. Port of Manila, P. I.

[Items marked *a* are gold or United States currency (Mexican value).]

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.		Chartered Bank.	
Date.	Valuation in Mexican currency.	Date.	Valuation in Mexican currency.
1898.		1898.	
Aug. 28	$99,900	Aug. 31	$300,000
Aug. 31	100,000	Sept. 19	100,000
Sept. 15	100,000	Oct. 8	167,000
Nov. 11	100,000	Oct. 10	225,000
Nov. 19	246,000	Oct. 21	50,000
Nov. 26	50,000	Nov. 11	50,000
Dec. 6	176,000	Nov. 19	219,000
Dec. 8	250,000	Nov. 26	250,000
Dec. 21	250,000	Dec. 6	168,000
		Dec. 8	77,000
Total for 1898	1,371,900	Total for 1898	1,606,000
1899.		1899.	
Jan. 16	75,000	Feb. 13	217,500
Feb. 4	4,000		
Feb. 25	8,000		
Mar. 2	10,640		
Mar. 2	2,000		
Mar. 28	25,000		
June 2	9,000		
June 7	17,500		
June 15	25,000		
June 24	40,870		
June 26	50,000		
July 5	2,000		
July 3	50,000		
July 21	300,000		
July 26	58,000		
July 31	150,000		
Aug. 7	8,000		
Aug. 14	50,000		
Aug. 14	100,000		
Aug. 24	100,000		
Aug. 24	50,000		
Aug. 28	100,000		
Sept. 1	100,000		
Sept. 8	2,000	Sept. 8	200,000
Sept. 8	7,000	Oct. 11	50,000
Sept. 8	158,000	Oct. 31	200,000
Sept. 11	60,000	Nov. 13	197,000
Sept. 14	100,000	Nov. 22	300,000
Sept. 18	76,000	Dec. 8	91,000
Sept. 22	112,000		
Sept. 27	15,000		
Sept. 30	*a*100,000		
Oct. 11	35,000		
Oct. 9	136,000		
Oct. 16	131,000		
Dec. 11	7,000		
Dec. 12	27,000		
Total for 1899	2,301,010	Total for 1899	1,255,500
1900.		1900.	
Jan. 2	33,000	Jan. 5	20,000
Jan. 2	40,000	Feb. 13	17,000
Jan. 8	50,000	Mar. 6	200,000
Jan. 8	42,000	Apr. 6	50,000
Jan. 16	450,000	Apr. 23	258,800
Jan. 22	*a*12,114	May 12	170,000
Jan. 24	14,000		
Feb 19	4,000		
Feb. 27	59,000		
Mar. 19	1,100		
Mar. 26	75,000		
Apr. 2	*a*17,000		
Apr. 2	15,760		
Apr. 2	33,000		
Apr. 5	650,100		
Apr. 6	6,600		

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Importation of currency by Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Chartered Bank from August 13, 1898, to August 21, 1900. Port of Manila, P. I.—Continued.

[Items marked *a* are gold or United States currency (Mexican value).]

Honkong and Shanghai Bank.		Chartered Bank.	
Date.	Valuation in Mexican currency.	Date.	Valuation in Mexican currency.
1900.			
Apr. 17	$89,600		
Apr. 23	136,000		
Apr. 27	191,000		
May 7	156,000		
May 10	83,000		
May 14	72,000		
May 22	84,500	1900.	
May 24	161,246	June 15	$189,500
June 1	32,650	June 22	40,000
June 11	57,800	June 23	119,500
June 15	111,000	July 21	204,000
June 21	175,000	July 25	138,500
June 23	*a*18,494	Aug. 7	295,500
June 22	170,000	Aug. 13	91,950
June 25	25,000		
July 2	380		
July 2	100,000		
July 16	25,000		
July 19	224,617		
July 21	52,000		
July 27	86,800		
July 30	3,448		
Aug. 4	31,800		
Aug. 21	270,000		
Total for 1900	3,860,009	Total	1,794,750
Grand total	7,532,919	Grand total	4,656,250

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE, MANILA, P. I.

Exportation of currency by Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Chartered Bank, from August 13, 1898, to August 21, 1900, Manila, P. I.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.		Chartered bank.	
Date.	Valuation in Mexican currency.	Date.	Valuation in Mexican currency.
1898.		1898.	
Sept. 6 (silver bars)	$275,000	Sept. 28	*a*$188,000
Sept. 6	*a*100,000	Nov. 5	*a*460,000
Oct. 1	*a*360,000	Nov. 5	18,000
Dec. 12	216,000	Dec. 24	*a*710,250
1899.		1899.	
Jan. 11	112,000	Jan. 28	*a*200,000
Jan. 28	50,000	Feb. 4	*a*100,000
Feb. 8	*a*6,000	Feb. 15 (United States silver)	*a*120,000
Feb. 8	*a*67,000	Mar. 29	*a*100,000
Feb. 17	*a*60,000	April 12 (United States silver)	*a*72,000
Mar. 1	*a*60,900	May 1	*a*150,000
Mar. 9	*a*61,200	June 24	*a*300,000
Mar. 25	*a*142,800	June 24 (Government notes)	*a*284,000
Apr. 24	*a*268,400	Aug. 3	*a*200,000
May 9	22,000	Nov. 20	*a*160,000
May 24	*a*80,000	Dec. 15	6,257
June 21	40,000	Dec. 29	*a*11,000
June 24	6,000	May 15 (gold bars)	*a*5,000
July 1	*a*80,000		
July 24	*a*160,000		
July 24	*a*80,000		
Aug. 12	*a*120,000		
Aug. 31	*a*90,000		
Aug. 31 (United States silver)	*a*100,000		
Aug. 31	*a*100,000		
Sept. 2	8,500		
Sept. 14	*a*220,000		
Sept. 23	12,000		

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Exportation of currency by Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Chartered Bank, from August 13, 1898, to August 21, 1900, Manila, P. I.—Continued.

[Items marked *a* are gold or United States currency (Mexican value).]

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.		Chartered Bank.	
Date.	Valuation in Mexican currency.	Date.	Valuation in Mexican currency.
1899.			
Nov. 4	$200,000		
Nov. 9	100,000		
Nov. 12	100,000		
Nov. 25	150,000		
Dec. 5	200,000		
Dec. 20	200,000		
1900.			
Jan. 29	*a*10,000		
Feb. 23	*a*6,000		
Mar. 24	24,000		
Mar. 16	*a*4,000		
Apr. 9	12,000		
July 30	*a*30,000		
July 20	200,000		
July 23	100,000		
Aug. 3	200,000		
Total	4,434,700	Total	$3,089,757

NOTE.—The foregoing report represents importations and exportations of gold, American silver, local or Mexican currency, and silver bars stated in their respective values in Mexican currency—i. e., the classification is given in all cases where the importation consisted of other than Mexican or local currency, but the valuation of such importations is stated in Mexican currency at the rate of 2 for 1.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. SPURGIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry,
Collector of Customs of the Islands and of the Chief Port.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Manila, P. I., August 30, 1900.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Manila, P. I., August 29, 1900.

Imports and exports, Manila, P. I., exclusive of gold and silver coin.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Year 1898, from August 20	$5,380,603	$777,904	$5,165,356	$167,683
Year 1899	17,456,126	3,364,090	9,701,145	374,807
Year 1900, to July 1	7,993,591	2,345,287	10,320,302	280,008
	30,830,320	6,487,281	25,186,803	822,498

All amounts in United States currency.
Respectfully submitted.

W. F. SPURGIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixteenth U. S. Infantry,
Collector of Customs of the Islands and of the Chief Port.

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[Copy of letter from Macleod & Co.]

MANILA, *September 10, 1900.*

SIR: We regret that we have been unable to reply to your favor of the 27th ultimo until now, and we hope that you will pardon our non-acknowledgment of your letter.

Our knowledge of currency questions is simply that of merchants, and the banks operating here must have a much fuller knowledge than we of what is the best medium for currency. We can only reply to your queries in very general terms, as follows:

Mexican currency.—This would be as suitable as any other silver currency, if the supply of Mexican dollars were not affected by the balance of trade in Mexico. As things are, these dollars often cost much more than their intrinsic value.

The gain or loss of exchange of Mexican dollars falls naturally on the inhabitants, native or foreign, of the islands. While bankers and traders may suffer at times from fluctuations in value, it may be taken that the produce of the islands pays ultimately for all losses on currency manipulations.

For payment of exports and imports the Mexican dollar forms the chief medium. It is the real currency of the islands, as the amount of Spanish-Philippine dollars, etc., and American coin in circulation forms a very small proportion of the specie required to finance the trade of the country.

Needs of currency.—Our idea is that whatever tends to insure a permanency of value of currency, as compared with that of gold-using countries, will best suit the needs of the islands. We think that the present arbitrarily appointed idea of standard—2 local dollars to 1 United States dollar—might be taken as a basis, least liable to cause dislocation of interests here, and that a currency similar to that of Japan might be established; that is, a dollar of a value of 50 cents United States currency might be issued. It should preferably be in Government paper, similar to greenbacks, backed by an ample gold reserve in the Treasury. We should suggest that gold coin be issued in the smallest possible quantities, so as to prevent speculation in specie, and that notes from $1 up take the place of coin. Smaller currency could, of course, be made up with any suitable metal, giving preference to the form of subsidiary coin now in use.

Weight and fineness of coin.—The weight and fineness of the coins now in use are well known. If a new silver dollar were introduced here, we should suggest making it exactly equal in value to the British dollar in use in the neighboring colonies. This would put a stop to local exchange difficulties, even while it left the question of gold exchange more or less in the present state.

Balance of trade.—This is steadily in favor of the islands, but its effect here hitherto has been neutralized by the continual remitting of money to Spain and elsewhere. With a strong administration, and with public confidence in investments here, it may be supposed that the proceeds of the produce of the islands will remain and be invested here; and even that money will begin to come here from abroad for investment instead of the reverse operation taking place. However, we think that the value of exports will always exceed that of imports, and that the tendency will always be toward increased currency wants.

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Given confidence of outsiders in Philippine investments, very large sums will be required to finance the new enterprises which will start throughout the islands.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

MACLEOD & Co.

First Lieut. C. F. PARKER,
Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago, Manila.

[Copy of letter from Smith, Bell & Co.]

MANILA, *September 4, 1900.*

SIR: We have now the pleasure of replying to your letter of the 27th ultimo. The currency of the islands consists of Mexican dollars and Spanish subsidiary coins, 50, 20, and 10 cent pieces, also copper coins (4=5 cents). Exports are paid for in Mexican dollars, and as the value of these varies according to the fluctuations of silver the lower the price of silver the more dollars the producer receives for all produce sold to gold-standard countries. If exchange with these countries rises, the producer gets fewer dollars for his produce.

In the same way with imports from gold-standard countries, the lower the exchange the more dollars the consumer has to pay for his purchases.

There is always a large demand for small change, and for some time past there has been a scarcity; in some cases a premium has been obtainable for 20-cent pieces and copper coins.

There is no standard value of money, the value of the Mexican dollar fluctuating with the exchange, or, in other words, with the value of silver in London and New York. The balance of trade at present is in favor of exports, but we are unable to say how it is used.

We consider that it would be most injurious to these islands to establish a gold currency here, as has been suggested in some quarters, for the reason that the agriculturist would then only receive half the number of dollars for his produce, while the natural tendency would be for wages to increase and cost of his requirements to rise, until what was previously purchasable with a silver dollar would sooner or later require a gold dollar; that is to say, he would receive half for his produce and pay double for labor, etc.

There was a great outcry in the newspapers about the depreciation of the American gold dollar when the price of silver advanced at the beginning of this month. There was no depreciation at all, but fewer Mexican dollars and cents were obtainable for a given amount of gold owing to the rise in price of silver. Changing American gold for Mexican silver is subject to the same fluctuations as changing American gold for beef, the fluctuations occurring according to the relative abundance or scarcity of these articles.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

SMITH, BELL & Co.

Lieut. C. F. PARKER,
Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago, Manila.

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AGENCY OF THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,
New York, September 5, 1900.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your recent request that the agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Manila, furnish you with a statement of assets and liabilities on the 1st September last, the London office of the Chartered Bank have asked us to inform you that it is impossible for them to submit a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Manila agency alone, as owing to the character of their business, with many branches spread out all through the East, such a statement would be misleading, and the only manner in which an estimate of their position can be arrived at is from an inspection of their annual balance sheet, and further by reviewing the statements of the bank which have been submitted to the shareholders of the bank annually over a course of years.

In this connection, therefore, we beg to inclose statements of their accounts as issued to their shareholders for five years past, and in addition forward a copy of their charter and deed of settlement.

The capital of the bank is nearly all held in London where the head and general management is established, and we have pleasure in stating that the institution enjoys in London and in the Far East the very highest standing and repute, their shares, the par value of which are £20 paid up, are now selling at £38, and the last dividend was at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

With the inclosed documents and above information before you, we trust you will have no difficulty in satisfying yourself with regard to the soundness and financial strength of the bank's position. Should you, however, desire any additional facts or figures to aid you in arriving at this conclusion, we beg to tender our services in securing same for your consideration.

Respectfully, yours,

PRO ALEX. LAIRD and WM. GRAY, *Agents*,
ALEX. LAIRD.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

[Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. Head office: Hatton Court, Threadneedle street, London. Incorporated by royal charter. Paid-up capital, in 40,000 shares of £20 each, £800,000. Reserve fund, £525,000. Court of directors, 1900-1901: Edward Fleet Alford, esq.; William Christian, esq., Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K. C. I. E.; Sir Alfred Dent, K. C. M. G.; Henry Neville Gladstone, esq.; J. Howard Gwyther, esq.; Emile Levita, esq.; Jasper Young, esq. Managers: Wm. A. Main, Caleb Lewis.]

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

[Presented at the forty-sixth ordinary general meeting, April 18, 1900.]

The directors have now to submit to the shareholders the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the bank for the year ended December 31 last.

These show a net profit, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, of £128,285 11s. 5d., inclusive of £14,212 6s. 5d. brought forward from the previous year. The interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum paid in October last absorbed £40,000, and the amount now available is therefore £88,285 11s. 5d., out of which the directors propose to pay a final dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, mak-

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ing 10 per cent for the whole year; to add £25,000 to the reserve fund, which will then stand at £525,000; to write off premises account £10,000, and to carry forward the balance of £13,285 11s. 5d.

The directors announce with regret that Mr. A. P. Cameron has resigned his directorship in consequence of his retirement from business.

It is proposed that Mr. E. F. Alford, late of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, be elected a director.

Sir Alfred Dent, K. C. M. G., and Mr. Jasper Young, the directors who now retire by rotation, present themselves for reelection.

The auditors, Mr. Maurice Nelson Girdlestone and Mr. Magnus Mowat, again tender their services.

Liabilities and assets December 31, 1899.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To capital paid up in full	800,000	0 0	By cash in hand and at bankers,	1,714,262	13 6
To reserve fund	500,000	0 0	By bullion	733,040	4 8
To notes in circulation	699,843	16 3	By Government and other securities	1,129,481	14 3
To current accounts	4,069,234	18 6	By security against note issue	285,950	0 0
To fixed deposits	4,718,834	10 2	By bills of exchange	6,316,489	3 11
To bills payable:			By bills discounted and loans	4,055,212	7 2
Drafts on demand and at short sight on head office and branches £991,117 9 7			By due by agents and correspondents	261,941	17 5
Drafts on London and foreign bankers 1,020,781 0 11			By sundry assets	23,285	0 11
	2,011,898	10 6	By bank premises and furniture at the head office and branches	145,889	6 3
To loans payable against securities	1,632,500	0 0			
To due to agents and correspondents	938	19 2	The bank in terms of its amended charter of October 29, 1897, has deposited with the Hongkong and Straits governments, and with the Crown agents for the colonies, securities to the value of £285,950 as special reserve for its note issue.		
To balances between head office and branches, including exchange adjustments	61,623	16 0			
To sundry liabilities	82,392	6 1			
To profit and loss	88,285	11 5			
Liability on bills of exchange rediscounted: £2,719,022 5s. 9d., of which up to this date £2,563,255 6s. 5d. have run off.					
	14,665,552	8 1		14,665,552	8 1

Profit and loss account for the year ended December 31, 1899.

Dr. Cr.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To interim dividend for the half year to June 30 last, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum	40,000	0 0	By balance at December 31, 1898.	14,212	6 5
Balance proposed to be dealt with as follows:			By gross profits for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts £257,175 8 8		
Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum for the half year to date. £40,000 0 0			Deduct:		
Reserve fund 25,000 0 0			Expenses of management and general charges at head office and branches 143,102 3 8		
Bank premises 10,000 0 0					
Profit and loss, new account 13,285 11 5			Net profits for the year	114,073	5 0
	88,285	11 5			
	128,285	11 5		128,285	11 5

LONDON, *March 31, 1900.*

Examined and found correct, according to the books, vouchers, and securities at the head office, and to the certified returns made from the several branches.

MAURICE N. GIRDLESTONE,
MAGNUS MOWAT,
Auditors.

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BANCO ESPAÑOL FILIPINO.

The Banco Español Filipino owes its origin to the royal decree of the 6th of April, 1828, which ordered the establishment of a public bank in these islands with funds of the Caja de Comunidad de Indias (A) and shares from "obras pias," from other establishments, and private individuals for the encouragement of agriculture and art in these domains.

The superior governor of these islands per official letter dated 15th of January, 1829, replied that the board of tariffs had unanimously agreed to all measures tending toward the creation of the bank until public opinion should be therefor prepared.

Notwithstanding the expected orders of the Madrid Government, its laudable purposes could not be carried into execution in view of the limited extension of commerce in this city, which as yet did not feel the necessity of such a powerful and efficacious element for its development; but as time passed circumstances changed, the country entered into a period of activity and improvements, and in the year 1851 the utility of such an establishment as the one referred to was appreciated.

On the 11th of September, 1851, the provisional board for governing the Banco Espanol Filipino de Ysabel 2nd was installed by order of the governor, and the captain-general of these islands, then the Marquis of Solana, as protector of said bank, and the offices were provisionally established at the "Intendencia" building, commencing transactions thereafter.

Per royal decree of July 17, 1852, the creation of said bank was approved, some modifications being introduced in its articles of association which were definitely approved by royal decree of October 17, 1854.

According to the articles of incorporation, the capital of the bank was constituted by the sum of $400,000 on 2,000 shares of $200 each; extended to $600,000 afterwards, per royal decree of June 5, 1864; to $1,500,000 per royal decree of March 22, 1876, and finally to $3,000,000 by virtue of royal decree dated February 7, 1896.

The object of the bank is the discounting of drafts and promissory notes, collections, receiving deposits in account current, admitting voluntary and judicial deposits, granting loans to private individuals on different objects, and dealing with the Government by negotiating drafts or remittances as may be convenient.

By decree of the superior governor of September 10, 1857, the bank was authorized to extend its business to grant loans on farms, and by royal decree of January 7, 1858, it was also permitted to draw drafts, grant loans on drafts deposited, but forbidding all other exchange operations outside of the two foregoing classes. The authority solicited for advances on ships and cargoes was refused. By decree of the governor-general dated June 10, 1875, it was declared that among the jewelry stated in the articles of incorporation those containing precious stones were to be comprised.

The first issue of notes (bills) made by the bank in accordance with its articles consisted of 9,500 bills, divided into four series, viz, 500 of series A, on white paper, of $200 each; 2,000 of series B, on pink paper, of $50 each; 2,000 of series C, on blue paper, of $25 each, and 5,000 of series D, on yellow paper, of $10 each. These bills were placed

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in circulation by virtue of a proclamation issued by the superior governor on February 16, 1855.

Per decree of the Governor-General of December 5, 1877, the resolution of the board of directors of the bank to make a new issue of bills, increasing the present one to the sum of $200,000, bills payable to bearer, was approved.

The term granted for the privilege to the bank was for twenty-five years, which has been renewed for a similar term by decree of the Governor-General, dated June 10, 1875, and royal decree of February 7, 1896.

The management and administration of the bank is carried on under the inspection of the protector, who is the Governor-General, and of a royal delegate, who is appointed by the Government (of Madrid) by the general meeting of the shareholders and by a board of directors.

The Governor-General, as protector, has the high inspection of the bank and appoints the directors, secretary, and one of the accountants; approves accounts, authorizes the increase or reduction of capital, resolves doubts and controversies, and makes use of all the authority he is invested with. (B.)

Finally, per royal decree of February 7, 1896, the bank was authorized to increase its capital to $3,000,000—to issue bills for treble the amount of paid-up capital, which are to be of $5, $10, $25, $50, and $200—to establish a branch or agency at Iloilo, and to modify its articles of incorporation in accordance with the terms contained in said royal decree and the provisions of the one dated August 16, 1878. (C.)

MANUEL YRIARTE.

MANILA, *August 27, 1900.*

NOTES BY TRANSLATOR.

(A) "Fondos de comunidad."—This name was given formerly to the funds collected from personal taxes, known as "tribute," which consisted of an overcharge on said tribute of ½ real (6¼ cents Mexican) for native Indians, and onestizos sangleyes (half-caste of native and Chinese), and 2 reals (25 cents) for Chinamen. Such funds were kept apart from the general funds of the treasury for special purposes and were applied for one-third cost of construction or repairs of casas reales (houses of governors of the provinces), for aiding expenses of asylums and hospitals, and also to assist taxpayers suffering from public calamities, or when some of them were unable to pay the tribute.

(B) Directors and members of the board are not appointed by the governor-general. They are elected by ballot by the general meeting of shareholders, three being elected or balloted for each post and classed first, second, and third, and then submitted to the governor-general, who, as a rule, appoints the first named in the proposal. The governor-general has only the faculty to reject the names designated by the shareholders, in which case new balloting must take place.

(C) The bank also issued notes of $100 on dark-green paper. When the first issue of notes or bills was made by the bank the currency in the islands was under the gold standard, and the bills were made out with the words "Payable in gold or silver," the latter metal being then at par with gold. But when our gold began to be exported in 1875 the Banco Espanol Filipino stamped on the back of every bill it could get hold of "Payable in silver only." Under what authority it is not known.

According to the articles of incorporation, the governor-general should appoint one inspector, forming part of the board of directors, and who should intervene in all transactions carried on by the bank.

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Comparative statement for the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

ASSETS.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Banking house and fixtures	$81,105.06	$81,556.61	$78,456.25
Bills receivable, loans, bonds	3,017,370.77	2,092,576.32	3,072,000.71
Due on current accounts, secured by hemp or other crops	2,732,843.63	1,965,684.50	2,372,886.21
Safety deposits	1,682,214.77	830,629.50	488,390.00
Cash on hand	2,986,883.64	3,629,337.95	1,127,149.93
Sundry accounts			261,372.81
Due from banks and bankers			1,172,018.42
General expenses			8,559.25
Total resources	10,500,417.87	8,599,784.88	8,580,833.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00	$1,500,000.00	$1,500,000.00
Reserve fund	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00
Safety deposits	1,682,214.77	830,629.50	488,390.00
Deposits (time)	157,092.04	144,704.57	857,371.58
Current accounts	1,595,251.11	986,490.62	2,194,050.95
Accepted checks	223,384.06		28,135.56
Notes in circulation	2,608,400.00	2,077,895.00	2,700,750.00
Notes in vault	1,809,610.00	2,177,390.00	
Dividends unpaid	8,696.10	123,176.10	26,448.10
Profit and loss account	165,769.79	9,499.09	35,687.39
Total	10,500,417.87	8,599,784.88	8,580,833.58

MONTE DE PIEDAD Y CAJA DE AHORROS.

The Monte de Piedad y Caja de Ahorros (savings bank) of Manila was created by superior decree dated March 17, 1880, under the protectorate and immediate control of his excellency the governor-general of these islands, in his capacity of vice regal patron.

The direction and administration of said establishment (institution) is under the charge of a council (board) composed of seventeen members and one secretary, to which are appointed the admiral commanding the navy, the civil governor of Manila, as representative of the interests of this province, one representative of the supreme court, another of the council of the administration, another from the university, one from the army and another from the navy, one from the religious orders, another from the Obras Pias, one from the cathedral, one from the mercantile community, one from the landlords, another from the press, and a lawyer.

Said establishment is ruled by its own by-laws, approved by a royal decree dated July 8, 1880.

The object of the Monte de Piedad is to loan money on gold and silver jewelry and precious stones, and that of the Caja de Ahorros (savings bank) is to receive small sums and such savings as are made by the working people, allowing an annual interest of 4 per cent, and applying such moneys to the pledging transactions of the Monte de Piedad.

The transactions of this establishment commenced on August 2, 1882, with a capital of $33,957.67, advanced from the funds of the Obras Pias in accordance with the decree of the governor-general on August 17, 1880, as a sequel to the one of the same date creating said institution.

The Monte de Piedad made such rapid progress that twenty-nine months after starting it was found necessary to obtain a loan of $15,000

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from the funds of "Temporalidades," which was granted by the archbishop. This trifling assistance, however, was not sufficient to meet the increasing calls on the Monte de Piedad and on the suggestion of the board the governor-general by decree of February 1, 1883, ordered that out of the funds which existed in the treasury as proceeds of the subscription got up for the relief of sufferers of the earthquakes of 1863 an advance of $80,000 be made to the Monte de Piedad on condition that said amount would have to be refunded at once should the Madrid Government disapprove this resolution.

So large was the business of the Monte de Piedad that notwithstanding the assistance afforded and the increasing receipts of the savings bank (Caja de Ahorros) that the board found it necessary to petition the Madrid Government for a grant of $100,000 as a deposit out of the funds of "comunidad," and the governor-general, in order to remedy the critical condition of the Monte, ordered $25,000 to be advanced in the firm belief that the grant prayed for would be afforded; but having been refused by the home Government, per royal decree of February 5, 1885, on the ground that the funds of comunidad had an application from which they could not be disturbed according to provisions of the law, further ordered on April 6, 1890, that said advance of $25,000 was to be immediately refunded.

Application was then made to the Banco Español Filipino for a loan of $20,000, which was granted on a small rate of interest.

Now, then, with funds amounting to $173,959.67 nothing short of a flattering result could be expected. In the report and balance sheet published at the end of 1885, it was stated that 21,668 loan transactions had been made on objects of gold, silver, and precious stones, to a value of $315,455.50, and there were 18,473 redemptions, aggregating $289,861, yielding a profit of $12,154.55 as interest obtained on that year.

The Caja de Ahorros (savings bank) got deposits to the extent of $18,931.24.

The prosperity of the establishment had increased so much that in the report of the board on the 30th of June, 1887, there appeared the sum of $34,000 as surplus of profits which was proposed to be used in the construction of a building for the Monte.

In the balance sheet made up on the 15th of August, 1888, the assets amounted to $374,396.62, which shows the flourishing condition of the establishment.

In August, 1899, the amount of deposits at the Caja de Ahorros amounted so prodigiously as to reach the sum of $214,082.23. On the other hand, applications for loans did not equal the ingress, thus causing $96,000 to remain idle, which created a serious conflict, as interest had to be paid on deposits.

Several measures were contemplated in order to avoid this conflict, such as limiting the amount of deposits, turning over all surplus cash into the Government caja (cash) deposits of the treasury, or to increase the scope of business of the Monte de Piedad by granting advances to planters, loaning on farms and real property, or buying Government bonds.

The governor-general, under date of November 23, 1889, authorized the inversion into the caja deposits of the treasury of the sum of $78,000, while it was determined what should be done to forward the interests of said beneficent institution.

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Since the foundation of this establishment three embezzlements have been committed by the cashiers, the last one, which occurred last year, being the most important. But notwithstanding such reverses, its condition is at present very prosperous. The business is now carried on within a building constructed out of its own funds, assisted by public subscriptions.

The amounts for which the Monte was indebted to the Caja de Comunidad and Banco Español Filipino have been fully paid up, the outstanding liabilities being only $15,000 due to the Archbishop of Manila and the $80,000 out of the earthquake fund advanced by the Government.

With regard to the above latter item, a claim having been filed by the sufferers on account of the earthquakes of 1863, a royal decree, under date of December 3, 1892, was issued ordering that all sums constituting the total of the subscription above referred to be gathered and distributed to such sufferers whose names were published in the Gaceta de Manila of April 7, 1870, for which purpose they were all called to appear.

The intendente general de hacienda, in view of said royal decree, and under date of June 28, 1893, claimed for the refund of the $80,000 from the Monte de Piedad, but Archbishop Nozaleda, as president of the board, refused to comply on the ground that according to the governor-general's decree of January 1, 1883, the Monte de Piedad would only be compelled to refund said amount in case the Madrid Government did not approve the advance made thereof, and further pretending that it was not facilitated by the local government as an advance returnable, but as a real grant to the Monte de Piedad.

This refusal was reported to the colonial minister under date of July 12, 1893, but no resolution was taken in the premises up to the time when the Spanish sovereignty ceased.

Mention should be made of the fact that soon after the intendente claimed the refund of $80,000 from the Monte the board transferred what money it possessed in the Caja deposits to the Banco Espanol Filipino immediately to avoid seizure.

By all the foregoing it is plainly proved that although the Monte de Piedad commenced transactions with funds from the Obras Pias, these never amounted to more than one-sixth of the total net capital, and that its prosperity is due to private capital.

MANUEL YRIARTE.

MANILA, *August 31, 1900.*

Statement showing condition of the Monte de Piedad y Caja de Ahorros, as of August 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$4,874.53
Loans on jewelry	516,156.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,234.76
Banking house	138,721.36
Spanish-Filipino treasury bonds, series B	245,548.00
Bills receivable	124,275.00
Suspense account	96,780.17
General expenses paid	13,357.06
Due from Spanish-Filipino Bank	2,571.06
Bank stock, Spanish-Filipino Bank	10,881.00
Profit and loss account	20,761.47
	1,176,160.41

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LIABILITIES.

Capital	$231,360.95
Loan of Archbishop and Spanish treasury	95,000.00
Due depositors of savings bank	740,314.29
Due borrowers on sales of unredeemed pledges	32,985.29
Employees' bonds	4,232.00
Coupons collected for owners	185.40
Current accounts with interest	32,327.09
Judicial deposits	2,614.27
Deposits without interest	963.00
Interest	35,857.45
Bills payable	225.00
Due borrowers on sales of bonds	61.17
Deposits made to bid at auction sales	34.50
	1,176,160.41

The following is a comparative statement for the years 1898 and 1899:

	1898.		1899.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Loans	27,000	$630,353.00	23,482	$551,902.00
Renewals	12,219	316,560.00	7,053	189,249.00
Redemptions	26,806	567,430.00	19,930	451,735.00
Unredeemed pledges sold	10,146	17,644.00	6,029	51,099.40
Savings bank deposits received	1,823	451,397.75	1,964	704,054.65
Savings bank deposits returned	5,350	1,279,825.61	1,720	480,866.82

[Letter from Mr. J. H. Hollander, treasurer of Porto Rico.]

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 17, 1900.

SIR: Your communication of July 30, relative to the banking institutions of Porto Rico, addressed to the governor of Porto Rico, has been referred by the acting governor to me for reply.

In view of the fact that the information desired is not on file in this office, and does not, apparently, exist in any collected form, some little time will be needed before proper reply can be given. I shall at once institute the necessary inquiries and transmit the results as soon as obtained.

I am informed by Mr. E. L. Arnold, of the American Colonial Bank, of San Juan, Porto Rico, that the institution which he represents has an application on file in Washington for incorporation as a national bank, and that as soon as favorable resolution thereon is taken his institution will proceed to such incorporation. I should be very glad to be advised of the facts in the case, if you are cognizant of them.

Very respectfully,

J. H. HOLLANDER,
Treasurer.

Hon. CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

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[Letter from Mr. J. H. Hollander, treasurer of Porto Rico.]

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, September 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement in regard to the banking institutions of Porto Rico, as requested in your communication of July 30. With the limited resources of my office it has not been possible to make this statement as exhaustive and as precise as I should have liked, but it has seemed that your purpose would be better subserved by sending a brief statement at once rather than delaying until such time as details could be secured.

Under another cover I am sending certain printed statutes and by-laws which constitute a manner of documentary appendix to the statement herewith transmitted.

I am about to make a flying trip north, and I shall hope to have the privilege of presenting my compliments to you in Washington within the next ten days.

Very respectfully,

J. H. HOLLANDER,
Treasurer.

Hon. CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS OF PORTO RICO.

The banking institutions of Porto Rico, using the term in the strict sense and not including such establishments as do a banking business in connection with other activities, are:

I. The Bank of Porto Rico (lately The Banco Español de Puerto Rico), with the principal house in San Juan and a branch in Mayaguez.
II. The Credito y Ahorro Ponceno, in Ponce.
III. The Banco Territorial y Agricola, in San Juan.
IV. The Banco Popular, in San Juan.
V. The American Colonial Bank, in San Juan.

I.—THE BANK OF PORTO RICO.

The Banco Español de Puerto Rico, founded by a royal decree of the Spanish monarch under date of May 5, 1888, is located in San Juan, with a branch in Mayaguez, which conforms in all respects to the by-laws under which the main institution exists. It was constituted with a capital of 1,500,000 pesos, which may, however, be increased by action of the shareholders to 2,000,000 pesos. Since the passage of the joint resolution of the United States Congress, June 6, 1900, this capital, in pesos, has been replaced by its equivalent in United States currency at the established rate of exchange. The new capital is, thus, $900,000, with right of increase to $1,200,000. By terms of the royal decree the bank is established for a period of twenty-five years from the time of concession, May 5, 1888—that is, until July 14, 1913. The stock of the company, held principally by Spanish citizens, is inscribed in the register of the bank in the name of its respective owners, and is transferable by indorsement or by any other means recognized by law, except such part as constitutes the guaranty for office. This portion

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must be in the name of the owner. The bank engages in discounting bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other negotiable instruments. It buys and sells drafts, receives deposits, and makes loans.

The royal decree for the establishment of the bank conceded to it the sole privilege of issuing notes in Porto Rico, payable on sight, and authorized the issue of such notes to three times the amount of the realized capital in such denominations as might be determined by the board of governors. Since the change in currency to that of the United States a new series of notes has been issued of denominations not less than $1 nor more than $200. The notes now bear stamped on their face "Moneda Americana." A reserve equal to one-third part of the amount of notes in circulation, as well as of other liabilities of the bank, must be kept on hand, in the vaults of the bank, in current coin or in bars of gold and silver. The other two-thirds are in securities of preferred guaranty, sure collection, and for a period not exceeding one hundred and twenty days. No part of this metallic reserve is, however, segregated or preserved exclusively for the redemption of the notes.

The government and administration of the institution are vested in a governor, deputy governor, council of government, and general meeting. The post of governor—at present vacant—can, by terms of the bank's charter, be filled only by a nominee of the government of Porto Rico. The governor of the bank acts as a permanent inspector.

The earnings, when not in excess of 8 per cent of the capital, are distributed in entirety among the shareholders. If they exceed the 8 per cent fixed the surplus is devoted one-half to the reserve fund and the other one-half to the stockholders. Should the earnings in any year fall below 8 per cent, the deficit may be made up from the reserve fund. When the reserve fund reaches an amount equal to 15 per cent of the capital, the entire profit is distributed to the shareholders.

The by-laws of the bank require that a weekly report showing the balances of the bank should be made and published in the Official Gazette of Porto Rico. The last published statement, bearing date of May 19, 1900, was as follows:

ASSETS.

	Porto Rican currency.
Accionistas	$750,000.00
Caja	1,453,481.60
Cartera, hasta 120 dias	749,508.32
Créditos garantizados	164,061.91
Préstamos hipotecarios	179,896.26
Corresponsales	5,841.40
Impréstitos	76,796.71
Sucursal en Mayaguez	379,689.15
Efectos en garantia y depósito	251,435.87
Cuentas varias	154,639.20
Mobilario	5,461.10
Casa del Banco	49,000.00
Cambios	2,026.89
Cambios de monedas	454,797.45
Moneda Americana negociada	399,928.27
Expenses of all kinds.	
De instalacion	34,956.16
De impresion de billetas	16,068.57
Generales	8,880.32
Generales extraordinarios	2,256.98
	4,938,726.16

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LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,500,000.00
Fondo de reserve	112,500.00
Cuentas corrientes	875,079.68
Depositos en effectivo	101,936.01
Dividendos	7,068.82
Billetes emitidos	1,594,040.00
Depositos en papel	251,435.87
Cuentas varias	61,936.83
Negociacion de moneda Americana	399,928.27
Ganancias y perdidas	34,800.68
	4,938,726.16

THE CREDITO Y AHORRO PONCENO.

The Credito y Ahorro Ponceno, located in Ponce, was established in 1895 under no special charter, but in conformity with the laws relating to corporations and in accord with the requirements of the commercial code. Its capital is 200,000 pesos, divided into 2,000 shares of 100 pesos each. Of this capital, 75 per cent is paid up and the remaining 25 per cent is subject to call by direction of the board of directors. The bank is organized for a period of twenty-five years.

In addition to a general banking business, the Credito y Ahorro Ponceno is also an institution for deposits, similar to a savings bank, but without special provisions and subject to the control of the board of directors. As the Spanish Bank of Porto Rico possessed, under its charter, the sole privilege of issuing bank notes in the island, no bank notes were issued by the bank. "Notes to bearer," however, were and still are issued as follows:

	Pesos.
Due July 1, 1900	25,000
Due Oct. 1, 1900	25,000
Due July 1, 1901	25,000
Due July 1, 1902	25,000
Due Oct. 1, 1902	25,000

These notes are for 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 200 pesos and are subject to an interest of one-half per cent, as per coupons attached to same, collectible every six months. There is no special guaranty for the notes other than the general guaranty of the capital of the bank, and the same applies to all the other liabilities.

The last statement of the bank was published in the Official Gazette under date of June 30, 1900, and is as follows:

ASSETS.

Letras por negociar	$825.00
La Caja	503,545.68
Valores a la vista	23,647.91
Corresponsales	51,890.97
Hipoticas a largo plazo	117,220.93
Accionistas	50,000.00
Mobilario	4,976.37
Cartera	36,567.00
Casa de la Sociedad	18,689.48
Emision de obligaciones	2,487.45
Creditos garantizados	106,601.50
Obligaciones por cobrar	213,050.83
Libretas y cheques	116.16
Emision de instalacion	2,173.12
Gastos generales	6,758.24
Asuntos judiciales	836.02
	1,139,386.66

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LIABILITIES.

Cheques intervendidos	$1,000.00
Cuentas corrientes	641,440.46
Depositos voluntarios	17,977.00
Obligaciones porrpagar	118,695.00
Impositiones a plazo fijo	19,590.58
Depositos en garantia	18,500.00
Fianzas	4,000.00
Depositos judiciales	90.00
Fondo de reserva	10,478.20
Imposiciones sobre libretas	52,321.96
Capital	200,000.00
Intereses por liquidar	29,754.80
Ganancias y peridas	18,784.27
Cambios	6,754.39
	1,139,386.66

THE BANCO TERRITORIAL Y AGRICOLA.

The Banco Territorial y Agricola was founded in 1894 in San Juan and has a capital at present of 1,440,000 pesos. Its principal operations are among agriculturists. Loans are made at 9 per cent on land, in amounts not exceeding 40 per cent of the expert valuation of the land, in the form of cedulas or mortgage bonds bearing coupons which pay 7 per cent interest. These mortgage bonds are redeemed at par by periodical drawings.

The last dividend was declared on June 30, 1900, and was 6 per cent. A statement of the condition of the bank on June 30, 1900, was published in the Official Gazette of Porto Rico of August 26, 1900, as follows:

ASSETS.

Caja	$107,138.93
Banco Español de Puerto Rico	304.48
Corresponsales	63,730.17
Cédulas hipoticarios	104,044.00
Cédulas en comision	112,371.00
Credito garantizados	9,998.92
Documento por cobrar	3,012.00
Préstamos agrícolas	53,034.12
Hipotecas á plazo corto	40,878.02
Hipotecas á plazo largo	1,167,903.00
Casa de banco	54,000.00
Immueblo	10,265.19
Cuentas deudoras	79,710.56
Valores en garantía	375,929.32
Acciones en depósito	40,200.00
Accionístas 2º serie	35,190.00
Prima de emision	64,295.34
Acciones por emitir	1,033,080.00
Negociacion de cédulas	171.00
Mobilario	1,901.37
Gastos de instalacion	2,140.88
Gastos de emision de cédulas	5,231.23
	3,364,529.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital	1,440,000.00
Acreedores por valores	375,929.32
Depositastes de acciones	40,200.00
Desembolsas	10,260.00
Intereses por vencer	492,432.31
Cuentas corrientes	188,448.86

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Cédulas emitidas	$680,640.50
Cédulas especiales emitidas	38,400.00
Depósitos	66,966.14
Obligaciones por pagar	3,615.00
Dividendos activos	4,308.45
Intereses de cédulas cupones	1,555.59
Pérdidas y ganancias	21,773.36
	3,364,529.53

THE BANCO POPULAR.

The Banco Popular is a small savings bank in San Juan, founded in 1894 with a capital of 5,000 pesos, for a period of ten years, under an administration of president, directors, and general meeting.

The shares of the bank are 250 in number, and the earnings of the institution are distributed in a manner similar to that of the Bank of Porto Rico, except that the reserve fund can reach, but never exceed, 20 per cent of the capital. The dividends are declared on December 31 of each year, although a provisional dividend is made on June 30.

The last statement of the bank's transactions was published in the Official Gazette of Porto Rico, July 31, 1900, as follows:

ASSETS.

Caja	$631.43
Cartera	57,585.83
Acciones en fianza	480.00
Mobilario	148.11
Gastos de instalacion	607.33
Gastos de generales	775.20
Intereses por liquidar	555.41
	60,783.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital	30,000.00
Deposito de acciones en fianza	480.00
Gastos a liquidar	163.12
Fondo de reserva	395.58
Dividendo activo	146.80
Intereses a pagar	492.24
Cuentas deudores	1,060.38
Imponentes	24,758.90
Intereses	3,286.29
	60,783.31

THE AMERICAN COLONIAL BANK.

The American Colonial Bank is a State bank, incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia on April 4, 1899. It has an authorized capital of $1,000,000, of which $400,000 is paid up. It is a bonded depository for the custody of United States and Porto Rican funds.

The capital stock is held principally in the United States, although a sufficient number of shareholders are residents of San Juan to fill offices necessary for the transaction of business in this place.

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The weekly statement of the bank for the week ended September 15, 1900, is hereto attached, viz:

ASSETS.

Muller, Schall & Co., bankers	$42,847.58
Due from other banks	48,605.55
Government bonds	250,000.00
Premium on Government bonds	11,250.00
Stocks	7,667.36
Collateral loans	318,799.72
Loans and discounts	72,928.05
Real estate loans	154,163.96
Expense account	6,288.86
Tax account	330.75
Furniture and fixtures	11,683.55
Cash account	276,499.21
Foreign bills	1,115.19
	1,202,179.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$400,000.00
Profit and loss	9,979.27
Interest account	18,180.31
Amount due depositors	773,260.20
Certified checks	760.00
	1,202,179.78

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, September 14, 1900.

SIR: In response to your letter of August 11, for the status of the banking institutions of these islands and the banking laws of the country, I have asked Mr. S. M. Damon, late minister of finance and the president of Bishop & Co., bankers, for such a statement. I inclose the letter, which I trust satisfactorily covers the ground. I also inclose a copy of the Hawaiian banking act and the part of the license law in regard to the licensing of banks.

Very respectfully,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Mr. CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller, Treasury Department, Washington.

BANKING HOUSE OF BISHOP & CO.,
Honolulu, August 31, 1900.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your verbal inquiry with reference to the condition of the banks in this Territory and the banking facilities, I have the honor to make the following brief statement covering the ground in a somewhat desultory manner, not knowing the precise information which you desire to obtain.

There are in existence in the Territory two incorporated banks, two private banks, two branches or agencies of banks having their home offices in foreign countries.

At the same time, though not strictly speaking banks in the ordinary use of the term, there are a number of plantation agencies which carry on a banking business in connection with island interests.

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The first-mentioned banks, incorporated in this country, are:

Bank of Hawaii (established 1898), with branch in Hilo:	
Capital	$400,000.00
Deposits on July 1, 1900	875,048.47
First American Bank (established 1899), with branch in Hilo:	
Capital	500,000.00
Deposits	943,623.13
PRIVATE BANKS.	
Bishop & co. (established 1858):	
Capital	$800,000.00
Deposits	2,046,132.38
Claus Speckels & co. (established 1884):	
Capital	500,000.00
Deposits	

The only foreign bank having a direct branch here is the Yokohama Specie Bank of Japan. It deals at present exclusively in exchange, and has confined itself up to the present time in dealing with Japanese subjects. None of the banks in the country are banks of issue. The currency in use at the present time is United States coin, silver being legal tender only to the amount of $10.

A very serious issue has been raised in the Territory since the transfer of the customs and post-offices to the General Government at Washington, by the monthly export to San Francisco of all the receipts from these offices and the internal revenue in gold. This exportation of gold coin from the Territory, imported here by the banks for the needs of the business at a large expense, is depriving this country, separated from the mainland, of its much needed circulating medium, and at the rate at which the shipments have been made during the last few months it will not take very long to bring on a stringency here, a stringency which is already beginning to be felt.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

S. M. DAMON.

Governor SANFORD B. DOLE,
Territory of Hawaii.

Report of the condition of the four incorporated and private banks of the Territory of Hawaii on June 30, 1900.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on real estate	$78,075	Capital stock	$1,240,973
Loans on collateral security other than real estate	617,376	Surplus fund	20,000
Loans and discounts, all other	2,111,439	Other undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)	105,821
Overdrafts	159,070	Deposits subject to check. $2,715,904	
United States bonds	6,412	Deposits, savings 55,270	
State, county, and municipal bonds	13,374	Special deposit account, Hawaiian postal savings-bank deposits, account United States Government 325,000	
Other stocks, bonds, and securities	69,400		
Due from other banks and bankers	224,582		
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	13,984		
Checks and other cash items	32,202		
Cash on hand, viz:			
Gold coin $811,684		Total deposits	3,096,174
Gold certificates, Hawaiian 7,873		Due to other banks and bankers	320,124
Silver coin 73,055		All other liabilities	12,789
Hawaiian government notes 2,685			
Cash not classified 314,293			
Total cash on hand	1,209,590		
All other resources	260,377		
Total resources	4,795,881	Total liabilities	4,795,881

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REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE REGISTER,
Washington, D. C., October 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the business of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

The business of the office is divided between two divisions, viz: Division of Loans and Division of Notes, Coupons, and Currency, each having charge of the work indicated by its respective designation.

DIVISION OF LOANS.

At the end of the fiscal year the regular force of the division consisted of one chief, nineteen clerks, and two messengers. For something over three months there was an additional messenger, paid from the fund for the expense of the 2 per cent loan, this being the only increase of the force during the year on account of the refunding operations connected with the 2 per cent loan.

The duties with which the division is charged include the receipt of new coupon and registered bonds from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the custody of the same; the issue of all bonds, whether on account of moneys deposited therefor, or on transfer from other owners; the keeping of accounts with each holder of registered bonds; the declaration of interest on all registered bonds; the recording of bonds redeemed, and the examination and recording of authorities presented for the assignment of registered bonds.

The following table shows the number and amount of new bonds received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the fiscal year:

New bonds received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Loan.	Number of impressions.	Amount.
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent, registered	1,500	$12,500,000
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent, registered	6,000	6,000,000
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent, registered	1,000	50,000,000
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent, registered	13,000	76,000,000
Consols of 1930, 2 per cent, provisional	9,994	Nominal.
District of Columbia, fifty-year funded loan of 1924, 3.65 per cent, coupon	10	5,000
District of Columbia, fifty-year funded loan of 1924, 3.65 per cent, registered	200	800,000
Spanish indemnity certificates	675	Nominal.
Total	32,379	145,305,000

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The two following tables show the number and amount of bonds issued and canceled during the year in connection with the various loans of the United States, and such loans of the District of Columbia as have been issued under the direction of the Treasury Department:

Number and amount of bonds issued during the year ended June 30, 1900.

Loan.	Class.	Direct issue.	Exchanges.	Transfers.	Number of bonds.	Total amount.
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent.	Registered..	.....	.....	$9,472,500	1,938	$9,472,500
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	....do.....	.....	$4,526,350	23,648,700	5,849	28,175,050
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent..	Coupon.....	$1,200	.....	550	24	1,750
	Registered..	2,650	2,209,050	79,623,250	14,506	81,834,950
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	....do.....	.....	6,830,350	33,911,300	6,824	40,741,650
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	Coupon.....	115,340	.....	2,700	152	118,040
	Registered..	.....	20,662,240	27,641,600	15,082	48,303,840
Consols of 1930, 2 per cent, provisional.	Coupon.....	6,891,600	.....	1,102,300	258	7,993,900
	Registered..	300,233,750	1,577,450	40,570,900	6,483	342,382,100
District of Columbia, 50-year funded loan of 1924, 3.65 per cent.	Coupon.....	6,000	.....	.....	12	6,000
	Registered..	.....	10,000	825,000	215	835,000
Total	.....	307,250,540	35,815,440	216,798,800	51,343	559,864,780

Number and amount of bonds canceled during the year ended June 30, 1900.

Loan.	Class.	Redemptions.	Exchanges.	Transfers.	Number of bonds.	Total amount.
Small Treasury notes of 1815	.....	$10	.....	.....	1	$10
Bounty-land scrip	Registered..	100	.....	.....	1	100
Loan of July and August, 1861, 6 per cent.	Coupon.....	500	.....	.....	1	500
Ten-forties of 1864, 5 per cent	....do.....	200	.....	.....	3	200
Five-twenties of 1865, 6 per cent	Registered..	1,000	.....	.....	1	1,000
Consols of 1865, 6 per cent	Coupon.....	100	.....	.....	1	100
Consols of 1867, 6 per cent	....do.....	350	.....	.....	4	350
Consols of 1868, 6 per cent	....do.....	100	.....	.....	1	100
Funded loan of 1881, 5 per cent	....do.....	300	.....	.....	3	300
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent	....do.....	1,100	.....	.....	8	1,100
	Registered..	30,000	.....	.....	21	30,000
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent.	....do.....	.....	.....	$9,472,500	1,711	9,472,500
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	Coupon.....	8,490,150	$4,526,350	.....	13,492	13,016,500
	Registered..	42,835,150	.....	23,648,700	12,942	66,483,850
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent..	Coupon.....	5,150,250	2,209,050	550	11,968	7,359,850
	Registered..	186,518,800	.....	79,623,250	40,443	266,142,050
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	Coupon.....	.....	6,830,350	.....	7,467	6,830,350
	Registered..	.....	.....	33,911,300	6,138	33,911,300
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	Coupon.....	8,357,420	20,638,240	2,700	64,379	28,998,360
	Registered..	59,108,680	.....	27,641,600	24,887	86,750,280
Consols of 1930, 2 per cent, provisional.	Coupon.....	.....	1,577,450	1,102,300	29	2,679,750
	Registered..	.....	.....	40,570,900	880	40,570,900
District of Columbia, 10-year funded loan of 1901, 3½ per cent.	....do.....	100	.....	.....	1	100
District of Columbia, 20-year funded loan of 1899, 5 per cent.	Coupon.....	401,100	.....	.....	456	401,100
	Registered..	349,000	.....	.....	349	349,000
District of Columbia, 50-year funded loan of 1924, 3.65 per cent.	Coupon *a*...	3,500	.....	.....	7	3,500
	Coupon.....	2,500	10,000	.....	52	12,500
	Registered..	.....	.....	825,000	241	825,000
Pacific Railroads, 6 per cent	....do.....	110,000	.....	.....	44	110,000
Total	.....	311,360,410	35,791,440	216,798,800	185,531	563,950,650

a Seven coupon bonds of $500 each, District of Columbia 3.65 per cent, were canceled by the Treasurer of the United States and returned to the Register. Owing to legislation by Congress, they can not be used for payment of claims till additional authority is granted.

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Number and amount of bonds, in summary form, issued and canceled, and the total number handled during the last ten years.

Year.	Bonds issued.		Bonds canceled.		Total handled.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1890–91	16,592	$69,151,600	75,606	$172,256,450	92,198	$241,408,050
1891–92	26,253	107,738,200	54,288	129,009,825	80,541	236,748,025
1892–93	15,796	59,396,050	24,943	60,271,850	40,739	119,667,900
1893–94	64,799	163,551,900	36,195	114,277,200	100,994	277,829,100
1894–95	80,362	195,445,950	43,072	110,513,200	123,434	305,959,150
1895–96	143,476	258,595,350	64,579	136,941,450	208,055	395,536,800
1896–97	33,704	129,612,500	49,731	143,185,450	83,435	272,797,950
1897–98	35,816	153,749,100	49,669	185,955,102	85,485	339,704,202
1898–99	579,182	423,111,950	240,263	240,299,560	819,445	663,411,510
1899–1900	51,343	559,864,780	185,531	563,950,650	236,874	1,123,815,430

It may be noted that although the number of bonds issued was much less than during the preceding year, yet owing to the larger denominations used, the values represented exceed the amounts issued during the year of the Spanish-American war by $136,752,830. The amounts canceled nearly equal the amount of bonds canceled during the three preceding years, while the total amount handled was equivalent in value to the transactions in a somewhat shorter period.

PREPAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Under Department Circular No. 121, dated October 10, 1899, the Secretary of the Treasury notified the owners of United States registered bonds that the interest due November 1, 1899, would be paid as soon as the dividends and checks could be prepared, and that the dividends falling due from December 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900, would be prepaid, with a rebate of two-tenths of 1 per cent a month, to such owners as might present them for this purpose on or before December 31, 1899. The payment of coupons for interest was also anticipated.

The following table gives the principal of registered bonds only on which dividends were thus prepaid, as shown by the books of this office. Accounts are kept with every holder of United States registered bonds, and to avoid duplicate payments of interest it was necessary that every prepayment should be shown upon the account of the owner of the prepaid bonds.

Principal of registered bonds on which dividends were prepaid.

Date payable.	Loan.	Amount of principal.
December 1, 1899	Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent	$3,031,750
January 1, 1900	Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	41,119,800
February 1, 1900	Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	19,126,200
Do	Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	8,074,950
Do	Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	7,981,150
March 1, 1900	Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent	3,502,250
April 1, 1900	Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	44,341,800
May 1, 1900	Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	19,926,900
Do	Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	8,074,950
Do	Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	7,981,150
June 1, 1900	Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent	3,502,250
July 1, 1900	Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	44,341,800
Total		211,004,950

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PURCHASES OF BONDS.

On November 15, 1899, the Secretary announced that he would purchase a limited amount of United States 4 per cent bonds of the funded loan of 1907 at 112.75 and accrued interest, or of 5 per cent bonds of the loan of 1904 at 111 per cent and accrued interest. On November 29 it was announced that the time during which bonds might be presented on these terms would expire December 23, 1899.

The amount of bonds redeemed under these announcements was as follows:

Amount of certain bonds redeemed.

Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent:		
Coupon	$1,022,700	
Registered	13,287,650	
		$14,310,350
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent:		
Coupon	991,200	
Registered	3,999,100	
		4,990,300
Total		19,300,650

REFUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT AT 2 PER CENT.

On the 14th of March, 1900, the President of the United States approved a bill for the exchange of bonds of the 5 per cent loan of 1904, the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, and the 3 per cent loan of 1908–1918, for 2 per cent thirty-year bonds, with an adjustment for the difference in the rates of interest. On the same day the Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular announcing the terms on which the exchange might be made. On the 17th of March the work of issuing the new bonds began in this office. The process of engraving steel plates is necessarily very slow, and the printing of the different impressions which are used for the engraved bonds of the United States would consume considerable additional time. To avoid the delay which would have arisen if the work of refunding had been allowed to await the preparation of the engraved bonds, printed certificates were prepared bearing the phraseology of an ordinary registered bond, and these were completed and issued for use till the regular bonds might reach the office.

These bonds, which were known as provisional bonds, were all retained in the Department, but notices of their issue were sent to the owners of the bonds. A large number of the bonds received for exchange were those which had been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, either as security for circulation issued to national banks or on account of deposits. A very large part of the portion which was subscribed for in the names of firms or corporations, in a very brief time after issue was also transferred to the Treasurer of the United States on account of one or more national banks. The amount of coupon bonds called for has been about 2 per cent of the whole amount, and a considerable part of the amount issued has since been converted into registered bonds, generally in the name of the Treasurer of the United States, as security for national banks. At the date of this report, the amount of coupon bonds is rather more than 1 per cent of the whole amount of the loan outstanding.

The amount of provisional certificates issued during the first ten

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working days was $146,203,150 in registered bonds, and $1,423,100 in coupon bonds. It is questionable if in the history of this or any other Government, bonds of such vast amounts have been refunded in so brief a time. At the end of the fiscal year (June 30) the total amount refunded was $307,125,350. The issue of this amount of bonds in exchange for other bonds implies the cancellation of an equal amount of bonds of the 3, 4, and 5 per cent issues. The amounts of each loan and kind are shown in the following table:

Bonds received and canceled for exchange into 2 per cent consols of 1930 to June 30, 1900.

Loan.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
Loan of 1908-1918, 3 per cent	$10,841,620	$59,107,780	$69,949,400
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	5,117,900	184,699,550	189,817,450
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	8,276,450	39,082,050	47,358,500
Total	24,235,970	282,889,380	307,125,350

During the fiscal year the regular dividends of interest for the drawing of interest checks were prepared in the division and delivered to the Treasurer of the United States as follows (amounts on which interest had been prepaid are not included):

Dividends of interest.

Date payable.	Loan.	Number of checks.	Principal.	Amount.
1899.				
Aug. 1	Loan of 1908-1918, 3 per cent	34,486	$98,460,540	$738,454.05
Do.	Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	2,239	67,672,050	845,900.62½
Do.	Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	3,937	114,834,250	1,148,342.50
Do.	District of Columbia, fifty-year funded loan of 1924 3.65 per cent.	278	13,308,000	242,871.00
Sept. 1	Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent.	1,014	25,364,500	126,822.50
Oct. 1	Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	27,224	491,364,400	4,913,644.00
Nov. 1	Loan of 1908-1918, 3 per cent	34,060	101,081,460	758,110.95
Do.	Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	2,269	67,931,850	849,148.12½
Do.	Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	4,003	115,826,300	1,158,263.00
Dec. 1	Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent.	932	22,332,750	111,663.75
1900.				
Jan. 1	Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	26,551	438,650,550	4,386,505.50
Feb. 1	Loan of 1908-1918, 3 per cent	33,125	90,313,880	677,354.10
Do.	Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	2,164	56,541,050	706,763.12½
Do.	Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	3,910	110,016,050	1,100,160.50
Do.	District of Columbia, fifty-year funded loan of 1924, 3.65 per cent.	278	13,314,000	242,980.50
Mar. 1	Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent.	911	21,862,250	109,311.25
Apr. 1	Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	26,128	435,237,900	4,352,379.00
May 1	Loan of 1908-1918, 3 per cent	31,938	66,589,780	499,423.35
Do.	Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	1,874	34,580,250	432,253.12½
Do.	Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	3,851	112,734,350	1,127,343.50
June 1	Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent.	954	21,862,250	109,311.25
July 1	Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	23,504	300,903,650	3,009,036.50
Do.	Consols of 1930, 2 per cent, registered	3,158	301,454,950	1,507,274.75
Do.	Consols of 1930, 2 per cent, coupon	180	5,670,400	28,352.00
	Total	268,968	3,127,907,410	29,181,668.95

SPANISH INDEMNITY CERTIFICATES.

In the report of this office for 1898, a brief statement was given of the origin of the Spanish indemnity certificates. The United States acts as an intermediary between the Government of Spain and the

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present holders of certain claims against that Government. For many years the sum of $28,500 has been forwarded annually by the Spanish Government to the Department of State for distribution among these claimants. An allotment of the proper proportion of this sum is made by this office to each claimant, and these amounts are paid by the Treasurer of the United States upon a schedule furnished him. Owing to the war with Spain in 1898, the usual remittance for that year was not received, but on December 27, 1899, double the usual amount was received and a distribution was made to cover both years.

The transfers of these certificates from one owner to another during the last seven years are shown in the following table:

Transfers of Spanish indemnity certificates.

Year.	Issued on transfers.		Canceled on transfers.	
	Number of bonds.	Amount.	Number of bonds.	Amount.
1893–94	9	$44,523.95	8	$44,523.95
1894–95	4	12,306.53	3	12,306.53
1895–96	4	39,556.94	4	39,556.94
1896–97	8	28,475.78	8	28,475.78
1897–98	51	54,446.68	11	54,446.68
1898–99	2	12,067.06	2	12,067.06
1899–1900	140	500,147.03	110	500,147.03

CARD SYSTEM FOR ACCOUNTS WITH HOLDERS OF BONDS.

For some time prior to the beginning of the present refunding operations, the matter of simplifying the methods of keeping the accounts of the holders of registered bonds had been considered. Under the plan in vogue since the formation of the Government, a ledger account has been kept with every bondholder, and in course of time the number of ledgers in use has assumed large proportions. For example, there are in use on the funded loan of 1907 alone sixty-eight large ledgers, each containing over seven hundred pages, and averaging three accounts to the page. It was a matter of labor and time to handle these books from day to day, and with the small force constituting the division it was considered that a more compact form of keeping accounts would prove advantageous to all concerned. The matter of a new departure was carefully considered, and finally it was concluded, after careful examination of methods, that the card system could be used to advantage. The opening of accounts in a new loan gave opportunity to try the experiment. The result has proven more than satisfactory, in that about one-half the time heretofore taken to enter an account upon the books is saved, and the journal and ledger entries being upon the same card, together with all necessary references, the examination of an account is very much simplified. Much time is saved and the check upon the issue of the new certificates is perfect, so that if any error is committed on the part of any person handling either the new or the old bonds, it is detected at once. Taken altogether, the system works admirably, and the card method of keeping accounts is no longer an experiment, so far as this division is concerned.

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CLERICAL FORCE.

To the clerical force of the division is due, in large measure, the prompt handling of the thousands of bonds that are received for transfer and exchange in the course of a year. It is the practice of the office to complete all cases the day they are received, and this is always done unless a defect in the assignment or in the papers submitted with a case demand its retention until the case is perfected. So systematically was the work arranged, and so zealous were the clerks in the performance of their duties, that, notwithstanding the fact that the issue of the 2 per cent consols of 1930 was made with a rapidity never equaled, the current work was also kept up to date. This is a record to be proud of, when the fact is taken into consideration that the force of the division was not increased, save in the particular mentioned in the second paragraph of this report. The salaries paid in the division are small, when the responsibility and care required, the magnitude of the work, and the general ability of the clerical force are considered.

DIVISION OF NOTES, COUPONS, AND CURRENCY.

The operations of this division of the office are confined to the receiving, arranging, recording, and filing of redeemed miscellaneous securities of the Government. During the year there were received 102,047 coupon bonds of various loans, a decrease from the receipts of the preceding year of 59,462, due to the immediate exchange last year of coupon bonds of the Loan of 1908–1918 for registered bonds. There were entered upon the blotters and examined 163,559 coupon bonds, an increase of 62,550, and transferred to numerical registers and scheduled 191,142, an increase of 117,716.

The total number of exchanged, redeemed, and transferred coupon bonds on file in this division to June 30, 1900, is shown in the annexed table:

Exchanged, redeemed, and transferred bonds.

Loan.	Number of bonds.	Number of coupons attached.	Amount.
Loan of 1848, 6 per cent	126	152	$136,000
Loan of 1858, 5 per cent	147	117	147,000
Loan of February 8, 1861, 6 per cent	4,678	7,403	4,678,000
Loan of July and August, 1861, 6 per cent	93,253	133,979	64,151,300
Five-twenties of 1862, 6 per cent, first series	807	15,153	193,100
Five-twenties of 1862, 6 per cent, second series	1,265	21,763	351,400
Five-twenties of 1862, 6 per cent, third series	1,981	28,109	737,250
Five-twenties of 1862, 6 per cent, fourth series	1,012	13,817	334,700
Loan of 1863, 6 per cent	29,809	44,276	21,548,450
Ten-forties of 1864, 5 per cent	77,343	3,439,651	62,851,950
Five-twenties of June, 1864, 6 per cent	1,116	19,936	499,650
Five-twenties of 1865, 6 per cent, first series	397	8,178	255,800
Five-twenties of 1865, 6 per cent, second series	293,001	4,187,514	142,572,900
Five-twenties of 1865, 6 per cent, third series	459,226	7,512,835	220,076,850
Five-twenties of 1865, 6 per cent, fourth series	51,206	921,724	22,735,650
Funded loan of 1881, 5 per cent	385,278	1,317,085	305,160,400
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent	106,286	2,073,075	84,352,850
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	387,184	34,553,592	170,050,200
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	41,900	1,244,841	39,140,300
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	67,805	7,642,538	62,785,550
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	233,250	18,178,896	94,149,380
Loans of the District of Columbia	30,396	1,053,048	11,484,800
Loan of Louisville and Portland Canal Company	1,597	953	1,597,000
Total	2,269,063	82,418,634	1,299,990,480

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Number and amount of exchanged, redeemed, and transferred United States and District of Columbia coupon bonds, with number of attached coupons, recorded in this division and destroyed by the committee authorized for that purpose.

Loan.	Number of bonds.	Number of coupons attached.	Amount.
Loan of 1848, 6 per cent	6,902	69,250	$8,234,000
Loan of 1858, 5 per cent	18,984	68,271	18,984,000
Loan of 1860, 5 per cent	1,731	7,548	1,731,000
Loan of February 8, 1861, 6 per cent	4,006	112,863	4,006,000
Loan of July and August, 1861, 6 per cent	98,531	2,824,476	73,435,800
Five-twenties of 1862, 6 per cent, first series	187,512	4,085,368	99,789,500
Five-twenties of 1862, 6 per cent, second series	205,680	4,201,969	99,581,000
Five-twenties of 1862, 6 per cent, third series	179,819	3,270,977	99,206,150
Five-twenties of 1862, 6 per cent, fourth series	279,332	4,573,420	152,510,500
Loan of 1863, 6 per cent	46,876	1,409,387	35,625,150
Ten-forties of 1864, 5 per cent	173,052	10,519,764	102,875,800
Five-twenties of June, 1864, 6 per cent	156,443	4,513,529	114,914,250
Five-twenties of 1865, 6 per cent, first series	227,678	5,150,022	178,062,050
Consols of 1865, 6 per cent, second series	247,703	7,141,000	139,844,050
Consols of 1867, 6 per cent, third series	255,733	8,321,045	92,947,200
Consols of 1868, 6 per cent, fourth series	39,823	1,344,341	14,468,850
Funded loan of 1881, 5 per cent	54,586	1,809,876	48,313,700
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent	38,735	2,090,488	33,784,150
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	116,977	13,148,517	94,682,300
District of Columbia, 50-year funded loan of 1924, 3.65 per cent	22,982	2,180,017	8,692,000
Total	2,363,085	76,842,128	1,421,687,450

In connection with some suggestions offered in a former report, I will further add that a continuation of the destruction of redeemed coupon bonds to a certain date of redemption, if the proper authority can be obtained, will very greatly relieve the present congested condition of the files, without prejudice to the public service.

The total number of redeemed detached coupons received, counted, and verified during the year was 1,751,152, an increase of 71,364 coupons over last year; the number of coupons arranged numerically was 1,914,583, an increase of 692,598; the number registered was 2,199,969, an increase of 1,216,058, and the number scheduled was 720,512, an increase of 426,133.

Place of payment and amount of coupons received during the year.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Classification.	Number.	Amount.
United States loans.		
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent	54	$200.24
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	264,745	1,551,028.00
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	87,599	1,025,904.75
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	118,676	1,089,978.50
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	425,105	1,386,660.75
District of Columbia loans.		
Fifty-year funded loan of 1924, 3.65 per cent	3,662	27,305.65
Twenty-year funded loan of 1899, 5 per cent	186	4,267.50
Thirty-year funded loan of 1902, 6 per cent	614	14,187.00
Water-stock loan, 7 per cent	511	17,885.00
Total	901,152	5,117,417.39

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Place of payment and amount of coupons received during the year—Continued.

BOSTON, MASS.

Classification.	Number.	Amount.
United States loans.		
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	79,649	$312,398.50
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	12,100	124,171.58
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	36,985	315,822.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	45,777	126,865.65
Total	174,511	879,257.73

WASHINGTON, D. C.

United States loans.		
Seven-thirties of 1861, 7.3 per cent	1	$3.65
Five-twenties of 1862, 6 per cent	20	222.36
Two-year Treasury notes, 5 per cent	2	2.50
Five-twenties of June, 1864, 6 per cent	1	30.00
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865, 7.3 per cent	10	18.24
Consols of 1865, 6 per cent	3	36.00
Consols of 1867, 6 per cent	27	82.50
Consols of 1868, 6 per cent	3	9.00
Funded loan of 1881, 5 per cent	8	10.00
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent	37	168.20
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	10,446	44,982.50
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	6,799	81,393.70
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	5,548	53,406.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	115,467	475,112.85
District of Columbia loans.		
Fifty-year funded loan of 1924, 3.65 per cent	2,040	5,934.90
Twenty-year funded loan of 1899, 5 per cent	310	6,377.50
Thirty-year funded loan of 1902, 6 per cent	1,098	20,622.00
Water-stock loan, 7 per cent	156	5,460.00
Total	141,976	693,871.90

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

United States loans.		
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	65,615	$267,790.00
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	7,507	67,527.97
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	12,049	94,868.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	56,944	117,521.55
Total	142,115	547,707.52

CHICAGO, ILL.

United States loans.		
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	32,430	$123,927.50
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	4,557	48,032.52
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	8,471	75,736.50
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	95,698	217,666.05
Total	141,156	465,362.57

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

United States loans.		
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	35,910	$135,609.00
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	5,928	60,510.65
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	6,686	59,298.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	62,650	158,458.95
Total	111,174	413,876.60

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Place of payment and amount of coupons received during the year—Continued.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Classification.	Number.	Amount.
United States loans.		
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	27,907	$120,377.50
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	2,220	17,526.25
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	1,843	16,481.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	33,375	64,317.45
Total	65,345	218,702.20

BALTIMORE, MD.

United States loans.		
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	9,299	$51,918.00
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	2,005	20,570.64
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	6,494	64,019.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	15,128	41,438.85
Total	32,926	177,946.49

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

United States loans.		
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	8,635	$55,433.00
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	505	5,975.00
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	2,564	22,610.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	23,233	45,407.55
Total	34,937	129,425.55

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

United States loans.		
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	2,391	$10,832.00
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	19	237.50
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	48	408.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	3,401	5,625.90
Total	5,859	17,103.40

RECAPITULATION.

New York, N. Y	901,152	$5,117,417.39
Boston, Mass	174,511	879,257.73
Washington, D. C	141,976	693,871.90
Cincinnati, Ohio	142,115	547,707.52
Chicago, Ill	141,156	465,362.57
Philadelphia, Pa	111,174	413,876.60
St. Louis, Mo	65,345	218,702.20
Baltimore, Md	32,926	177,946.49
San Francisco, Cal	34,937	129,425.55
New Orleans, La	5,859	17,103.40
Total	1,751,151	8,660,671.35

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Redeemed coupons received during the year and total number and amount on file to June 30, 1900.

Loan.	Coupons received during the year.	Amount.	Coupons received to June 30, 1900.	Amount.
United States loans.				
Loan of 1842, 6 per cent			42,268	$1,994,580.00
Loan of 1843, 5 per cent			26,657	860,925.00
Loan of 1848, 6 per cent			222,212	7,664,010.00
Texan indemnity stock, 5 per cent			107,805	2,695,125.00
Loan of 1858, 5 per cent			459,372	11,484,300.00
Loan of 1860, 5 per cent			26,318	657,950.00
Loan of February 8, 1861, 6 per cent			216,378	6,491,340.00
Oregon war debt, 6 per cent			123,553	1,758,128.00
Loan of July and August, 1861, 6 per cent			3,500,600	73,246,831.50
Seven-thirties of 1861, 7.3 per cent	1	$3.65	2,326,772	23,652,541.07½
Five-twenties of 1862, 6 per cent	20	222.36	15,300,434	238,352,866.86
Loan of 1863, 6 per cent			1,076,892	23,128,509.50
Two-year Treasury notes, 5 per cent	2	2.50	879,143	7,169,202.50
Ten-forties of 1864, 5 per cent			2,648,034	46,502,867.00
Five-twenties of June, 1864, 6 per cent	1	30.00	1,598,060	32,669,204.50
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865, 7.3 per cent.	10	18.24	12,835,366	123,329,981.12½
Five-twenties of 1865, 6 per cent, first series			3,516,864	82,293,850.50
Consols of 1865, 6 per cent, second series	3	36.00	8,181,924	121,054,374.50
Consols of 1867, 6 per cent, third series	27	82.50	11,669,913	161,043,871.00
Consols of 1868, 6 per cent, fourth series	3	9.00	1,283,494	16,336,944.50
Certificates of indebtedness of 1870, 4 per cent			6,102	122,040.00
Funded loan of 1881, 5 per cent	8	10.00	10,231,806	96,729,857.51
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent	91	368.44	4,146,163	36,453,636.65
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	537,027	2,674,296.00	21,103,212	99,240,417.50
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	129,239	1,451,850.56	993,544	11,337,570.88
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	199,364	1,792,627.00	1,179,219	10,616,226.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	876,778	2,639,075.55	1,620,883	4,970,633.40
District of Columbia loans.				
Fifty-year funded loan of 1924, 3.65 per cent.	5,702	33,240.55	549,707	3,684,320.79
Twenty-year funded loan of 1892, 6 per cent.			94,092	880,596.00
Thirty-year funded loan of 1902, 6 per cent.	1,712	34,809.00	38,788	781,761.00
Twenty-year funded loan of 1899, 5 per cent.	496	10,645.00	26,449	593,522.50
Ten-year loan (Bowen), 6 per cent			3,099	16,821.00
Water-stock loan, 7 per cent	667	23,345.00	16,338	571,830.00
Permanent improvement loan, 6 per cent			232,316	2,793,690.00
Permanent improvement loan, 7 per cent			29,727	547,627.50
Market-stock loan, 7 per cent			3,133	47,738.25
Steam force-pump loan, 7.3 per cent			10	182.50
Miscellaneous.				
Louisville and Portland Canal Company, 6 per cent			16,349	490,470.00
Total	1,751,151	8,660,671.35	106,332,996	1,252,266,344.04

During the year the currency section of the division counted, examined, entered in journals and ledgers, and prepared for destruction 7,901,946 United States notes, amounting to $80,676,000; 12,725,800 Treasury notes of 1890, amounting to $33,499,280; 46,746,809 silver certificates, amounting to $162,186,504; 173,118 gold certificates, amounting to $9,699,340; 10,201 fractional currency, amounting to $2,418.25; 236 refunding certificates, amounting to $2,360, and 32 one and two year notes of 1863, and three-year compound-interest notes of 1863 and 1864, amounting to $1,930, aggregating in number of notes 67,558,142, and in amount $286,067,832.25, and showing an increase over the last fiscal year of 4,013,137 notes, and in amount $14,561,818.77.

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Different classes of notes received and destroyed during the year, by denomination and amount, and total redemption and destruction of same, by denomination and amount, to June 30, 1900.

Issue and denomination.	Amount redeemed during the year.	Total amount redeemed to date.
United States notes:		
One dollar	$149,099.00	$186,232,605.80
Two dollar	267,936.00	184,863,346.20
Five dollar	23,441,580.00	515,765,558.00
Ten dollar	20,844,170.00	492,009,029.00
Twenty dollar	14,759,790.00	435,331,228.00
Fifty dollar	2,035,125.00	131,451,025.00
One hundred dollar	5,128,550.00	162,113,250.00
Five hundred dollar	1,960,750.00	201,940,750.00
One thousand dollar	12,089,000.00	360,503,000.00
Five thousand dollar		19,985,000.00
Ten thousand dollar		39,990,000.00
Unknown denominations		1,000,000.00
Total	80,676,000.00	2,731,184,792.00
Treasury notes of 1890:		
One dollar	7,081,540.00	59,245,338.00
Two dollar	5,311,330.00	44,837,242.00
Five dollar	10,730,750.00	93,586,740.00
Ten dollar	7,333,990.00	77,426,310.00
Twenty dollar	2,082,520.00	27,237,170.00
Fifty dollar	31,850.00	1,055,700.00
One hundred dollar	342,300.00	16,775,500.00
One thousand dollar	585,000.00	51,244,000.00
Total	33,499,280.00	371,408,000.00
Silver certificates:		
One dollar	26,887,693.00	194,589,961.90
Two dollar	13,241,736.00	111,065,316.60
Five dollar	41,030,180.00	389,415,027.50
Ten dollar	36,775,520.00	410,856,649.00
Twenty dollar	20,980,800.00	224,593,850.00
Fifty dollar	10,974,525.00	51,858,415.00
One hundred dollar	8,084,550.00	77,808,780.00
Five hundred dollar	100,500.00	16,537,000.00
One thousand dollar	4,111,000.00	31,146,000.00
Total	162,186,504.00	1,507,871,000.00
Gold certificates, series of 1882, payable to bearer:		
Twenty dollar	2,584,640.00	25,463,876.00
Fifty dollar	1,248,800.00	20,110,445.00
One hundred dollar	1,485,900.00	22,854,800.00
Five hundred dollar	1,109,000.00	27,081,000.00
One thousand dollar	1,616,000.00	56,577,500.00
Five thousand dollar	515,000.00	60,920,000.00
Ten thousand dollar	1,140,000.00	159,510,000.00
Total	9,699,340.00	372,517,621.00
Fractional currency:		
Three cent	3.00	511,701.60
Five cent	25.00	3,836,025.18
Ten cent	360.00	77,139,127.33
Fifteen cent	30.00	5,065,368.99
Twenty-five cent	900.25	134,756,090.91
Fifty cent	1,100.00	132,128,836.70
Unknown denominations		32,000.00
Total	2,418.25	353,469,150.71
Refunding certificates, payable to bearer:		
Ten dollar	2,360.00	39,918,820.00
One-year Treasury notes of 1863:		
Ten dollar		6,195,125.00
Twenty dollar	100.00	16,425,860.00
Fifty dollar	100.00	8,233,650.00
One hundred dollar		13,633,900.00
Unknown denominations		90.00
Total	200.00	44,488,625.00
Two-year Treasury notes of 1863; issued without coupons:		
Fifty dollar	100.00	6,794,600.00
One hundred dollar		9,678,300.00
Total	100.00	16,472,900.00

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Different classes of notes received and destroyed during the year, etc.—Continued.

Issue and denomination.	Amount redeemed during the year.	Total amount redeemed to date.
Two-year Treasury notes of 1863; issued with coupons:		
Fifty dollar		$5,903,600.00
One hundred dollar		14,476,400.00
Five hundred dollar		40,301,000.00
One thousand dollar		89,299,000.00
Total		149,980,000.00
Compound-interest notes, act of March 3, 1863:		
Ten dollar	$20.00	873,790.00
Fifty dollar	50.00	2,745,150.00
One hundred dollar		3,938,500.00
Five hundred dollar		10,425,500.00
Total	70.00	17,982,940.00
Compound-interest notes, act of June 30, 1864:		
Ten dollar	50.00	22,390,550.00
Twenty dollar	160.00	30,092,840.00
Fifty dollar	250.00	58,015,600.00
One hundred dollar	100.00	41,123,200.00
Five hundred dollar		57,408,500.00
One thousand dollar	1,000.00	39,416,000.00
Total	1,560.00	248,446,690.00

RECAPITULATION.

Issue.	Amount redeemed during the year.	Total amount redeemed to date.
United States notes	$80,676,000.00	$2,731,184,792.00
Treasury notes of 1890	33,499,280.00	371,408,000.00
Silver certificates	162,186,504.00	1,507,871,000.00
Gold certificates, series of 1882, payable to bearer	9,699,340.00	372,517,621.00
Fractional currency	2,418.25	353,469,150.71
Refunding certificates, payable to bearer	2,360.00	39,918,820.00
One-year Treasury notes of 1863	200.00	44,488,625.00
Two-year Treasury notes of 1863, issued without coupons	100.00	16,472,900.00
Two-year Treasury notes of 1863, issued with coupons		149,980,000.00
Compound-interest notes, act of March 3, 1863	70.00	17,982,940.00
Compound-interest notes, act of June 30, 1864	1,560.00	248,446,690.00
Total	286,067,832.25	5,853,740,538.71

NOTE.—In some of the denominations of the above issues, the notes were redeemed at less than their face value on account of discounts for mutilations.

The number of paid interest checks received during the year was 405,802, amounting to $36,160,159.98, being an increase over the receipts of last year of 134,632 checks, and in amount $8,096,484.95. The number of checks verified was 361,233, an increase of 126,882; registered, 358,636, an increase of 129,867, and examined, 72,147, an increase of 61,433.

Number and amount of interest checks paid at the several subtreasuries.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Loan.	Number.	Amount.
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent	17	$83.22
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent	1,925	274,348.00
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	67,948	17,751,739.00
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	6,633	3,206,687.97
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	6,987	2,576,916.50
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent, deposits for bonds	55,623	42,243.62
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	98,654	2,058,363.00
Total	237,787	25,910,381.31

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Number and amount of interest checks paid at the several subtreasuries—Continued.

BOSTON, MASS.

Loan.	Number.	Amount.
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent	4	$13.51
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent	176	43,114.75
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	21,083	1,620,264.00
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	1,693	387,980.40
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	3,664	507,899.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent, deposits for bonds	1,333	1,011.03
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	15,811	306,983.25
Total	43,764	2,867,265.94

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Funded loan of 1881, 5 per cent	1	$1.25
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent	307	48,685.50
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	10,792	1,334,595.00
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	1,346	311,904.17
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	890	203,942.50
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent, deposits for bonds	1,025	660.64
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	19,181	296,896.05
Total	33,542	2,196,685.11

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Funded loan of 1881, 5 per cent	1	$6.25
Funded loan of 1881, 5 per cent, continued at 3½ per cent	2	154.34
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent	7	35.98
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent	174	16,732.25
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	7,485	1,394,578.00
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	372	42,848.67
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	556	188,807.50
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent, deposits for bonds	10,365	9,026.24
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	8,904	355,256.55
Pacific Railroads, 6 per cent	3	180.00
Total	27,869	2,007,625.78

CHICAGO, ILL.

Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent	334	$33,923.50
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	3,818	546,553.00
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	523	172,586.69
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	585	99,905.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent, deposits for bonds	4,652	3,943.70
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	14,565	213,027.30
Total	24,477	1,069,939.19

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent	90	$5,450.50
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	3,234	371,776.50
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	398	57,936.80
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	622	172,744.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent, deposits for bonds	6,533	5,803.12
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	5,185	72,814.20
Total	16,062	686,525.12

BALTIMORE, MD.

Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent	55	$7,363.75
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	1,272	194,099.00
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	128	47,444.37
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	196	54,173.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent, deposits for bonds	4,256	3,979.07
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	2,723	70,915.05
Total	8,630	377,974.24

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Number and amount of interest checks paid at the several subtreasuries—Continued.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Loan.	Number.	Amount.
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent	115	$12,210.25
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	1,285	166,192.50
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	142	14,931.23
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	144	23,231.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent, deposits for bonds	2,755	2,235.50
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	4,242	114,202.35
Pacific Railroads, 6 per cent	1	30.00
Total	8,684	333,032.83

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent	13	$3,125.00
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	473	51,464.50
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	19	2,016.25
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	94	25,766.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent, deposits for bonds	374	236.89
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	2,342	17,721.30
Total	3,315	100,329.94

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent	18	$3,171.25
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	481	87,866.50
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	41	2,757.50
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	38	5,795.50
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent, deposits for bonds	37	21.72
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	454	17,070.30
Total	1,069	116,682.77

NEW YORK, N. Y., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.

District of Columbia bonds:		
Fifty-year funded loan of 1924, 3.65 per cent	558	$484,866.00
Old funded debt, 3½ and 5 per cent	45	8,851.75
Total	603	493,717.75

RECAPITULATION.

New York, N. Y.	237,787	$25,910,381.31
Boston, Mass	43,764	2,867,265.94
Philadelphia, Pa	33,542	2,196,685.11
Washington, D. C.	27,869	2,007,625.78
Chicago, Ill.	24,477	1,069,939.19
Cincinnati, Ohio	16,062	686,525.12
Baltimore, Md.	8,630	377,974.24
St. Louis, Mo.	8,684	333,032.83
San Francisco, Cal	3,315	100,329.94
New Orleans, La	1,069	116,682.77
New York, N. Y., and Washington, D. C	603	493,717.75
Total	405,802	36,160,159.98

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Number and amount of redeemed interest checks of each loan on file to June 30, 1900.

Loan.	Number of checks.	Amount.
Loan of July and August, 1861, 6 per cent	5,994	$3,827,538.00
Loan of July and August, 1861, 6 per cent, continued at 3½ per cent	6,203	1,781,801.92
Loan of 1863, 6 per cent	3,099	1,513,407.00
Loan of 1863, 6 per cent, continued at 3½ per cent	6,571	1,674,072.71
Funded loan of 1881, 5 per cent	202,191	109,686,403.44
Funded loan of 1881, 5 per cent, continued at 3½ per cent	54,287	16,097,170.20
Loan of July 12, 1882, 3 per cent	81,925	28,346,553.62
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent	569,155	105,378,111.84
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent	35,336	4,247,629.94
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	3,133,443	442,718,404.94
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	54,111	17,319,821.50
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	36,890	16,808,150.24
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent	178,244	3,606,995.85
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent, deposits for bonds	216,500	199,242.97
Pacific Railroads, 6 per cent	63,098	60,311,839.68
District of Columbia, fifty-year funded loan of 1924, 3.65 per cent	17,238	9,622,387.55
District of Columbia, Old funded debt, 3½ and 5 per cent	3,732	856,939.57
Total	4,668,017	823,996,470.97

Issue, redemption, and outstanding of various old issues of the Government at the close of the year.

Issue.	Total issued.	Redeemed during the year.	Total redeemed to June 30, 1900.	Outstanding.
Seven-thirty Treasury notes:				
Act of July 17, 1861	$140,094,750.00	.....	$140,085,350.00	$9,400.00
Act of June 30, 1864, first series	299,992,500.00	$200.00	299,945,600.00	46,900.00
Act of Mar. 3, 1865, second series	331,000,000.00	.....	330,969,550.00	30,450.00
Act of Mar. 3, 1865, third series	199,000,000.00	550.00	198,954,650.00	45,350.00
Total	970,087,250.00	750.00	969,955,150.00	132,100.00
Certificates of indebtedness, acts of Mar. 1 and 17, 1862, and Mar. 3, 1863:				
First issue	498,593,241.65	.....	498,591,241.65	2,000.00
Second issue	63,160,000.00	.....	63,159,000.00	1,000.00
Total	561,753,241.65	.....	561,750,241.65	3,000.00
Three per cent certificates, acts of Mar. 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868	85,155,000.00	.....	85,150,000.00	5,000.00
Refunding certificates:				
Act of Feb. 26, 1879, payable to order	58,500.00	.....	58,430.00	70.00
Act of Feb. 26, 1879, payable to bearer	39,954,250.00	2,360.00	39,918,820.00	35,430.00
Total	40,012,750.00	2,360.00	39,977,250.00	35,500.00
Gold certificates:				
Act of Mar. 3, 1863, first series	429,604,900.00	.....	429,596,800.00	8,100.00
Act of Mar. 3, 1863, Geneva award—special	33,000,580.46	.....	33,000,580.46	.....
Act of Mar. 3, 1863, series of 1870	370,500,000.00	2,000.00	370,473,000.00	27,000.00
Act of Mar. 3, 1863, series of 1871	5,000,000.00	400.00	4,998,400.00	1,600.00
Act of Mar. 3, 1863, series of 1875	143,029,400.00	33,900.00	142,921,300.00	108,100.00
Total	981,134,880.46	36,300.00	980,990,080.46	144,800.00
One-year Treasury notes, act of Mar. 3, 1863	44,520,000.00	200.00	44,488,625.00	31,375.00
Two-year Treasury notes:				
Act of Mar. 3, 1863, issued without coupons	16,480,000.00	100.00	16,472,900.00	7,100.00
Act of Mar. 3, 1863, issued with coupons	150,000,000.00	.....	149,980,000.00	20,000.00
Total	166,480,000.00	100.00	166,452,900.00	27,100.00
Compound-interest notes:				
Act of Mar. 3, 1863	17,993,760.00	70.00	17,982,940.00	10,820.00
Act of June 30, 1864	248,601,680.00	1,560.00	248,446,690.00	154,990.00
Total	266,595,440.00	1,630.00	266,429,630.00	165,810.00

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The files of this division are in such a crowded condition that constant care and watchfulness have to be observed in order to keep the vouchers in any convenient form for ready reference, and, as shown by the receipts of the same each succeeding year, these important vouchers accumulate rapidly. Consequently there is now an imperative necessity for more room for their proper filing and preservation.

Classification, total number, and amount of redeemed vouchers on file in this division.

Classification.	Number of redeemed vouchers.	Amount.
United States coupon bonds, various loans	2,237,070	$1,286,908,680.00
Louisville and Portland Canal Company coupon bonds	1,597	1,597,000.00
District of Columbia coupon bonds	30,396	11,484,800.00
United States redeemed (detached) coupons	105,322,988	1,241,857,784.50
District of Columbia redeemed (detached) coupons	993,659	9,918,089.54
Louisville and Portland Canal Company redeemed (detached) coupons	16,349	490,470.00
Seven-thirty Treasury notes of 1861	485,556	140,085,350.00
Seven-thirty Treasury notes of 1864 and 1865	3,101,700	829,869,800.00
Gold certificates of Mar. 3, 1863	194,850	406,483,380.46
Gold certificates of July 12, 1882, series of 1888	22,356	171,845,000.00
Gold certificates of Mar. 14, 1900	26	260,000.00
Currency certificates of deposit of June 8, 1872	157,473	1,468,840,000.00
Certificates of deposit, Temporary loan of Feb. 25, 1862	81,829	710,775,300.75
Certificates of indebtedness of July 8, 1870	679	678,362.41
Certificates of indebtedness of Mar. 1 and 17, 1862, and Mar. 3, 1863	247,088	561,750,241.65
Three per cent certificates of Mar. 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868	11,430	85,150,000.00
Refunding certificates of Feb. 26, 1879, payable to order	5,843	58,430.00
Redeemed interest checks, United States registered bonds	4,583,949	753,205,304.17
Redeemed interest checks, District of Columbia registered bonds	20,970	10,479,327.12
Redeemed interest checks, Pacific Railroads	63,098	60,311,839.68
Redeemed interest checks, Spanish indemnity certificates	429	141,824.74
Redeemed interest checks, Cherokee land certificates	77	863,200.00
Total	117,579,412	7,753,054,185.02

The efficiency of the clerks in this office and their entire willingness to respond to any exaction necessarily imposed to transact the increasing volume of business are deserving of all praise, and I desire herewith to acknowledge my appreciation of the same.

The six temporary clerks allowed by act of Congress approved February 24, 1899, to meet the additional work resulting from the 3 per cent loan, are as imperatively required now as ever before, and I trust provision will be made for their continued service in the office.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. LYONS, *Register.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of October 10, 1900, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, together with certain additional information relating to the receipts from the various sources of internal revenue during the months of July, August, and September of the current fiscal year.

The titles of the tables found at the close of the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (*a*) are as follows:

Table A, showing the receipts from each specific source of internal revenue and the amounts refunded in each collection district, State, and Territory of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Table B, showing the number and value of all internal-revenue stamps, the number of the different kinds of certificates of registry, and the number and value of documentary stamps used for validating unstamped instruments issued to collectors of internal revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Table C, showing the percentages of receipts from the several general sources of internal revenue now taxable in each State and Territory of the United States to the aggregate receipts from the same sources, by fiscal years, from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1900.

Table D, showing the aggregate receipts of internal revenue in each collection district, State, and Territory of the United States, by fiscal years, from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1900.

Table E, showing the receipts from specific and general sources of internal revenue, by fiscal years, from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1900.

Table F, showing the ratio of receipts from specific sources of internal revenue to the aggregate receipts of the same, by fiscal years, from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1900.

Table G, showing the returns of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, under the several acts of legislation, and by fiscal years, from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1900; also statement of the production of distilled spirits and fermented liquors in the several States and Territories, by fiscal years, from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1900.

a For tables here referred to, and for other tables omitted from this volume, see annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1900.

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Table H, showing the receipts from special taxes in the several States and Territories for the twelve months ended June 30, 1900.

Table I, showing the collections, expenses, and percentage cost of collection in the several collection districts during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 and 1900.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

In the last annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue it was estimated that the collections from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year just ended would aggregate $285,000,000.

I am gratified to state that the actual receipts were $295,316,107.57, and that the estimate was exceeded by $10,316,107.57.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TEN FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year ended—	
June 30, 1900	$295,316,107.57
June 30, 1899	273,484,573.44
June 30, 1898	170,866,819.36
June 30, 1897	146,619,593.47
June 30, 1896	146,830,615.66
June 30, 1895	143,246,077.75
June 30, 1894	147,168,449.70
June 30, 1893	161,004,989.67
June 30, 1892	153,857,544.35
June 30, 1891	146,035,415.97

Schedule of articles and occupations subject to tax under the internal-revenue laws of the United States in force November 1, 1900.

SPECIAL TAXES.

	Rate of tax.
Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels a year	$100.00
Rectifiers of 500 barrels or more a year	200.00
Retail liquor dealers	25.00
Wholesale liquor dealers	100.00
Retail dealers in malt liquors	20.00
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors	50.00
Manufacturers of stills	50.00
And for stills or worms, manufactured, each	20.00
Brewers, annual manufacture less than 500 barrels	50.00
Annual manufacture 500 barrels or more	100.00
Manufacturers of oleomargarine	600.00
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine	480.00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine	48.00
Manufacturers of filled cheese	400.00
Wholesale dealers in filled cheese	250.00
Retail dealers in filled cheese	12.00
Bankers with capital, preceding fiscal year, not over $25,000	50.00
For every additional thousand in excess of $25,000	2.00
(In estimating capital, surplus shall be included.)	
Brokers who have not paid as bankers	50.00
Pawnbrokers	20.00
Commercial brokers	20.00
Custom-house brokers	10.00
Proprietors of theaters, museums, and concert halls, in cities of over 25,000 population per last census	100.00
Proprietors of circuses	100.00
Proprietors or agents of all other exhibitions or shows for money	10.00
Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, for each alley or table	5.00
Dealers in leaf tobacco, sales not over 50,000 pounds	6.00
Over 50,000 and not over 100,000 pounds	12.00
Over 100,000 pounds	24.00

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	Rate of tax.
Dealers in tobacco, sales over 50,000 pounds	$12.00
Manufacturers of tobacco, sales not over 50,000 pounds	6.00
Over 50,000 and not over 100,000 pounds	12.00
Over 100,000 pounds	24.00
Manufacturers of cigars, sales not over 100,000 cigars	6.00
Over 100,000 and not over 200,000 cigars	12.00
Over 200,000 cigars	24.00
Manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour	12.00

DISTILLED SPIRITS, ETC.

Distilled spirits, per gallon	$1.10
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each	.10
Except when affixed to packages containing two or more 5-gallon cans for export	.05
Case stamps for spirits bottled in bond	.10
Wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and liquors, not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb, or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine, or as a substitute for wine, in bottles containing not more than 1 pint, per bottle or package	.10
Same, in bottles containing more than 1 pint, and not more than 1 quart, per bottle or package	.20
(And at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however put up, or whatever may be the package.)	
Stamp tax on wine bottled for sale. (*See* Schedule B.)	

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Fermented liquors, per barrel, containing not more than 31 gallons	2.00
(And at a proportionate rate for halves, thirds, quarters, sixths, and eighths of barrels.)	
More than one barrel of 31 gallons, and not more than 63 gallons, in one package	4.00

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

Tobacco, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per pound	.12
Snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per pound	.12

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Cigars, of all descriptions, made of tobacco, or any substitute, weighing over 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand	3.60
Cigars, of all descriptions, made of tobacco, or any substitute, weighing not over 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand	1.00
Cigarettes, made of tobacco, or any substitute, weighing over 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand	3.60
Cigarettes, made of tobacco, or any substitute, weighing not over 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand	1.50

OLEOMARGARINE.

All substances heretofore known as oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine, and neutral; all mixtures and compounds of oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine, and neutral; all lard extracts and tallow extracts; and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, suet, lard, lard oil, vegetable oil, annotto, and other coloring matter, intestinal fat, and offal fat made in imitation or semblance of butter, or when so made calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter, domestic, per pound	.02
Same, imported from foreign countries, per pound	.15

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FILLED CHEESE.

	Rate of tax.
Tax on, per pound	$0.01
Tax on imported, per pound	.08

OPIUM.

Prepared smoking opium, per pound	10.00

MIXED FLOUR.

Per barrel of 196 pounds, or more that 98 pounds	.04
Half barrel of 98 pounds, or more than 49 pounds	.02
Quarter barrel of 49 pounds, or more than 24½ pounds	.01
Eighth barrel, of 24½ pounds or less	.00½

Mixed flour imported from foreign countries, in addition to import duties, must pay internal-revenue tax as above.

STAMP DUTIES ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1898.

Schedule A.—Documentary.

	Rate of tax.
1. Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness of any association, company, or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof	$0.05
2. On each original issue of certificates of stock, whether on organization or reorganization, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof	.05
On all sales, agreements to sell, memoranda of sales, deliveries or transfers of shares, or certificates of stock of any association or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof	.02
3. Upon each sale, agreement to sell, or agreement of sale of any products or merchandise at any exchange or board of trade, or other similar place, either for present or future delivery, for each $100 in value of said sale	.01
And for each $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100	.01
4. Bank check, draft, certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies, or corporations, at sight or on demand	.02
5. Bill of exchange (inland), draft, certificate of deposit drawing interest, or order for payment of any sum of money otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note, except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of same, for a sum not exceeding $100	.02
And for each additional $100, or fractional part thereof in excess of $100. (This clause applies to money orders issued by the Government.)	.02
6. Bill of exchange (foreign), or letter of credit (including orders by telegraph, or otherwise, issued by express or other companies, or any person or persons), drawn in, but payable out of, the United States, drawn singly or otherwise than in sets of three or more, for not exceeding $100	.04
And for each additional $100, or fractional part thereof in excess of $100	.04
If drawn in sets of two or more, for every bill of each set for a sum not exceeding $100, or its equivalent in foreign currency, value fixed by the United States standard	.02
For each additional $100, or fractional part thereof in excess of $100	.02
7. Bills of lading or receipt (other than charter party), for goods, etc., to be exported	.10
8. Bills of lading, manifests, etc., issued by express companies, or public carriers, etc., and each duplicate thereof	.01
9. Bond, indemnifying, etc., except those required in legal proceedings	.50
10. Certificates of profits, or certificates of memoranda showing interest in the property or accumulations of any association, company, or corporation, and all transfers thereof, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof	.02
11. Certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by port warden or marine surveyor	.25
12. Certificates of any description required by law, not otherwise specified	.10
13. Charter party, contract, or agreement for the charter of any ship, vessel, or steamer, or any renewal or transfer thereof, for every ship not exceeding 300 tonnage	3.00
More than 300 and not exceeding 600 tonnage	5.00
More than 600 tonnage	10.00

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	Rate of tax.
14. Contract, broker's note, or memoranda of sale of goods or merchandise, stock, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind, issued by brokers, etc., for each note or memorandum of sale not otherwise provided for in act	$0.10
15. Conveyance—deed, instrument or writing conveying lands, tenements, or other realty, etc., value over $100 and not exceeding $500	.50
For each additional $500 or fraction thereof	.50
16. Dispatch, telegraphic, on each message	.01
17. Entry of goods, wares, and merchandise in custom-house, not exceeding $100 in value	.25
Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500	.50
Exceeding $500 in value	1.00
Entry for withdrawal of goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse	.50
18. Insurance, life, on every policy, except any fraternal beneficiary society or order, for each $100 or fractional part thereof on the amount insured	.08
Industrial or weekly payment plan, the tax is 40 per centum of the amount of the first weekly premium, as to which sworn statement is required to be made to the collector of the total amount of first weekly premiums received on policies issued during preceding month.	
19. Insurance, marine, inland, and fire (except purely cooperative or mutual), on each policy, or renewal, on amount of premium charged on each $1 or fractional part	.00½
20. Insurance, casualty, fidelity, and guarantee, on each policy, on each $1 or fractional part thereof of premium received	.00½
21. Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of land or tenement, not exceeding one year	.25
Exceeding one year and not exceeding three years	.50
If exceeding three years	1.00
22. Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer for a foreign port, registered tonnage not exceeding 300 tons	1.00
Exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600 tons	3.00
Exceeding 600 tons	5.00
(Does not apply to vessels plying between ports of United States and ports in British North America.)	
23. Mortgage, or pledge of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, hereditable, movable, or made for payment of definite sums of money, also any conveyance of lands, estate, or property whatsoever, in trust, etc., exceeding $1,000 and not more than $1,500	.25
On each $500 or fractional part in excess of $1,500	.25
(Same as above in all assignments or transfers.)	
24. Passage tickets by any vessel from the United States to a foreign port, costing not exceeding $30	1.00
More than $30 and not exceeding $60	3.00
More than $60	5.00
25. Power of attorney or proxy for voting at an election for officers of any incorporated company or association, except religious, charitable, literary, or public cemeteries	.10
26. Power of attorney to sell or convey real estate or to rent or lease the same, to collect or receive rent, to sell or transfer stock, bonds, etc.	.25
(Papers used in the collection of pension, back pay, or bounty claims, or claims for property lost in military or naval service are exempt.)	
27. Protest: Upon the protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft, or any marine protest	.25
28. Telephone messages: Every person, firm, or corporation operating any telephone line or lines is required to make, within the first fifteen days of each month, a sworn statement to the collector of the number of messages or conversations transmitted over their lines during preceding month for which a charge of 15 cents or more was imposed, and for each of such messages or conversations to pay a tax of	.01
29. Warehouse receipt for goods, merchandise, or property held on storage, except agricultural products deposited by actual grower	.25

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Schedule B.—Proprietary.

MEDICINAL PROPRIETARY ARTICLES AND PREPARATIONS.

	Rate of tax.
1. For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, or phial, etc., containing any pills, powders, tinctures, waters (except natural spring waters and carbonated natural spring waters), etc., made and sold by any person whatsoever, claiming any private formula, secret or occult art, etc., sold under letters patent or trade-marks, etc., or recommended as remedies or specifics for any disease, when such packet, box, bottle, or phial, etc., shall not exceed the sum of 5 cents at the retail price	$0.00½
When retail price exceeds 5 cents and does not exceed 10 cents	.00⅔
When retail price exceeds 10 cents and does not exceed 15 cents	.00⅚
When retail price exceeds 15 cents and does not exceed 25 cents	.00⅝
And for each additional 25 cents or fractional part thereof	.00⅝
2. Perfumery and cosmetics and other similar articles:	
For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, or phial, etc., where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, and contents shall not exceed in retail price 5 cents	.00½
When retail price exceeds 5 cents and does not exceed 10 cents	.00⅔
When retail price exceeds 10 cents and does not exceed 15 cents	.00⅚
When retail price exceeds 15 cents and does not exceed 25 cents	.00⅝
And for each additional 25 cents of retail price or value or fractional part thereof in excess of 25 cents	.00⅝
3. Chewing gums or substitute therefor:	
For and upon each box, carton, jar, or package containing chewing gum, when the retail value does not exceed $1	.04
If exceeding $1, for each additional dollar or fractional part thereof	.04
4. Sparkling or other wines when bottled for sale:	
Upon each bottle containing 1 pint or less	.01
Upon each bottle containing more than 1 pint	.02

STAMP TAX NOT UNDER SCHEDULES A AND B.

On seats in parlor or palace cars and berths in sleeping cars (stamp to be affixed to the ticket by the company)	.01

TAX ON LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

When the whole amount of personal property exceeds $10,000 in actual value, passing from any person on or after June 13, 1898, taxes accrue and should be paid before distribution to the legatees as follows:

Personal property valued over $10,000 and not over $25,000, the tax is:

1. Legatee being of lineal issue, or lineal ancestor, brother or sister to the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value	$0.75
2. Legatee being the descendant of a brother or sister of the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value	1.50
3. Where legatee is the brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value	3.00
4. Where legatee is the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grand parents of the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value	4.00
5. Where legatee shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or a stranger in blood to the person who died, or shall be a body politic or corporate, for each and every $100 clear value	5.00

Legacies, etc., passing to husband or wife of the person who died are exempt from tax or duty.

Where the amount or value of the whole property left by the decedent exceeds $25,000, the rates hereinbefore given are required to be multiplied as follows:

Over $25,000 and not over $100,000, by 1½.
Over $100,000 and not over $500,000, by 2.
Over $500,000 and not over $1,000,000, by 2½.
Over $1,000,000, by 3.

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EXCISE TAXES ON PERSONS, FIRMS, COMPANIES, AND CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN REFINING PETROLEUM AND SUGAR, WHOSE GROSS ANNUAL RECEIPTS EXCEED $250,000.

One-fourth of 1 per cent on gross amount of receipts in excess of said sum.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Circulation issued by any bank, etc., or person, per month..... $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 p. c.
Circulation exceeding 90 per cent of capital, in addition, per month..... $\frac{1}{6}$ of 1 p. c.
Banks, etc., on amount of notes of any person, State bank, or State banking association, used for circulation and paid out..... 10 per cent.
Banks, etc., bankers, or associations, on amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation paid out by them..... 10 per cent.
Every person, firm, association, other than national-bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association, on the amount of *their own notes* used for circulation and paid out by them... 10 per cent.
Every such person, firm, association, corporation, State bank, or State banking association, and also every national banking association, on the amount of notes of any person, firm, association, other than a national banking association, or of any corporation, State bank, or State banking association, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation, used for circulation and paid out by them..... 10 per cent.

PLAYING CARDS.

Playing cards, per pack, containing not more than fifty-four cards..... $0.02

TAXES NOT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

Tax on deficiencies in production of spirits.
on excess of materials used in production of spirits.
on circulation of banks and bankers.
on notes paid out by banks and others.
On telephone messages.
On policies of life insurance issued on industrial or weekly payment plan.
Excise taxes on persons, firms, companies, and corporations engaged in refining petroleum and sugar.
Legacies and distributive shares of personal property.
Special tax on banks and bankers.
Penalties of 50 per cent and 100 per cent.

INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL OBJECTS OF INTERNAL TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1899 AND 1900.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1899.	1900.		
SPIRITS.				
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, and prunes	$1,436,839.50	$1,524,997.32	$88,157.82	.....
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, and prunes	92,201,245.77	102,850,924.14	10,649,678.37	.....
Rectifiers (special tax)	259,899.41	278,016.18	18,116.77	.....
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	4,895,086.63	4,727,225.58	.....	$167,861.05
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	469,874.64	465,019.52	.....	4,855.12
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	1,077.11	1,097.12	20.01	.....
Stills and worms manufactured (special tax)	2,380.00	2,440.00	60.00	.....
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	2,563.10	4,419.32	1,856.22	.....
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	14,568.00	14,678.00	110.00	.....
Total	99,283,534.16	109,868,817.18	10,585,283.02	.....

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL OBJECTS OF INTERNAL TAXATION, ETC.—Continued.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1899.	1900.		
TOBACCO.				
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	$16,307,108.05	$19,138,584.82	$2,831,476.77	
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	547,415.52	646,896.82	99,481.30	
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	4,203,753.86	3,953,177.09		$250,576.77
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	9,461.39	16,014.21	6,552.82	
Snuff	1,751,797.44	1,790,090.14	38,292.70	
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	28,453,989.26	33,477,244.26	5,023,255.00	
Dealers in leaf tobacco	73,657.46	72,030.04		1,627.42
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	22,462.00	16,564.00		5,898.00
Manufacturers of tobacco	29,139.12	18,207.70		10,931.42
Manufacturers of cigars	324,090.01	222,301.38		101,788.63
Miscellaneous collections relating to tobacco	770,333.53	3,973.81		766,359.72
Total	52,493,207.64	59,355,084.27	6,861,876.63	
FERMENTED LIQUORS.				
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors	67,673,301.31	72,762,070.56	5,088,769.25	
Brewers (special tax)	179,357.40	161,308.52		18,048.88
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	232,399.56	239,833.81	7,434.25	
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	382,409.34	372,780.59		9,628.75
Additional collections on fermented liquors stored in warehouse, act of June 13, 1898	177,090.84	14,761.01		162,329.83
Total	68,644,558.45	73,550,754.49	4,906,196.04	
OLEOMARGARINE.				
Oleomargarine, domestic and imported	1,609,912.56	2,085,273.02	475,360.46	
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	11,500.00	15,450.00	3,950.00	
Retail dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	263,322.00	345,142.80	81,820.80	
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	71,884.00	97,919.36	26,035.36	
Total	1,956,618.56	2,543,785.18	587,166.62	
FILLED CHEESE.				
Filled cheese, domestic and imported	16,886.41	15,750.47		1,135.94
Manufacturers of filled cheese (special tax)	1,200.01	1,300.01	100.00	
Retail dealers in filled cheese (special tax)	12.00	14.00	2.00	
Wholesale dealers in filled cheese (special tax)				
Total	18,098.42	17,064.48		1,033.94
MIXED FLOUR.				
Per barrel of 196 pounds, or more than 98 pounds	1,787.10	1,802.91	15.81	
Half barrel of 98 pounds, or more than 49 pounds	1,961.23	2,643.08	681.85	
Quarter barrel of 49 pounds, or more than 24½ pounds	532.01	290.25		241.76
Eighth barrel of 24½ pounds or less	1,700.88	1,134.78		566.10
Manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour (special tax)	1,859.40	1,568.44		290.96
Total	7,840.62	7,439.46		401.16
SPECIAL TAXES NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED.				
Bankers, capital not exceeding $25,000	448,702.08	384,445.24		64,256.84
Bankers, capital exceeding $25,000, for each additional $1,000 in excess of $25,000	3,302,134.91	3,129,404.77		172,730.14
Billiard rooms	367,074.65	322,538.85		44,535.80
Brokers, stocks, bonds, etc	357,010.70	309,606.88		47,403.82
Brokers, commercial	181,919.42	138,281.12		43,638.30
Brokers, custom-house	8,105.01	6,167.18		1,937.83
Brokers, pawn	50,522.73	37,861.18		12,661.55

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL OBJECTS OF INTERNAL TAXATION, ETC.—Continued.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1899.	1900.		
SPECIAL TAXES NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED—continued.				
Bowling alleys	$61,349.22	$44,194.81		$17,154.41
Circuses	18,233.17	11,744.36		6,488.81
Exhibitions not otherwise provided for	72,164.93	84,218.44	$12,053.51	
Theaters, museums, and concert halls	54,376.39	47,178.02		7,198.37
Total	4,921,593.21	4,515,640.85		405,952.36
LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.				
Legacies, lineal issue or ancestor brother or sister	558,247.00	1,315,417.03	757,170.03	
Legacies, descendant of a brother or sister	225,568.08	618,259.32	392,691.24	
Legacies, brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the same	48,630.55	170,697.65	122,067.10	
Legacies, brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the same	6,721.99	8,940.69	2,218.70	
Legacies, any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or stranger in blood	396,267.63	771,176.86	374,909.23	
Total	1,235,435.25	2,884,491.55	1,649,056.30	
SCHEDULES A AND B.				
Schedule A	38,618,081.20	36,416,082.11		2,201,999.09
Schedule B	5,219,737.46	4,548,283.19		671,454.27
Total	43,837,818.66	40,964,365.30		2,873,453.36
BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.				
Bank circulation				
Notes of persons, State banks, towns, cities, etc., paid out		1,460.50	1,460.50	
Total		1,460.50	1,460.50	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Excise tax on gross receipts	643,446.41	1,079,405.14	435,958.73	
Opium		145.25	145.25	
Playing cards	271,128.84	331,010.66	59,881.82	
Penalties	166,576.25	193,721.46	27,145.21	
Collections not otherwise herein provided for	4,716.97	2,921.80		1,795.17
Total	1,085,868.47	1,607,204.31	521,335.84	
Aggregate receipts	273,484,573.44	295,316,107.57	21,831,534.13	

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WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, oleomargarine, and filled cheese on which tax was paid during the last two fiscal years are as follows:

Articles taxed.	Fiscal years ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1899.	1900.		
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, and prunes ..... galls..	1,306.218	1,386,361	80,143	.....
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, and prunes galls	83,819,314	93,500,840	9,681,526	.....
Fermented liquors ..... bbls..	36,581,114	39,330,849	2,749,735	.....
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand ..... no..	4,529,872,304	5,316,273,561	786,401,257	.....
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand ..... no..	547,415,520	646,896,820	99,481,300	.....
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand ..... no..	2,802,502,573	2,635,451,393	.....	167,051,180
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand ..... no..	2,628,164	4,448,392	1,820,228	.....
Snuff ..... lbs..	14,627,106	14,917,418	290,312	.....
Tobacco, chewing and smoking ..... lbs..	237,132,710	278,977,035	41,844,325	.....
Oleomargarine ..... lbs..	80,495,628	104,263,651	23,768,023	.....
Filled cheese ..... lbs..	1,688,641	1,575,047	.....	113,594

NOTE.—The quantity of mixed flour withdrawn can not be stated, owing to the variable number of pounds taxed.

AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS MADE AND REPORTED TO THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE BY THE COLLECTORS OF THE SEVERAL COLLECTION DISTRICTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Collection districts.	Names of collectors.	Aggregate collections.
District of Alabama	Julian H. Bingham	$539,015.22
District of Arkansas	Harmon L. Remmel	260,418.99
First California	John C. Lynch	3,912,785.84
Fourth California	Henry C. Bell	604,712.50
District of Colorado	Frank W. Howbert	1,313,596.46
District of Connecticut	Thomas A. Lake	1,298,208.83
Do	George R. Case (acting)	520,415.47
Do	W. Frank Kinney	1,222,158.98
District of Florida	Joseph E. Lee	725,142,72
District of Georgia	Henry A. Rucker	917,892.03
District of Hawaii	Robert N. Frick (deputy in charge)	*7,454.30
First Illinois	Frederick E. Coyne	14,371,870.26
Fifth Illinois	Aquilla J. Daugherty	25,480,154.96
Eighth Illinois	Richard Yates	11,261,795.67
Thirteenth Illinois	William H. Powell	1,123,908.43
Sixth Indiana	Ambrose E. Nowlin	5,497,468.17
Seventh Indiana	David W. Henry	17,732,155.64
Third Iowa	John W. Patterson	925,742.09
Fourth Iowa	John M. Kemble	949,061.78
District of Kansas	Michael W. Sutton	1,010,718.79
Second Kentucky	Edward T. Franks	1,909,838.31
Fifth Kentucky	Charles E. Sapp	13,695,451.07
Sixth Kentucky	David N. Comingore	3,432,562.17
Seventh Kentucky	Samuel J. Roberts	2,642,553.97
Eighth Kentucky	John W. Yerkes	2,791 977.41
District of Louisiana	Louis J. Souer	2,443,558.37
District of Maryland	Benjamin F. Parlett	a9,002,373.14
District of Massachusetts	James D. Gill	7,953,569.58
First Michigan	Charles Wright	3,874,436.83
Fourth Michigan	Samuel M. Lemon	1,050,587.65
District of Minnesota	Frederick von Baumbach	2,814,113.23
First Missouri	Henry C. Grenner	14,641,025.64

*Receipts during the last seventeen days (from June 14 to June 30) of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

a Includes $602,362.52, receipts from tax on money orders for third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, and first and second quarters of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, turned over by the Postmaster-General to the district of Maryland.

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AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS MADE AND REPORTED TO THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE BY THE COLLECTORS OF THE SEVERAL COLLECTION DISTRICTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900—Continued.

Collection districts.	Names of collectors.	Aggregate collections.
Sixth Missouri	Frank E. Kellogg	$2,053,146.03
District of Montana	Charles M. Webster	718,365.33
District of Nebraska	Jacob E. Houtz	3,383,918.23
District of New Hampshire	James A. Wood	1,309,361.06
First New Jersey	Isaac Moffett	559,425.63
Fifth New Jersey	H. C. H. Herold	8,269,469.41
District of New Mexico	Alexander L. Morrison	131,256.67
First New York	Frank R. Moore	8,736,762.44
Second New York	Charles H. Treat	15,356,413.69
Third New York	Ferdinand Eidman	10,971,245.89
Fourteenth New York	John G. Ward	4,003,262.84
Twenty-first New York	Charles C. Cole	2,734,022.20
Twenty-eighth New York	Archie D. Sanders	4,673,428.16
Fourth North Carolina	Edward C. Duncan	2,899,498.27
Fifth North Carolina	Herschel S. Harkins	3,432,435.09
First Ohio	Bernhard Bettmann	14,133,942.99
Tenth Ohio	George P. Waldorf	1,812,783.49
Eleventh Ohio	John C. Entrekin	2,337,941.07
Eighteenth Ohio	Frank McCord	3,060,822.08
District of Oregon	David M. Dunne	1,248,743.91
First Pennsylvania	Penrose A. McClain	10,654,160.66
Ninth Penusylvania	Henry L. Hershey	3,528,250.39
Twelfth Pennsylvania	Thomas F. Penman	1,877,783.33
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	James S. Fruit	9,863,311.97
District of South Carolina	Eugene A. Webster	312,911.22
Second Tennessee	Alonzo J. Tyler	535,149.65
Fifth Tennessee	David A. Nunn	1,760,456.36
Third Texas	Webster Flanagan	1,006,421.22
Fourth Texas	Philemon B. Hunt	535,053.25
Second Virginia	James D. Brady	3,667,881.58
Sixth Virginia	Park Agnew	1,765,938.47
District of West Virginia	Albert B. White	1,552,826.40
First Wisconsin	Henry Fink	9,280,252.00
Second Wisconsin	James G. Monahan	1,222,742.09
Aggregate collections		295,316,107.57

RECEIPTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

States and Territories.	Aggregate collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate collections.
Alabama	$539,015.22	Montana *g*	$718,365.33
Arkansas	260,418.99	Nebraska *h*	3,383,918.23
California *a*	4,517,498.34	New Hampshire *i*	1,309,361,06
Colorado *b*	1,313,596.46	New Jersey	8,828,895.04
Connecticut *c*	3,040,783.28	New Mexico *k*	131,256.67
Florida	725,142.72	New York	46,475,135.22
Georgia	917,892.03	North Carolina	6,331,933.36
Hawaii	7,454.30	Ohio	21,345,489.63
Illinois	52,237,729.32	Oregon *l*	1,248,743.91
Indiana	23,229,623.81	Pennsylvania	25,923,506.35
Iowa	1,874,803.87	South Carolina	312,911.22
Kansas *d*	1,010,718.79	Tennessee	2,295,606.01
Kentucky	24,472,382.93	Texas	1,541,474.47
Louisiana *e*	2,443,558.37	Virginia	5,433,820.05
Maryland *f*	9,002,373.14	West Virginia	1,552,826.40
Massachusetts	7,953,569.58	Wisconsin	10,502,994.09
Michigan	4,925,024,48	Total	295,316,107.57
Minnesota	2,814,113.23		
Missouri	16,694,171.67		

a Including the State of Nevada.
b Including the State of Wyoming.
c Including the State of Rhode Island.
d Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma.
e Including the State of Mississippi.
f Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia, and two counties of Virginia.
g Including the States of Idaho and Utah.
h Including the States of North Dakota and South Dakota.
i Including the States of Maine and Vermont.
k Including the Territory of Arizona.
l Including the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska.

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AMOUNT OF INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTED IN THE SEVERAL STATES, TERRITORIES, ETC., THAT HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH OTHER DISTRICTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

States, Territories, etc.	Amount collected.	States, Territories, etc.	Amount collected.
Alaska	$13,601.96	Nevada	$32,965.28
Arizona	66,475.60	New Hampshire	803,505.30
California	4,484,533.06	New Mexico	64,781.07
California, fourth district of	571,747.22	North Dakota	96,669.81
Colorado	1,269,073.85	Oklahoma Territory	70,120.75
Connecticut	1,902,419.87	Oregon	443,391.15
Delaware	254,061.20	Rhode Island	1,138,363.41
District of Columbia	796,158.46	South Dakota	192,840.23
Idaho	43,764.04	Utah	203,676.59
Indian Territory	27,316.00	Vermont	180,758.14
Kansas	913,282.04	Virginia	5,436,907.08
Louisiana	2,334,110.01	Virginia, two counties of Accomac and Northampton, belonging to collection district of Maryland	3,087.03
Maine	325,097.62		
Maryland	7,949,066.45		
Mississippi	109,448.36		
Montana	470,924.70	Washington	791,750.80
Nebraska	3,094,408.19	Wyoming	44,522.61

RECEIPTS FOR FIRST THREE MONTHS, CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

The following table shows the receipts from the several objects of taxation for the first three months of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1900 and 1901. A comparison of the receipts for the two periods is also given.

Objects of taxation.	Amount of tax paid during first three months of fiscal year—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1900.	1901.		
SPIRITS.				
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, and prunes	$260,039.86	$289,635.64	$29,595.78	
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, and prunes	22,494,453.41	22,705,938.46	211,485.05	
Rectifiers (special tax)	115,812.56	119,330.06	3,517.50	
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	2,491,821.38	2,587,258.88	95,437.50	
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	243,358.49	254,700.80	11,342.31	
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	708.34	949.19	240.85	
Stills and worms manufactured (special tax)	600.00	760.00	160.00	
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	571.20	912.70	341.50	
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	3,652.00	3,426.00		$226.00
Total	25,611,017.24	25,962,911.73	351,894.49	
TOBACCO.				
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	4,754,111.22	5,097,536.33	343,425.11	
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	174,354.96	153,685.31		20,669.65
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	1,025,333.88	1,014,566.18		10,767.70
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	3,256.70	5,557.50	2,300.80	
Snuff	444,907.59	374,507.62		70,399.97
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	7,933,120.34	8,214,895.01	281,774.67	
Dealers in leaf tobacco	38,531.75	33,203.55		5,328.20
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	6,664.50	7,314.50	650.00	
Manufacturers of tobacco	9,001.50	9,023.65	22.15	
Manufacturers of cigars	110,436.40	113,845.31	3,408.91	
Miscellaneous collections relating to tobacco	732.98	246.55		486.43
Total	14,500,451.82	15,024,381.51	523,929.69	

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Objects of taxation.	Amount of tax paid during first three months of fiscal year—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1900.	1901.		
FERMENTED LIQUORS.				
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors	$21,680,588.54	$23,401,949.16	$1,721,360.62	
Brewers (special tax)	84,785.47	85,300.05	514.58	
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	141,160.43	141,053.33		$107.10
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	193,691.60	204,292.01	10,600.41	
Additional collections on fermented liquors stored in warehouse, act of June 13, 1898	1,211.25	134.64		1,076.61
Total	22,101,437.29	23,832,729.19	1,731,291.90	
OLEOMARGARINE.				
Oleomargarine, domestic and imported	438,731.54	423,553.50		15,178.04
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	6,000.00	9,500.00	3,500.00	
Retail dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	171,688.63	215,114.50	43,425.87	
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	45,720.00	52,500.00	6,780.00	
Total	662,140.17	700,668.00	38,527.83	
SPECIAL TAXES NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED.				
Bankers, capital not exceeding $25,000	239,841.79	216,996.85		22,844.94
Bankers, capital exceeding $25,000, for each additional $1,000 in excess of $25,000	2,700,595.36	2,685,123.04		15,472.32
Billiard rooms	164,662.44	173,696.34	9,033.90	
Brokers, stocks, bonds, etc	143,324.12	137,625.64		5,698.48
Brokers, commercial	69,515.96	68,831.01		684.95
Brokers, custom-house	3,282.55	3,200.87		81.68
Brokers, pawn	17,526.70	17,748.39	221.69	
Bowling alleys	21,357.99	23,173.88	1,815.89	
Circuses	8,587.59	6,858.42		1,729.17
Exhibitions, not otherwise provided for	40,177.13	37,302.57		2,874.56
Theaters, museums, and concert halls	34,961.96	35,089.29	127.33	
Total	3,443,833.59	3,405,646.30		38,187.29
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Schedule A	8,749,668.01	7,498,438.97		1,251,229.04
Schedule B	1,036,108.11	1,024,090.84		12,017.27
Excise tax on gross receipts	302,209.31	214,577.02		87,632.29
Legacies	439,824.65	705,072.84	265,248.19	
Playing cards	73,940.96	65,388.16		8,552.80
Mixed flour	3,049.33	2,701.36		347.97
Filled cheese	666.67	899.80	233.13	
Penalties, etc	31,626.71	32,019.02	392.31	
Collections, not otherwise herein provided for	164.74	1,397.57	1,232.83	
Total	10,637,258.49	9,544,585.58		1,092,672.91
Aggregate receipts	76,956,138.60	78,470,922.31	1,514,783.71	

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

It will be seen from the foregoing tabular statement that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the first three months of the current fiscal year aggregated $78,470,922.31.

For the same period of the preceding fiscal year the total receipts amounted to $76,956,138.60, the increase in favor of the current fiscal year being $1,514,783.71.

In view of the above-indicated increase, and after giving due consideration to the varied commercial interests of the country affected by internal-revenue taxation, I estimate that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the current fiscal year will approximate $295,000,000.

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COST OF COLLECTION.

The cost of collection for the past fiscal year, distributed among the different items of appropriation, was approximately as follows:

For salaries and expenses of collectors, including pay of deputy collectors, clerks, etc., and including expenses incident to enforcing the provisions of law taxing oleomargarine	$1,743,580.80 505,037.88
For salaries and expenses of revenue agents, surveyors of distilleries, gaugers, storekeepers, and miscellaneous expenses	1,964,274.72
For paper for internal-revenue stamps	37,615.38
For expenses of detecting and punishing violations of internal-revenue laws	73,664.84
For salaries of officers, clerks, and employees in the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue	254,622.08 *a* 74,892.04
Total amount expended	4,653,687.74

PERCENTAGE OF COST OF COLLECTION.

The percentage of cost of collection is 1.58 per cent. The expenses for the previous fiscal year were $4,591,754.90, or 1.68 per cent of the collections for that year. The percentage of cost indicated above is the smallest that has been reached in the history of this Bureau in the administration of the internal-revenue laws.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

The act of Congress approved August 7, 1882, making provision for sundry civil expenses for the year ended June 30, 1883, required the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make a detailed statement of all miscellaneous expenditures in the Bureau of Internal Revenue for which appropriation was made in that act. In accordance with this requirement, I submit the following detailed statement of miscellaneous expenses incurred:

Telephoning on public business	
Telegraphing on public business	$778.33
Locks for use at distilleries	3,507.70
Hydrometers used in gauging spirits	6,870.75
Weighing beams for use in weighing spirits	3,602.13
Steel canceling dies	32.10
Stationery for internal-revenue officers	578.28
Laboratory supplies, saccharometers, and chemicals for testing sweet wine and oleomargarine	963.61
The Federal Reporter for the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue	28.00
Traveling expenses of clerks and chemist under special orders of the Department	190.02
Expenses of seizures and sales by collectors	
Total	16,550.92

a Act of June 13, 1898.

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ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

I estimate the expenses of the Internal-Revenue Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, as follows:

For salaries and expenses of collectors, including pay of deputy collectors and surveyors and clerks, and expense of enforcing the act of August 2, 1886, taxing oleomargarine, and the act of August 4, 1886, imposing on the Government the expense of the inspection of tobacco exported, and the act of June 6, 1896, imposing a tax on filled cheese.	$1,850,000 a 650,000
For salaries and expenses of 20 revenue agents, for fees and expenses of gaugers, for salaries of storekeepers, and for miscellaneous expenses	2,000,000
For paper for internal-revenue stamps	60,000
For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws, including payment for information and detection	100,000
For salaries of officers, clerks, and employees in the office of the Commissioner of Internal-Revenue	266,140 b 200
Total	4,926,340

SALARIES.

I have the honor to recommend that Congress appropriate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the sum of $266,340 as salaries for the following officers, clerks, and employees in this Bureau:

One Commissioner, at	$6,000
Two deputy commissioners, at	4,000
One chemist, at	2,500
Two heads of division, at	2,500
Six heads of division, at	2,250
One superintendent of stamp vault, at	2,000
One stenographer, at	1,800
Twenty-four clerks, at	1,800
Extra compensation for 1 clerk detailed as paymaster at	200
Twenty-four clerks, at	1,600
Thirty-four clerks, at	1,400
Twenty-four clerks, at	1,200
Twenty-two clerks, at	1,000
Thirty clerks, at	900
Two messengers, at	840
Fourteen assistant messengers, at	720
Thirteen laborers, at	660

An aggregate of 201 persons.

I also recommend the appropriation of the sum of $2,500 as salaries for one stamp agent, at $1,600, and one counter, at $900, the same to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers, as provided by the act of August 5, 1882.

SCALE OF SALARIES OF COLLECTORS.

The recommendations made for the salaries of collectors are based upon an estimate of their probable collections according to the following scale, with the qualification that if the actual collections should

a Act of June 13, 1898, and act of July 7, 1898.
b Extra compensation for clerk detailed as paymaster for office of internal revenue.

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vary from the amounts estimated, the salaries will be readjusted at the end of the fiscal year:

For collection of—	Salary.	For collection of—	Salary.
$25,000 or less	$2,000	$375,001 to $425,000	$3,375
25,001 to $37,500	2,125	425,001 to 475,000	3,500
37,501 to 50,000	2,250	475,001 to 550,000	3,625
50,001 to 75,000	2,375	550,001 to 625,000	3,750
75,001 to 100,000	2,500	625,001 to 700,000	3,875
100,001 to 125,000	2,625	700,001 to 775,000	4,000
125,001 to 175,000	2,750	775,001 to 850,000	4,125
175,001 to 225,000	2,875	850,001 to 925,000	4,250
225,001 to 275,000	3,000	925,001 to 1,000,000	4,375
275,001 to 325,000	3,125	1,000,001 and upward	4,500
325,001 to 375,000	3,250		

In addition to the salary based upon the above-mentioned scale, the collector shall receive a commission of one-half of 1 per cent on tax-paid spirit stamps, and may receive additional compensation on account of territorial extent, as provided by law, provided the gross compensation does not exceed $4,500. (See secs. 3148 and 3314, Rev. Stat.)

OFFICIAL FORCE.

The force connected with this Bureau during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1900, in the various districts throughout the United States, as reorganized under the Executive order of May 21, 1887, was 63 collectors, who received per annum salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
51	$4,500	3	$3,875	3	$3,500
4	4,375	1	3,625	1	3,125

There were also employed 887 deputy collectors, who received per annum salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
22	$2,000	33	$1,300	7	$500
11	1,900	165	1,200	1	480
31	1,800	104	1,100	1	425
1	1,750	129	1,000	11	400
8	1,700	2	950	2	360
31	1,600	63	900	21	300
2	1,550	1	850	1	240
50	1,500	21	800	7	200
9	1,450	1	750	1	120
121	1,400	4	700		
1	1,350	25	600		

There were also employed in the offices of the different collectors 157 clerks, who received per annum salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
1	$1,600	6	$1,100	3	$700
3	1,500	28	1,000	6	600
9	1,400	32	900	1	500
4	1,300	17	800	1	400
33	1,200	3	750		
8	1,150	2	720		

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Also 20 porters, messengers, or janitors, who received per annum salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
6	$600	1	$450	1	$240
1	500	3	400	1	120
4	480	3	300		

At the close of the year ended June 30, 1900, 277 officers, clerks, messengers, and laborers were employed in this Bureau, and the aggregate amount paid during the year for their salaries was $329,514.12.

The number of persons employed during the year ended June 30, 1900, under the act of June 13, 1898, was as follows:

In office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., 77; in the several collection districts throughout the country, 339.

STOREKEEPERS, GAUGERS, ETC.

There were also employed 453 gaugers, who received fees not to exceed $5 per day, 232 storekeepers and 1,904 storekeepers and gaugers, whose pay did not exceed $4 per day, and 10 distillery surveyors.

All the foregoing officers are paid only when actually employed.

Storekeepers are assigned to those distilleries only which have a surveyed daily capacity exceeding 100 bushels, and are paid such compensation as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, not to exceed $4 per day.

Storekeepers and gaugers are assigned to distilleries having a capacity of 100 bushels or less, which are in operation, and to distilleries of a capacity not exceeding 500 bushels, when under suspension. When the business of bottling spirits in bond is carried on at a distillery of the latter class, if the increase of work so requires, officers performing the separate duty of storekeeper and gauger are assigned thereto.

Under the act of August 28, 1894, storekeepers and gaugers may now be assigned to perform the separate duties of a storekeeper at any distillery, or at any general or special bonded warehouse, or to perform any of the duties of a gauger, under the internal-revenue laws.

The pay of storekeepers and gaugers assigned to distilleries whose registered daily capacity is 20 bushels or less is fixed by law at $2 per diem. The pay of those assigned to larger distilleries has been graded according to the following scale:

Compensation of storekeepers and gaugers assigned to distilleries in operation having a surveyed daily capacity exceeding 20 bushels, and not exceeding 40 bushels, $3 per day; compensation of those assigned to distilleries having a surveyed daily capacity exceeding 40 bushels, and not exceeding 60 bushels, $3.50 per day; compensation of those assigned to distilleries having a surveyed daily capacity exceeding 60 bushels, $4 per day.

The compensation of officers assigned to distilleries under suspension, having not exceeding 5,000 gallons of spirits in the distillery warehouse and which it is not practicable to place in the hands of a general storekeeper or storekeeper and gauger, is $2, for such days only as the officer is required to be in attendance to make withdrawals of spirits, or for other necessary purposes. When the quantity of spirits in ware-

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house of a suspended distillery exceeds 5,000 gallons, and does not exceed 25,000 gallons, the compensation is $2 per day of constant attendance; when the quantity of spirits in warehouse of a suspended distillery having a daily capacity exceeding 20 bushels exceeds 25,000 and does not exceed 100,000 gallons, $3 per day; and when the quantity exceeds 100,000 gallons, $4 per day.

RENEWAL OF OFFICIAL BONDS.

I desire to call attention to the useless labor and annoyance imposed upon this Bureau and upon the officers in the field by section 5 of the act of March 2, 1895, requiring the renewal of all official bonds once in four years. The number of internal-revenue officers affected by this provision of law is about 3,000, and the execution of new bonds by them every four years entails upon this office an amount of work in the examination, approval, double entry for reference, etc., which is utterly useless so far as the interests of the revenues are concerned, and simply imposes unnecessary trouble upon the officers themselves.

Prior to the passage of the act referred to, collectors promptly reported all matters affecting the responsibility of the bonds of subordinate officers, such as death or insolvency of sureties, and new bonds were required wherever necessary. Internal-revenue agents were directed from time to time to examine into the financial condition of sureties on collectors' official and disbursing bonds, and additional security was required wherever the interests of the Government required that action. This method was in force for twenty-five years, and was entirely adequate for the purpose.

CONDITION OF THE SERVICE.

The condition of the force employed in the internal-revenue service, embracing 277 persons employed in this office, 63 collectors, 1,226 deputy collectors, 157 clerks, 453 gaugers, 232 storekeepers, 1,904 storekeeper gaugers, and 44 revenue agents, and an average of about 22 special employees under their direction, making a total of 4,376, is good.

Throughout the service, both in the office and in the field, there has been maintained a high standard of official ethics, evidenced by high integrity, and good deportment when in contact with taxpayers and when in the discharge of official duties. While in a large measure the credit for the successful administration of the internal-revenue laws during the year was due to the valuable assistance contributed by the subordinate force referred to, I deem it my duty, in the interest of justice, to make a new departure in this part of the report by saying that for the successful and economical manner in which the internal-revenue laws have have been administered much credit is due the millions of taxpayers throughout the country for the generous, patriotic, and prompt manner in which the taxes have been paid—it being the largest annual collection, with a single exception, in the history of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

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REVENUE AGENTS' DIVISION.

During the last fiscal year there were employed 44 revenue agents, 1 as chief of division of agents at this office, 16 in charge of territorial divisions, 6 in examination of the offices and accounts of collectors, and 21 in assisting agents in charge of divisions and on special duty.

EXPENSES OF REVENUE AGENTS.

There have been expended from the appropriation for salaries and expenses of revenue agents during the year the following amounts:

Aggregate salary of agents	$92,791.00
Aggregate amount of traveling expenses	55,718.82
Stationery furnished agents	578.28
Total	149,088.10

* * * * * * *

EXPENDITURES FOR THE DISCOVERY AND PUNISHMENT OF VIOLATORS OF LAW.

In accordance with the provisions of the act making an appropriation for such purposes, the following detailed statement of expenditures for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating internal-revenue laws is submitted:

AMOUNT EXPENDED THROUGH REVENUE AGENTS.

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
Alexander, E. A	$6,593.37	Patterson, A. C	$8,312.38
Burgh, H. B	340.85	Sewall, F. D	1,738.96
Carson, T. B	1,046.50	Sinsel, J. W	1,794.00
Chapman, W. H	5,716.34	Thrasher, L. A	8,744.59
Gates, David A	10,669.48	Thomas, B. M	1,946.49
Garner, J. N	221.00	Trowbridge, G. W	1,291.72
Haynes, M. A	4,410.99	Thompson, F. G	6,211.32
Ingram, C. H	3,715.85	Yates, W. W	2,584.34
McGinnis, J. W	5,022,15		
McCoy, J. B	539.42	Total	70,899.75

REWARDS PAID UNDER CIRCULAR NO. 99.

Total amount	$2,765.39

RECAPITULATION.

Total expended through revenue agents	$70,899.75
Total expended for rewards	2,765.09
Grand total	73,664.84

The accounts for expenditures under this appropriation are rendered monthly, with an itemized statement, and in all cases supported by proper subvouchers duly sworn to. These accounts pass through all

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the accounting offices of the Treasury Department and are filed in the Register's office.

During the year there were fewer illicit stills destroyed than in either of the three preceding years, which is exceedingly gratifying, especially when taken in connection with the fact that during the last few months, in some of the sections of the country where illicit spirits have been produced, distilled spirits have brought better prices than for many years. In my opinion this certainly warrants the conclusion that a liberal fraud fund well applied has materially reduced illicit distilling in the sections referred to. Cooperation and harmony between the internal-revenue officers and the officers of the courts prevail as a general thing, and it is not difficult to secure the arrest of offenders.

In the case of conviction, however, the ends of justice are frequently defeated by the failure to properly punish the offender. Where parties plead guilty, or are convicted without trial, sentences are often suspended, and the guilty parties escape punishment. In view of these conditions, I most urgently suggest that these crimes against the internal-revenue laws should be regarded as serious offenses contemplated by the statute, and punished accordingly.

I desire to call attention to the fact that in communities where this illicit distilling prevails it has been found that the violators of the law are not confined to the unregistered illicit distillers alone, but embrace in many sections a large number of registered distillers, both grain and fruit, who are driven to this course in self-protection, to meet the competition forced upon them by illicit distillers who do not register or make any pretense of complying with the law.

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STAMP DIVISION.

The following statements relate to the manufacture of stamp paper, engraving and printing the stamps, and the receipt, custody, and issue by this office of all internal-revenue stamps of the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

STATEMENT OF NUMBER AND VALUE OF INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS ISSUED TO COLLECTORS FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

Class of stamps.	Number.	Value.
Spirits:		
Tax-paid	1,811,400	$115,926,096.00
Exportation	51,600	5,160.00
Imported	3,000	
Distillery warehouse	1,777,600	
Special warehouse	30,800	
Rewarehousing	11,200	
General bonded warehouse	49,200	
General bonded warehouse, retransfer	400	
Rectified	1,855,000	
Wholesale liquor dealers	976,500	
Transfer grape brandy	20,500	
Wine:		
Fortified sweet	600	
Tobacco, tax-paid	759,966,243	42,605,265.78
Snuff, tax-paid	109,793,736	1,922,750.92
Tobacco and snuff, exportation	81,000	
Cigars:		
Tax-paid	149,870,206	19,685,781.34
Exportation	22,000	
Cigarettes	251,117,458	4,034,411.40
Special-tax	428,620	10,105,180.00
Fermented liquors:		
Tax-paid	83,934,740	78,771,368.34
Exportation	156,000	
Brewers' permits	59,600	
Oleomargarine:		
Tax-paid	2,707,200	2,601,176.00
Exportation	26,800	
Playing cards	16,991,600	339,832.00
Documentary (old style)	9	12.00
Documentary (act June 13, 1898)	656,186,660	30,327,109.40
Imprinted documentary (act June 13, 1898), one cent	7,491,876	74,918.76
Imprinted documentary (act June 13, 1898), two cent	299,197,552	5,983,951.04
Proprietary (act June 13, 1898)	473,023,504	4,198,244.56
Proprietary, private die (act June 13, 1898)	12,603,900	151,061.25
Mixed flour	374,000	14,960.00
Filled cheese	22,000	16,380.00
Certificates of registry	2,850	
Case stamps, distilled spirits bottled in bond	152,640	15,264.00
Tin foil wrappers for tobacco	20,681,264	157,269.48
Total	2,851,479,258	316,936,192.27

MANUFACTURE OF STAMP PAPER.

After due advertisement in the public prints and by Department circular for proposals to furnish stamp paper for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, two sealed bids were presented, which were opened on the 9th day of May, 1900, in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by a committee appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to open and consider such bids as might be presented. The various bids submitted having been duly considered, the committee

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recommended an award of contract to the lowest and best bidder whose proposal conformed to the terms of the circular inviting such bids. Accordingly the contract was awarded on the 12th day of May, 1900, to the New York and Pennsylvania Company of New York, at 4.9 cents per pound, including cost of transportation and delivery at the Treasury Department.

PRODUCTION OF STAMPS.

All of the stamps used by this Bureau are engraved and printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with the exception of stamps for tobacco imprinted on foil wrappers, which are printed and furnished under contract without cost to the Government, and documentary stamps of the denominations of 1 and 2 cents imprinted on checks, drafts and other instruments, by twenty-four contractors situated in business centers convenient for public distribution. Said documentary stamps are imprinted under contracts without cost to the Government, the contractors reimbursing the Government for the salaries of agents and other employees necessary to the careful supervision of the work of imprinting said stamps.

STOCK OF STAMPS IN VAULT.

The stock of stamps in the vaults of this office October 1, 1900, of the various classes and denominations was 303,553,627, and the value of same $78,434,401.65.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE ISSUED TO CHINESE BY ORDER OF COURT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

District of Georgia	1
District of Florida	2
District of Montana	1
District of Oregon	3
Total	7

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TOBACCO DIVISION.

The revenue derived from taxes imposed on manufactured tobacco products of domestic and foreign manufacture during last fiscal year was $59,022,007.34, not including $3,973.81 miscellaneous collection.

The collection from each source was as follows:

From smoking and chewing tobacco	$33,477,244.26
From snuff	1,790,090.14
From cigars taxed at $3.60 per thousand	19,138,584.82
From cigars taxed at $1 per thousand	646,896.82
From cigarettes taxed at $1.50 per thousand	3,953,177.09
From cigarettes taxed at $3.60 per thousand	16,014.21
Total	59,022,007.34

This amount includes internal-revenue tax paid by manufacturers and importers on domestic and imported manufactured tobacco products, except those coming from Porto Rico on and after May 1, 1900.

The internal-revenue taxes collected from imported manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes are the same as taxes imposed on like articles of domestic manufacture in addition to the rates of duty levied and collected upon the imported article entered for consumption in the United States.

The receipts from tobacco for last fiscal year, not including miscellaneous collections, exceeded those of the previous year, the increase amounting to $7,748,481.82. The increase over the two preceding fiscal years was as follows: $22,801,430.10 over the year 1898 and $28,311,709.92 more than the year 1897.

INCREASED RECEIPTS.

The increased collections over those for the preceding fiscal year from each source of taxation were as follows:

From smoking and chewing tobacco	$5,023,255.00
From snuff	38,292.70
From cigars taxed at $3.60 per 1,000	2,831,476.77
From cigars taxed at $1 per 1,000	99,481.30
From cigarettes taxed at $3.60 per 1,000	6,552.82
Total	7,999,058.59
Decrease, cigarettes taxed at $1.50 per 1,000	250,576.77
Total net increase in collections	7,748,481.82

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following exhibits show in detail the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, as compared with the receipts for the three previous fiscal years:

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RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, AS COMPARED WITH RECEIPTS FOR THE THREE PRECEDING FISCAL YEARS.

Articles taxed.	Receipts during fiscal year ended June 30—			
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Cigars, large	$12,189,507.29	$13,626,049.71	$16,307,108.05	$19,138,584.82
Cigars, small		405,676.88	547,415.52	646,896.82
Cigarettes, small	2,075,834.88	3,593,011.69	4,203,753.86	3,953,177.09
Cigarettes, large	4,748.13	6,693.47	9,461.39	16,014.21
Tobacco	15,644,088.75	17,657,276.45	28,453,989.26	33,477,244.26
Snuff	796,118.37	931,869.04	1,751,797.44	1,790,090.14
Total	30,710,297.42	36,220,577.24	51,273,525.52	59,022,007.34

NOTE.—Miscellaneous receipts, viz, $9,945.13 for 1898, $770,333.53 for 1899, including additional tax collected under section 3, act of June 13, 1898, and $3,937.81 for 1899, not included in above statement.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (ESTIMATED FROM RECEIPTS) SHOWING APPROXIMATELY THE QUANTITY OF TOBACCO AND SNUFF, AND THE NUMBER OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES, RESPECTIVELY, WITHDRAWN FROM FACTORY AND CUSTOM-HOUSE FOR CONSUMPTION DURING FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1897–1900.

Articles.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Cigars, large ....number..	4,063,169,097	a 4,505,260,517	4,529,872,304	5,316,273,561
Cigars, small....do....		405,676,880	547,415,520	646,896,820
Cigarettes, small....do....	4,151,669,760	3,751,688,256	2,802,502,573	2,635,451,392
Cigarettes, large....do....	1,582,710	2,010,650	2,628,163	4,448,388
Tobacco....pounds..	260,734,812	b 288,160,613	237,132,709	278,977,035
Snuff....do....	13,268,640	c 15,225,134	14,627,105	14,917,418

a Includes 4,321,480,253 at $3 and 183,780,264 at $3.60.
b Includes 282,033,286 at 6 cents and 6,127,327 at 12 cents.
c Includes 14,919,117 at 6 cents and 306,017 at 12 cents.

The tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff was increased by the act of June 13, 1898, from 6 to 12 cents per pound, while the tax on large cigars and large cigarettes, weighing more than three pounds per thousand, was increased from $3 to $3.60 per thousand, an increase of *twenty* per cent; while the tax on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand was increased from $1 to $1.50 per thousand, an increase of *fifty* per cent.

Small cigars, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, pay a tax of $1 per thousand under the act of July 24, 1897, the tax imposed by that act not being disturbed by the act of June 13, 1898.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES.

The following statements will show, approximately, the production and consumption of tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, respectively, in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, estimated from the receipts from the sale of stamps for such domestic goods as were withdrawn from the factory, tax paid, and imported goods also withdrawn, tax paid, from public stores and bonded warehouses for consumption. These goods, together with those removed in bond from the factory for export, form the basis for the computations:

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TOBACCO AND SNUFF PRODUCED.

	Pounds.
Tobacco withdrawn, tax paid	278,977,035
Snuff withdrawn, tax paid	14,917,418
Total tobacco and snuff taxed	293,894,453
Add tobacco and snuff exported	11,696,846
Total	305,591,299
Deduct tobacco and snuff imported	303,841
Net total domestic production for 1900	305,287,458
Total production for 1899	266,661,752
Less imports	286,374
	266,375,378
Increase for 1900	38,912,080

The increase in quantity of tobacco and snuff withdrawn, tax paid, for consumption was 42,134,639 pounds; the decrease in tobacco and snuff exported was 3,205,092 pounds, and the increase in tobacco and snuff imported was 17,467 pounds.

The importations of manufactured tobacco products, as given in the foregoing and succeeding tables, include only tobacco products which were withdrawn from warehouse tax paid and those entered for immediate consumption on arrival.

NOTE.—The tables do not include tobacco products coming from Porto Rico on and after May 1, 1900.

CIGARS.

		Number.
Cigars, domestic and imported, withdrawn tax-paid at $3.60 per thousand		5,316,273,561
Number of cigars exported		1,408,247
Total, including those taxed and those exported		5,317,681,808
Deduct number imported, average 12 pounds per thousand		34,610,916
Net total domestic production, 1900		5,283,070,892
Taxed in 1899	4,529,872,304	
Exported in 1899	2,072,842	
Total	4,531,945,146	
Less imports for 1899	32,243,500	4,499,701,646
Increase for 1900		783,369,246

The increase in number of cigars withdrawn for consumption, tax-paid, was 786,401,257; and decrease in number of cigars exported 664,595; and increase in number imported 2,367,416; the notable decrease in number of large cigars exported will be accounted for when it is understood that the former exports included both large and small cigars, and that the accounts were not kept separate prior to July 1, 1899.

SMALL CIGARS.

	Number.
Cigars, domestic, withdrawn tax-paid at $1 per thousand	646,896,820
Add number exported	760,000
Total taxed and exported	647,656,820
Taxed in 1899	547,415,520
Increase in 1900	100,241,300

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CIGARETTES.

		Number.
Cigarettes withdrawn tax-paid at $1.50 per thousand		2,635,451,392
Cigarettes withdrawn tax-paid at $3.60 per thousand		4,448,388
Total taxed		2,639,899,780
Add number exported		1,101,578,670
Total, including those taxed and those exported		3,741,478,450
Less number imported (estimated average 3 pounds per thousand)		6,709,333
Total, domestic cigarettes, produced		3,734,769,117
Taxed in 1899	2,805,130,736	
Add number exported	1,243,092,840	
Total	4,048,223,576	
Less imports in 1899	5,250,666	
		4,042,972,910
Decrease in 1900		308,203,793

There was a decrease of 167,051,181 in the number of cigarettes taxed at $1.50 per thousand, and an increase of 1,820,225 cigarettes taxed at $3.60 per thousand, and a decrease of 141,514,170 cigarettes exported, and an increase of 1,458,667 in the number imported.

The statistics relating to importations of tobacco and its manufactures were obtained from the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department. These statistics gave the weight in pounds and not the actual number of cigars and cigarettes entered for consumption.

MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO.

Chapter 3, section 3244, article 9 of the Revised Statutes of the United States defines the business of a manufacturer of tobacco.

The first paragraph of section 69 of the tariff act of August 28, 1894, is a reenactment, in part, of that statute.

The second paragraph of the aforesaid section enlarges the original definition of a manufacturer of tobacco, and includes a class of persons who had formerly sold leaf tobacco in small quantities, less than a case or bale, at retail, or who had sold leaf tobacco directly to consumers or to persons other than duly registered dealers in leaf tobacco, or duly registered manufacturers of tobacco or cigars, or to persons who purchase leaf tobacco in packages for export.

This act provides that farmers and growers of tobacco who sell leaf tobacco of their own growth and raising shall not be regarded as manufacturers of tobacco.

At the present time there is one rate of tax, 12 cents per pound, imposed on all tobacco products other than cigars and cigarettes.

The act of June 6, 1872, imposed a uniform rate of tax of 20 cents per pound on all kinds of manufactured tobacco except snuff, instead of the two rates, 16 and 32 cents, imposed by the act of July 20, 1868.

This act of June 6, 1872, however, did not disturb the rate of tax levied upon snuff, 32 cents per pound.

Section 3368, Revised Statutes, defined the several snuff and tobacco products upon which the taxes were directed to be levied and collected; and while it prescribed, as before stated, two separate rates of tax, one on snuff, reenacting the previous statute as to rate of tax on this article, and a different rate on tobacco products, it was the first act to include in one class all kinds of manufactured tobacco except snuff, cigars, and cigarettes.

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The act of March 3, 1875, increased the rate of tax on tobacco to 24 cents per pound, but did not change the rate, 32 cents per pound, previously levied upon snuff.

The act of March 1, 1879, reduced the tax, both on manufactured tobacco and snuff, to 16 cents per pound.

The tax on these products was again reduced to 8 cents per pound by the act of March 3, 1883.

The 32-cent rate on snuff was in force more than 10 years; the 20-cent rate on tobacco 2 years and 8 months; the 24-cent rate on tobacco 4 years and 2 months; the 16-cent rate, both on tobacco and snuff, was in force 4 years, while the 8-cent rate, both on tobacco and snuff, was in force 7 years and 7 months, and this last rate remained in force until October 1, 1890, when, under the McKinley tariff bill of that date, the tax was reduced, both on manufactured tobacco and snuff, to 6 cents per pound.

This rate remained in force until June 13, 1898, date of the war-revenue bill. The 6-cent rate having taken effect on January 1, 1891, was superseded by the 12-cent rate on June 14, 1898, the 6-cent rate having been in force 7 years and 5 months.

Section 3 of the act of June 13, 1898, provides that there shall be levied and collected a tax of 12 cents per pound upon all tobacco and snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold or removed for consumption and sale. While a uniform specific rate of tax is imposed upon all kinds of manufactured tobacco and snuff, this act imposes separate and specific rates of tax upon cigars and cigarettes.

Section 10 of the act of July 24, 1897 (Dingley tariff bill), imposed a new rate of tax upon small cigars and cigarettes, and classified these taxable articles under four heads and defined each article, and imposed a tax of $3 per thousand on large cigars and large cigarettes, and a tax of $1 per thousand upon cigarettes and small cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, increasing the tax on these last articles from 50 cents to $1 per thousand, but leaving the rate of tax the same on cigars, cheroots, and large cigarettes. This $3-rate was in force more than fifteen years.

Under the act of June 13, 1898, the tax was increased 20 per cent on large cigars and cigarettes and 50 per cent on small cigarettes. The $1-rate on small cigars was not disturbed.

The classifications and definitions relating to manufactured products, now clearly established by law, have had the effect of reducing contentions, and under the present rules there is no opportunity for evading the tax on any given article on account of the character of the article proposed to be taxed.

This office holds, and so administers the law, that all raw or leaf tobaccos, tobacco stems in their natural condition, not rendered unfit for use in manufacturing some tobacco product, and all clippings, cuttings, refuse scraps, sweepings of tobacco, broken or fragmentary tobacco, the by-products of tobacco and cigar factories, and all leaf tobacco twisted by hand, or otherwise reduced to a condition fit for immediate consumption, or changed in any manner from the ordinary method of drying and curing leaf tobacco upon the farm and prepared for immediate use, are regarded as manufactured-tobacco products subject to tax, which must be properly packed, labeled, and stamped before removal from the place of manufacture for consumption or sale.

The tobacco growers in the State of Louisiana produce a special

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type of tobacco—perique—peculiar to that State, which is manufactured in torquettes or carrottes.

Producers of perique tobacco are required to qualify as manufacturers of tobacco, and their product is regarded as a manufactured tobacco subject to tax when sold for consumption. They are, however, enabled, under section 3362, Revised Statutes, as amended, and by regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to sell this tobacco, in form of carrottes, in bulk and without payment of tax, directly to other legally qualified manufacturers of tobacco, to be cut or granulated and used as material in the manufacture of cigarettes or smoking tobacco.

Notwithstanding the increased rates of tax imposed upon tobacco products there has not been shown any disposition on the part of growers, manufacturers, or leaf dealers, except in a few isolated cases, to evade the taxes imposed by the statutes; and a faithful observance of the law and regulations by revenue officers, manufacturers, and leaf dealers has been general.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1899 (NOT INCLUDING CIGARS AND CIGARETTES).

	Pounds.
Quantity of plug and twist produced	165,755,390
Quantity of fine-cut chewing tobacco produced	11,687,838
Quantity of smoking tobacco produced	102,468,594
Total quantity of tobacco produced	279,911,822
Quantity of snuff produced	14,723,392
Total production	294,635,214
Total production for 1898	275,139,929
Increase in production	19,495,285

PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES DURING THE PAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS.

NOTE.—These tables are compiled from annual abstract statements of manufacturers' accounts prepared by collectors of internal revenue for their respective districts at the close of each calendar year, and they relate exclusively to tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes manufactured in the United States.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTURED.

Year.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.	Year.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1890	243,427,008	9,434,746	1895	263,404,840	10,887,709
1891	259,855,085	10,674,241	1896	248,708,581	12,708,919
1892	264,412,767	11,426,927	1897	283,320,857	13,768,455
1893	238,587,702	11,952,736	1898	261,532,298	13,607,631
1894	257,050,444	11,582,838	1899	279,911,822	14,723,392

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES MANUFACTURED.

Calendar year.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Calendar year.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
1890	4,228,528,258	2,505,167,610	1895	4,099,137,855	4,237,754,453
1891	4,422,024,212	3,137,318,596	1896	4,048,463,306	4,967,444,232
1892	4,674,708,260	3,282,001,283	1897	4,431,050,509	4,631,820,620
1893	4,341,240,981	3,660,755,959	1898	4,915,663,350	4,385,783,897
1894	4,163,641,327	3,620,666,804	1899	5,531,885,085	3,744,975,403

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QUANTITY OF LEAF TOBACCO USED BY MANUFACTURERS DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

The quantity of leaf tobacco used in the production of tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes for the past ten years has been as follows:

Year.	Product.	Pounds.	Total.
1890	Cigars and cigarettes	91,746,311	311,862,784
	Tobacco and snuff	220,116,473	
1891	Cigars	85,435,928	332,511,067
	Cigarettes	9,115,810	
	Tobacco and snuff	237,959,329	
1892	Cigars	90,875,830	339,012,619
	Cigarettes	9,907,222	
	Tobacco and snuff	238,229,567	
1893	Cigars	84,428,797	312,907,679
	Cigarettes	12,497,183	
	Tobacco and snuff	215,981,699	
1894	Cigars	77,359,405	317,640,403
	Cigarettes	12,614,409	
	Tobacco and snuff	227,666,589	
1895	Cigars	77,499,875	323,656,332
	Cigarettes	16,094,338	
	Tobacco and snuff	230,062,119	
1896	Cigars	75,938,866	308,398,583
	Cigarettes	19,114,190	
	Tobacco and snuff	213,345,527	
1897	Cigars (large)	77,452,711	357,171,033
	Cigars (small)	1,283,360	
	Cigarettes	17,477,402	
	Tobacco and snuff	260,957,560	
1898	Cigars (large)	83,460,874	349,877,737
	Cigars (small)	1,977,100	
	Cigarettes	17,081,349	
	Tobacco aud snuff	247,358,414	
1899	Cigars (large)	90,972,441	367,139,310
	Cigars (small)	2,774,237	
	Cigarettes	14,416,947	
	Tobacco and snuff	258,975,685	

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF LEAF TOBACCO IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the annual production of leaf tobacco in the United States from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1898, inclusive.

The production for 1899 can not be ascertained until returns for 1900 are completed. In this table the production for each year mentioned is compiled from the returns for the next succeeding year.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Leaf tobacco, including scrap and stems, used in the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	265,871,158	247,358,414	258,975,685
Leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes	96,213,473	102,519,323	108,16[illegible] 62[illegible]
Domestic leaf exported	281,074,422	269,966,833	346,823 67[illegible]
Imported leaf exported	1,779,103	2,323,516	1,847,637
Total	644,938,156	622,168,086	715,810 624
Deduct imports for each calendar year	12,848,743	11,307,830	17,277,985
Total annual production	632,089,413	610,860,256	698,532,639

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED, INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE LAST TEN (CALENDAR) YEARS.

IMPORTS.

Calendar year.	Leaf tobacco.					
	Suitable for wrappers.		Other purposes.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	
1890	5,772	$7,240	28,405,251	$18,392,495	28,411,023	$18,399,735
1891	1,166,177	782,355	18,293,224	7,516,526	19,459,401	8,298,881
1892	6,151,196	5,021,073	20,374,723	8,748,241	26,525,919	13,769,314
1893	3,698,659	4,222,578	18,394,611	7,301,762	22,093,270	11,524,340
1894	6,671,384	8,179,009	18,227,791	6,902,262	24,899,175	15,081,271
1895	4,630,678	5,570,471	26,725,221	9,655,449	31,355,899	15,225,920
1896	4,022,653	3,659,351	16,236,051	6,838,250	20,258,704	10,497,601
1897	4,977,475	4,856,041	7,871,268	4,216,427	12,848,743	9,072,468
1898	5,064,997	5,081,359	6,242,833	3,498,803	11,307,830	8,580,162
1899	4,158,076	4,293,574	13,119,909	7,495,965	17,277,985	11,789,539

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Year.	Leaf.		Stems and trimmings.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	
1890	243,741,292	$20,835,613	11,685,829	$320,102	255,427,121	$21,155,715
1891	233,860,110	20,031,663	12,277,191	324,218	246,137,301	20,355,881
1892	242,441,981	21,302,077	16,968,039	442,040	259,410,020	21,744,117
1893	251,933,564	22,503,727	25,325,307	1,315,870	277,258,871	23,819,597
1894	295,778,190	25,501,610	9,019,618	271,091	304,597,808	25,772,701
1895	286,751,222	24,558,311	6,885,995	149,252	293,637,217	24,707,563
1896	282,728,727	23,317,575	17,318,960	734,757	300,047,687	24,052,332
1897	271,240,584	22,573,494	9,833,838	216,656	281,074,422	22,790,150
1898	258,207,664	23,518,770	11,759,169	278,099	269,966,833	23,796,869
1899	335,804,511	29,649,643	11,019,166	336,099	346,823,677	29,985,742

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

Year.	Suitable for wrapper.		Other purposes.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	
1890			1,618,197	$804,406	1,618,197	$804,406
1891	109,684	$56,133	1,105,672	397,465	1,215,356	453,598
1892	375,131	243,563	811,135	306,664	1,186,266	550,227
1893	526,856	379,659	1,085,007	307,561	1,611,863	687,220
1894	987,712	859,314	788,924	276,324	1,776,636	1,135,638
1895	1,968,353	2,023,058	1,092,032	369,290	3,060,385	2,392,348
1896	1,224,719	1,332,143	1,542,735	533,963	2,767,454	1,866,106
1897	922,566	859,157	856,537	283,340	1,779,103	1,142,497
1898	888,149	793,250	1,435,367	736,912	2,323,516	1,530,432
1899	740,991	630,882	1,106,646	432,136	1,847,637	1,063,018

IMPORTS OF TOBACCO, MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Tobacco, manufactures of.	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.
Cigars and cheroots of all kinds	415,331	$2,178,920.87	$2,413,721.35
From Porto Rico	4,548	9,412.00	3,422.47
Cigarettes and paper cigars, including wrappers	20,129	76,341.50	109,665.33
From Porto Rico	312	186.00	217.58
Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco ground dry, or damp and pickled, scented, or otherwise	10,979	5,097.00	6,038.23
All other	292,863	62,718.70	161,074.93
Total	744,162	2,332,676.07	2,694,139.89

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IMPORTS OF TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Wrapper and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per cent of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the products of two or more countries and dependencies, when mixed or packed together, unstemmed.	*Pounds.* 4,146,357	$4,197,506	$7,670,760.25
Unstemmed from Porto Rico	1,684	565	467.32
Filler tobacco, not specially provided for, unstemmed	10,808,889	6,763,501	3,783,111.10
Porto Rico filler, unstemmed	75,430	20,189	3,960.11
Stemmed	386,442	263,273	193,221.00
All other, not specially provided for	65,843	18,414	36.213.66
Total	15,484,645	11,263,448	11,687,733.44

NOTE.—The above tables relating to imports, exports, and duties were prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.

STATEMENT RESPECTING THE MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1899.

The subjoined tables localize the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and snuff among the different States and districts, and show the number of persons and firms engaged in each branch of manufacturing, the quantity of different kinds of material used, and the quantity and kinds of products manufactured. These tables are compiled for the calendar year ended December 31, 1899, instead of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, which fact will account for any apparent discrepancies between this and the previous part of the report relating to tobacco production.

The total number of cigar manufacturers for whom accounts were rendered for the calendar year 1899 was 28,523.

The total number of cigars made, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, was 4,909,566,840; an increase of 450,729,874 when compared with the production of 1898.

The total number of cigars made, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, was 622,318,245; an increase over 1898 of 165,491,861 cigars.

The total number of cigarettes made was 3,744,975,403, showing a decrease of 640,808,494 from the previous year.

It is found from the manufacturers' reports that the average quantity of leaf tobacco used in making 1,000 cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand was 18.55 pounds, and in making 1,000 cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand was 4.45 pounds.

The quantity of leaf tobacco used in making large cigarettes was 27,705 pounds, an average of 10.61 pounds per thousand cigarettes; and the quantity used in making cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand was 14,389,242 pounds, an average of 3.84 pounds per 1,000 cigarettes.

There was a decrease of 625 in the number of tobacco factories operated, as compared with the previous year.

There was an increase in the quantity of leaf and scrap tobacco used of 11,598,952 pounds, and an increase in all other material used.

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There was an increase of 1,115,761 pounds in the quantity of snuff manufactured, and an increase of 13,228,068 pounds of smoking tobacco, and an increase in the quantity of plug and fine cut manufactured, as follows:

	Pounds.
Plug tobacco	4,878,849
Fine-cut tobacco	272,607

The States in which the largest quantities of chewing and smoking tobacco were produced were Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, New York, and Ohio. The First Missouri was the largest producing district, in which the returns show the manufacture of 66,935,271 pounds.

The next largest manufacturing district was the Fifth Kentucky, producing 35,692,097 pounds. The total production by States was as follows (States producing less than 10,000,000 pounds per annum not included):

	Pounds.
Missouri	67,432,305
Kentucky	40,022,452
North Carolina	34,952,401
Virginia	28,845,588
Ohio	18,403,072
New York	18,098,808
New Jersey	15,601,278
Michigan	15,072,995
Maryland	12,218,894
Illinois	10,980,649

NOTE.—The returns for the Second Virginia district do not include 6,917,469 pounds of tobacco manufactured at bonded manufacturing warehouses and withdrawn for export during the last fiscal year.

Snuff was manufactured in thirty districts; thirteen factories, however, produced less than 6,000 pounds each.

There was an increase in production of snuff over the previous year of more than 10 per cent, the total production amounting to 14,723,392 pounds, of which amount 4,091,847 pounds were manufactured in the First Pennsylvania district; 3,306,604 pounds in the Fifth New Jersey; 3,050,068 in the Fifth Tennessee, while Maryland was the next largest district, producing 1,869,026 pounds.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, BY DISTRICTS, OF CIGAR MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNTS REPORTED, THE QUANTITY OF TOBACCO USED, AND THE NUMBER OF CIGARS REPORTED MANUFACTURED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899.

States.	Districts.	Number of factories each having one account.	Pounds of tobacco used in making cigars.		Cigars manufactured.	
			Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.
Alabama	....	70	118,947	.....	6,403,082	.....
Arkansas	....	36	33,182	.....	1,493,250	.....
California	1	406	1,074,676	240	50,356,961	80,400
Do	4	81	98,382	.....	4,648,075	.....
Total	....	487	1,173,058	240	55,005,036	80,400
Colorado	....	242	311,730	.....	15,950,306	.....
Connecticut	....	446	915,971	7,732	48,302,996	1,682,920
Florida	....	470	2,710,744	17	147,620,703	3,500
Georgia	....	79	77,010	515	3,962,316	181,950
Illinois	1	1,891	3,667,444	6,654	185,201,573	1,893,890
Do	5	163	305,811	.....	17,016,858	.....
Do	8	501	1,023,256	.....	49,558,621	.....
Do	13	196	248,993	.....	12,603,986	.....
Total	....	2,751	5,245,504	6,654	264,381,038	1,893,890
Indiana	6	603	1,041,943	.....	53,760,274	.....
Do	7	209	564,245	.....	26,330,055	.....
Total	....	812	1,606,188	.....	80,090,329	.....
Iowa	3	236	478,112	.....	23,798,015	.....
Do	4	421	1,033,429	368	57,308,278	88,400
Total	....	657	1,511,541	368	81,106,293	88,400
Kansas	....	336	446,307	.....	25,789,851	.....
Kentucky	2	24	29,424	.....	1,875,513	.....
Do	5	146	748,225	.....	39,591,791	.....
Do	6	115	160,592	479	8,798,149	159,500
Do	7	28	74,614	.....	3,710,538	.....
Do	8	3	3,788	.....	187,754	.....
Total	....	316	1,016,643	479	54,163,745	159,500
Louisiana	....	144	883,033	5,605	45,988,637	210,670
Maryland	....	846	2,274,382	1,272,528	117,271,337	258,599,230
Massachusetts	....	668	2,465,385	1,801	112,834,413	383,900
Michigan	1	761	2,372,808	232	120,120,949	78,800
Do	4	479	983,002	58	44,356,401	20,200
Total	....	1,240	3,355,810	290	164,477,350	99,000
Minnesota	....	537	1,082,338	58	57,024,069	34,990
Missouri	1	655	918,738	135	48,372,001	40,800
Do	6	312	421,810	.....	21,702,861	.....
Total	....	967	1,340,548	135	70,074,862	40,800
Montana	....	85	136,797	.....	6,202,689	.....
Nebraska	....	343	504,503	.....	27,626,779	.....
New Hampshire	....	175	358,134	120	16,384,531	24,000
New Jersey	1	220	197,018	.....	9,879,150	.....
Do	5	716	1,576,604	9,390	74,122,515	1,621,000
Total	....	936	1,773,622	9,390	84,001,665	1,621,000
New Mexico	....	28	37,589	.....	1,819,960	.....

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, BY DISTRICTS, OF CIGAR MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNTS REPORTED, THE QUANTITY OF TOBACCO USED, AND THE NUMBER OF CIGARS REPORTED MANUFACTURED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899—Continued.

States.	Districts.	Number of factories each having one account.	Pounds of tobacco used in making cigars.		Cigars manufactured.	
			Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000
New York	1	1,551	1,451,616	101,048	67,853,500	20,461,125
Do	2	478	2,597,542	414,047	136,839,120	91,517,700
Do	3	2,185	10,484,057	291,152	562,193,359	93,029,940
Do	14	808	2,427,579	2,005	125,588,254	401,000
Do	21	721	2,818,825	.....	139,695,462	.....
Do	28	747	1,151,981	2,132	54,918,667	429,450
Total	....	6,490	20,931,600	810,384	1,087,088,362	205,839,215
North Carolina	4	15	168,059	.....	10,243,391	.....
Do	5	14	9,224	.....	595,403	.....
Total	....	29	177,283	.....	10,838,794	.....
Ohio	1	676	5,365,950	153,837	289,771,893	31,750,210
Do	10	378	968,676	.....	49,056,461	.....
Do	11	288	1,745,278	5,929	99,635,914	1,474,230
Do	18	801	2,270,875	5,630	130,483,183	1,925,280
Total	....	2,143	10,350,779	165,396	568,947,451	35,149,720
Oregon	....	170	184,416	.....	9,283,563	.....
Pennsylvania	1	1,790	7,245,766	.....	427,700,068	.....
Do	9	2,414	11,184,891	1,154	624,386,677	457,500
Do	12	366	589,179	388	31,041,627	128,500
Do	23	832	4,915,608	1,325	328,569,602	373,300
Total	....	5,402	23,935,444	2,867	1,411,697,974	959,300
South Carolina	....	10	14,027	.....	659,532	.....
Tennessee	2	27	29,821	.....	1,702,640	.....
Do	5	42	87,256	.....	4,622,673	.....
Total	....	69	117,077	.....	6,325,313	.....
Texas	3	111	168,559	60	8,062,134	20,250
Do	4	57	111,403	.....	5,119,020	.....
Total	....	168	279,962	60	13,181,154	20,250
Virginia	2	124	2,371,151	489,454	134,616,051	115,193,340
Do	6	70	138,849	3	7,190,389	1,000
Total	....	194	2,510,000	489,457	141,806,440	115,194,340
West Virginia	....	155	1,324,943	141	82,795,453	51,270
Wisconsin	1	691	1,129,491	.....	57,327,778	.....
Do	2	331	638,453	.....	31,639,789	.....
Total	....	1,022	1,767,944	.....	88,967,567	.....

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, BY STATES, OF CIGAR MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNTS REPORTED, THE QUANTITY OF TOBACCO USED, AND THE NUMBER OF CIGARS REPORTED MANUFACTURED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899.

States.	Districts.	Number of factories each having one account.	Pounds of tobacco used in making cigars.		Cigars manufactured.	
			Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.
Alabama	....	70	118,947	.....	6,403,082	.....
Alaska	....	7	6,870	.....	324,100	.....
Arkansas	....	36	33,182	.....	1,493,250	.....
Arizona	....	15	26,739	.....	1,299,960	.....
California	....	485	1,170,207	240	54,867,111	80,400
Colorado	....	231	299,928	.....	15,387,866	.....
Connecticut	....	380	804,451	7,732	42,491,990	1,682,920
Delaware	....	47	73,259	5,520	3,550,146	1,388,150
District of Columbia	....	69	67,605	50	3,459,723	11,250
Florida	....	470	2,710,744	17	147,620,703	3,500
Georgia	....	79	71,010	515	3,962,316	181,950
Idaho	....	11	13,206	.....	614,088	.....
Illinois	....	2,751	5,245,504	6,654	264,381,038	1,893,890
Indiana	....	812	1,606,188	.....	80,090,329	.....
Indian Territory	....	8	4,639	.....	215,450	.....
Iowa	....	657	1,511,541	368	81,106,293	88,400
Kansas	....	283	407,154	.....	23,724,039	.....
Kentucky	....	316	1,016,643	479	54,163,745	159,500
Louisiana	....	140	881,921	5,605	45,927,316	210,670
Maine	....	85	126,940	120	5,848,517	24,000
Maryland	....	730	2,133,518	1,266,958	110,261,468	257,199,830
Massachusetts	....	668	2,465,385	1,801	112,834,413	383,900
Michigan	....	1,240	3,355,810	290	164,477,350	99,000
Minnesota	....	537	1,082,338	58	57,024,069	34,990
Mississippi	....	4	1,112	.....	61,321	.....
Missouri	....	967	1,340,548	135	70,074,862	40,800
Montana	....	48	71,063	.....	3,132,025	.....
Nebraska	....	238	368,458	.....	20,436,629	.....
Nevada	....	2	2,851	.....	137,925	.....
New Hampshire	....	57	185,979	.....	8,403,538	.....
New Jersey	....	936	1,773,622	9,390	84,001,665	1,621,000
New Mexico	....	13	10,850	.....	520,000	.....
New York	....	6,490	20,931,600	810,384	1,087,088,362	205,839,215
North Carolina	....	29	177,283	.....	10,838,794	.....
North Dakota	....	51	37,205	.....	1,896,300	.....
Ohio	....	2,143	10,350,779	165,396	568,947,451	35,149,720
Oklahoma	....	45	34,514	.....	1,850,362	.....
Oregon	....	56	64,515	.....	3,120,967	.....
Pennsylvania	....	5,402	23,935,444	2,867	1,411,697,974	959,300
Rhode Island	....	66	111,520	.....	5,811,006	.....
South Carolina	....	10	14,027	.....	659,532	.....
South Dakota	....	54	98,840	.....	5,293,850	.....
Tennessee	....	69	117,077	.....	6,325,313	.....
Texas	....	168	279,962	60	13,181,154	20,250
Utah	....	26	52,528	.....	2,456,576	.....
Vermont	....	33	45,215	.....	2,132,476	.....
Virginia	....	194	2,510,000	489,457	141,806,440	115,194,340
Washington	....	107	113,031	.....	5,838,496	.....
West Virginia	....	155	1,324,943	141	82,795,453	51,270
Wisconsin	....	1,022	1,767,944	.....	88,967,567	.....
Wyoming	....	11	11,802	.....	562,440	.....
Total	63	28,523	90,972,441	2,774,237	4,909,566,840	622,318,245
Calendar year 1898	....	30,517	83,460,874	1,977,100	4,458,836,966	456,826,384
Increase, calendar year 1899	....	.....	7,511,567	797.137	450,729,874	165,491,861
Decrease, calendar year 1899	....	1,994	.....	.....	.....	.....

Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per 1,000 large cigars, 18.55 pounds; average quantity of tobacco used per 1,000 small cigars, 1.45 pounds.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, BY DISTRICTS, OF CIGAR MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNTS REPORTED, THE QUANTITY OF TOBACCO USED, AND THE NUMBER OF CIGARETTES REPORTED MANUFACTURED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899.

States.	Districts.	Number of factories each having one account.	Pounds of tobacco used in making cigarettes.		Cigarettes manufactured.	
			Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.
California	1	7	430	49,077	27,500	23,905,850
Colorado	....	1	.....	54	.....	15,300
Connecticut	....	3	.....	575	.....	204,670
Florida	....	17	.....	5,343	.....	1,098,660
Illinois	1	25	722	25,203	45,040	8,426,555
Indiana	6	1	.....	2	.....	500
Iowa	4	1	.....	255	.....	52,300
Louisiana	....	9	.....	123,147	.....	45,472,160
Maryland	....	6	.....	1,034	.....	1,109,415
Massachusetts	....	11	837	19,923	33,520	5,517,020
Minnesota	....	3	.....	15	.....	5,000
Missouri	1	4	.....	296,219	.....	74,089,280
Do	6	3	.....	1,891	.....	378,200
New Jersey	1	3	.....	325	.....	108,700
Do	5	4	10	1,119	1,000	375,250
New Mexico	....	1	.....	421	.....	238,300
New York	1	13	.....	1,326	.....	297,780
Do	2	47	16,666	5,101,686	2,257,085	1,296,237,491
Do	3	61	9,040	317,465	246,095	95,742,302
Do	14	3	.....	111	.....	27,280
Do	21	1	.....	2	.....	500
Do	28	2	.....	2,302,222	.....	534,671,720
North Carolina	4	1	.....	2,864,805	.....	944,396,500
Do	5	2	.....	39,914	.....	13,297,500
Pennsylvania	1	37	.....	12,145	.....	3,188,000
Do	12	1	.....	11	.....	4,000
Do	23	2	.....	554	.....	138,900
South Carolina	....	1	.....	35	.....	16,200
Texas	3	3	.....	83	.....	39,880
Virginia	2	3	.....	3,179,662	.....	679,187,250
Do	6	1	.....	44,617	.....	14,122,700
Total	31	276	27,705	14,389,242	2,610,240	3,742,365,163
Calendar year 1898	....	339	23,064	17,058,285	1,745,915	4,384,037,982
Increase, calendar year 1899	....	.....	4,641	.....	864,325	.....
Decrease, calendar year 1899	....	63	.....	2,669,043	.....	641,672,819

Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per 1,000 large cigarettes, 10.61 pounds; average quantity of leaf tobacco used per 1,000 small cigarettes, 3.84 pounds.

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DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF TOBACCO FACTORIES IN EACH DISTRICT AND STATE AND THE AGGREGATE QUANTITY OF LEAF TOBACCO AND OTHER MATERIALS USED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899.

States and districts.	Factories.	Materials used in manufacturing tobacco.							
		Leaf.	Scraps.	Stems.	Licorice.	Sugar.	Other materials.	In process.	Total.
	No.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alabama	3	200,616			699		10	16,992	218,317
California:									
First district	15	177,579	16,368		2,553	2,071	8,113	23,314	229,998
Fourth district	1		250						250
Total	16	177,579	16,618		2,553	2,071	8,113	23,314	300,248
Colorado	23		190,844						190,844
Connecticut	38	1,629	24,009	150					25,788
Florida	10	425	13,783						14,208
Georgia	8	5,785	3,885				1,942		11,612
Illinois:									
First district	215	6,327,054	2,058,771	202,814	502,095	1,100,440	805,374	316,531	11,313,079
Fifth district	16	141	30,146						31,587
Eighth district	72	122,209	114,826		23,547	15,020	9,753	9,747	295,102
Thirteenth district	15	12,705	7,613						20,318
Total	318	6,463,409	2,211,356	202,814	525,642	1,115,460	815,127	326,278	11,660,086
Indiana:									
Sixth district	51	74,087	82,426		925	1,553	1,142		160,133
Seventh district	27	117,523	28,570	10	882	927	3,335	33,187	184,434
Total	78	191,610	110,990	10	1,807	2,480	4,477	33,187	344,567
Iowa:									
Third district	26	236,461	36,801	47,326	4,494	20,676	2,266	23,408	371,432
Fourth district	63	2,962	79,213		507	411			83,093
Total	89	239,423	116,014	47,326	5,001	21,087	2,266	23,408	454,525
Kansas	42	1,184	36,922					2,687	40,793

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DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF TOBACCO FACTORIES IN EACH DISTRICT AND STATE AND THE AGGREGATE QUANTITY OF LEAF TOBACCO AND OTHER MATERIALS USED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899—Continued.

States and districts.	Factories.	Materials used in manufacturing tobacco.							
		Leaf.	Scraps.	Stems.	Licorice.	Sugar.	Other materials.	In process.	Total.
Kentucky:	*No.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Second district	30	1,947,356	28,655	29	151,572	110,155	36,985	45,285	2,320,037
Fifth district	62	24,166,259	44,663	.....	6,785,695	4,519,518	2,453,507	90,793	38,059,435
Sixth district	15	1,601,228	84,218	94,999	180,095	293,623	257,636	72,479	2,584,278
Seventh district	16	138,724	3,294	.....	11,314	8,616	2,545	6,829	171,322
Eighth district	4	63,166	.....	.....	2,183	702	20	.....	66,071
Total	127	27,916,733	160,830	95,028	7,130,859	4,931,614	2,750,693	215,386	43,201,143
Louisiana	60	1,773,523	22,387	.....	68,798	43,759	51,265	9,512	1,969,244
Maryland	36	14,471,321	1,336,338	485,033	181,128	551,786	982,987	2,367,823	20,376,416
Massachusetts	25	70,875	11,928	7,298	.....	.....	2,975	97,835	190,911
Michigan:									
First district	64	8,835,360	1,696,114	22,192	1,940,457	2,227,071	835,364	253,254	15,809,812
Fourth district	51	1,271	44,486	.....	.....	.....	30	1,331	47,118
Total	115	8,836,631	1,740,600	22,192	1,940,457	2,227,071	835,394	254,585	15,856,930
Minnesota	70	8,675	87,167	818	20	200	169	10,156	107,205
Missouri:									
First district	40	46,250,968	1,469,712	993,346	15,018,033	8,932,262	3,440,933	2,250,251	78,355,507
Sixth district	26	521,058	45,732	.....	17,314	15,339	12,252	75,372	687,065
Total	66	46 772,026	1,515,444	993,346	15,035,347	8,947,601	3,453,185	2,325,623	79,042,572
Montana	24	.....	12,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,308
Nebraska	44	.....	45,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,352
New Hampshire	5	.....	1,935	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,935
New Jersey:									
First district	12	.....	4,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,304
Fifth district	33	14,260,009	2,166,598	1,316,347	1,965,438	1,427,294	1,041,770	4,303,410	26,480,866
Total	45	14,260,009	2,170,902	1,316,347	1,965,438	1,427,294	1,041,770	4,303,410	26,485,170
New Mexico	3	8,412	5,574	.....	.....	.....	.....	426	14,412

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New York:									
First district	41	5,581,217	36,873	6,371	635,998	472,560	286,336	139,618	7,158,973
Second district	57	3,777,778	18,351	81,710	472,777	17,256	26,822	16,355	4,411,049
Third district	87	1,927,196	1,147,950	2,300	79,727	38,126	60,529	93,377	3,349,205
Fourteenth district	61	1,083,250	157,883	27,490	21,651	45,948	43,611	2,734	1,382,567
Twenty-first district	113	474,842	365,827	1,500	14,267	40,054	40,301	21,372	958,163
Twenty-eighth district	64	2,534,971	145,730	9,995	114,334	269,827	146,444	121,938	3,343,239
Total	423	15,379,254	1,872,614	129,366	1,338,754	883,771	604,043	395,394	20,603,196
North Carolina:									
Fourth district	41	20,053,229	13,788	.....	289,329	143,697	575,391	1,393,094	22,468,528
Fifth district	114	20,086,986	400,495	21,254	1,339,499	872,996	311,400	789,804	23,822,434
Total	155	40,140,215	414,283	21,254	1,628,828	1,016,693	886,791	2,182,898	46,290,962
Ohio:									
First district	92	8,025,081	4,558,676	116,239	2,956,772	3,117,813	372,973	67,141	19,214,695
Tenth district	24	564,077	42,861	59,356	62,683	70,621	89,948	54,868	944,414
Eleventh district	13	57,092	24,838	.....	6,859	6,984	3,645	5,700	105,118
Eighteenth district	52	137,281	194,374	.....	10,857	16,298	4,754	22,256	385,820
Total	181	8,783,531	4,820,749	175,595	3,037,171	3,211,716	471,320	149,965	20,650,047
Oregon	25	.....	7,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,604
Pennsylvania:									
First district	113	2,519,901	265,447	365,914	47,172	52,706	31,466	3,173,851	6,456,457
Ninth district	58	6,115	121,360	.....	1,292	.....	4,768	5,765	139,300
Twelfth district	35	986,404	22,628	.....	37,288	212	729	.....	1,047,261
Twenty-third district	38	1,231,877	64,920	2	22,267	220	172,665	.....	1,491,951
Total	244	4,744,297	474,355	365,916	108,019	53,138	209,628	3,179,616	9,134,969
South Carolina	8	3,036	2,100	.....	219	15	6	729	6,105
Tennessee:									
Second district	12	851,535	73	.....	46,205	44,832	9,778	23,759	976,182
Fifth district	51	5,333,294	109,262	249,172	85,925	62,670	335,872	583,740	6,759,935
Total	63	6,184,829	109,335	249,172	132,130	107,502	345,650	607,499	7,736,117
Texas:									
Third district	12	5,614	40,611	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,225
Fourth district	9	2,099	3,360	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	5,565
Total	21	7,713	43,971	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	51,790

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DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF TOBACCO FACTORIES IN EACH DISTRICT AND STATE AND THE AGGREGATE QUANTITY OF LEAF TOBACCO AND OTHER MATERIALS USED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899—Continued.

States and districts.	Factories.	Materials used in manufacturing tobacco.							
		Leaf.	Scraps.	Stems.	Licorice.	Sugar.	Other materials.	In process.	Total.
Virginia:	*No.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Second district	39	19,500,141	108,767	.....	1,526,731	1,409,213	1,295,076	632,479	24,472,407
Sixth district	66	12,264,925	404,314	14,625	707,744	415,876	516,750	523,696	14,847,930
Total	105	31,765,066	513,081	14,625	2,234,475	1,825,089	1,811,826	1,156,175	39,320,337
West Virginia	25	432,227	2,403,331	4,340	286,490	184,865	794,515	31,515	4,137,283
Wisconsin:									
First district	43	4,665,157	51,666	750,648	114,996	181,784	171,309	158,111	6,093,671
Second district	23	481	40,092	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,936
Total	66	4,665,638	91,758	751,001	114,996	181,784	171,309	158,111	6,134,607

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DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE AGGREGATE QUANTITIES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCED IN EACH DISTRICT AND STATE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899, TOGETHER WITH A STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO ON HAND AT THE COMMENCEMENT AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR, THE QUANTITY TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR, THE QUANTITY REMOVED IN BOND FOR EXPORT, THE TOTAL SALES REPORTED, AND THE AMOUNT OF TAXES PAID.

States and districts.	Tobacco, manufactured.										
	Plug.	Fine cut.	Smoking.	Snuff.	Total.	On hand.	Total to be accounted for.	On hand unsold.	Exported in bond.	Sold.	Stamps required for sales.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
Alabama	13,439	.....	2,393	129,124	144,956	1,080	146,036	1,821	272	143,943	$17,273.16
California:											
First district	36,645	.....	147,179	.....	183,824	.....	183,824	390	2,300	181,134	21,736.08
Fourth district	.....	.....	250	.....	250	.....	250	.....	.....	250	30.00
Total	36,645	.....	147,429	.....	184,074	.....	184,074	390	2,300	181,384	21,766.08
Colorado	.....	.....	190,844	.....	190,844	.....	190,844	2,855	.....	187,989	22,558.68
Connecticut	.....	.....	25,323	.....	25,323	175	25,498	250	.....	25,248	3,029.76
Florida	.....	.....	14,168	.....	14,168	.....	14,168	.....	.....	14,168	1,700.16
Georgia	.....	.....	9,960	.....	9,960	3,200	13,160	3,180	.....	9,980	1,197.60
Illinois:											
First district	306,399	2,799,272	7,570,072	412,201	11,087,944	8,691	11,096,635	40,522	400	11,055,713	1,326,685.56
Fifth district	.....	.....	30,087	1,850	31,937	13,793	45,730	6,512	.....	39,218	4,706.16
Eighth district	120,445	.....	135,705	.....	256,150	5,226	261,376	11,173	970	249,233	29,907.96
Thirteenth district	9,680	.....	8,989	.....	18,669	22,691	41,360	17,251	.....	24,109	2,893.08
Total	436,524	2,799,272	7,744,853	414,051	11,394,700	50,401	11,445,101	75,458	1,370	11,368,273	1,364,192.76
Indiana:											
Sixth district	50,459	.....	93,408	768	144,635	13,613	158,248	11,922	.....	146,326	17,559.12
Seventh district	78,837	25	37,626	100	116,588	13,469	130,057	23,078	174	106,805	12,816.60
Total	129,296	25	131,034	868	261,223	27,082	288,305	35,000	174	253,131	30,375.72
Iowa:											
Third district	.....	24,190	324,288	525	349,003	8,268	357,271	7,245	.....	350,026	42,003.12
Fourth district	.....	.....	82,868	.....	82,868	61	82,929	27	.....	82,902	9,948.24
Total	.....	24,190	407,156	525	431,871	8,329	440,200	7,272	.....	432,928	51,951.36

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DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE AGGREGATE QUANTITIES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCED IN EACH DISTRICT AND STATE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899, ETC.—Continued.

States and districts.	Tobacco, manufactured.										
	Plug.	Fine cut.	Smoking.	Snuff.	Total.	On hand.	Total to be accounted for.	On hand unsold.	Exported in boud.	Sold.	Stamps required for sales.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
Kansas	.....	.....	37,283	.....	37,283	6,052	43,335	3,262	.....	40,073	4,808.76
Kentucky:											
Second district	1,796,632	.....	4,573	.....	1,801,205	794,667	2,595,872	688,520	.....	1,907,352	228,882.24
Fifth district	31,818,054	.....	3,874,043	135,260	35,827,357	1,207,199	37,034,556	2,169,858	62,050	34,802,648	4,176,317.74
Sixth district	655,146	181,846	1,497,585	.....	2,334,577	42,495	2,377,072	76,729	.....	2,300,333	276,039.96
Seventh district	138,031	.....	4,416	.....	142,447	26,955	169,402	22,421	2,364	144,617	17,354.04
Eighth district	52,126	.....	.....	.....	52,126	21,683	73,809	24,157	7	49,645	5,957.40
Total	34,459,989	181,846	5,380,617	135,260	40,157,712	2,092,999	42,250,711	2,981,695	64,421	39,204,595	4,704,551.40
Louisiana	2,520	.....	1,926,672	3,062	1,932,254	460,236	2,392,490	386,703	149,402	1,856,385	222,766.20
Maryland	.....	110,479	12,108,415	1,869,026	14,087,920	680,944	14,768,864	794,494	325,753	13,648,617	1,637,834.04
Massachusetts	.....	.....	15,156	75,716	90,872	3,894	94,766	2,279	602	91,885	11,026.20
Michigan:											
First district	4,990,956	2,960,431	7,077,122	54,900	15,083,409	174,064	15,257,473	325,468	6,020	14,925,985	1,791,118.20
Fourth district	.....	.....	44,486	1,320	45,806	343	46,149	233	.....	45,916	5,509.92
Total	4,990,956	2,960,431	7,121,608	56,220	15,129,215	174,407	15,303,622	325,701	6,020	14,971,901	1,796,628.12
Minnesota	.....	.....	86,207	26,775	112,982	9,682	122,664	9,390	30	113,244	13,589.28
Missouri:											
First district	61,995,753	16,823	4,922,695	15,229	66,950,500	5,687,189	72,637,689	5,852,548	83,889	66,701,252	8,004,150.24
Sixth district	363,043	.....	133,991	.....	497,034	76,679	573,713	87,113	.....	486,600	58,392.00
Total	62,358,796	16,823	5,056,686	15,229	67,447,534	5,763,868	73,211,402	5,939,661	83,889	67,187,852	8,062,542.24
Montana	.....	.....	12,308	.....	12,308	.....	12,308	.....	.....	12,308	1,476.96
Nebraska	.....	.....	45,352	.....	45,352	.....	45,352	.....	.....	45,352	5,442.24
New Hampshire	.....	.....	1,935	.....	1,935	.....	1,935	.....	.....	1,935	232.20
New Jersey:											
First district	.....	.....	4,304	.....	4,304	.....	4,304	270	.....	4,034	484.08
Fifth district	4,185,148	2,360,917	9,050,909	3,306,604	18,903,578	45,202	18,948,780	551,239	224,602	18,172,939	2,180,752.68
Total	4,185,148	2,360,917	9,055,213	3,306,604	18,907,882	45,202	18,953,084	551,509	224,602	18,176,973	2,181,236.76

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New Mexico			11,900		11,900		11,900	150		11,750	1,410.00
New York:											
First district	3,109,322	323,551	2,348,531	2,315	5,783,719	176,166	5,959,885	363,082	14,245	5,582,558	669,906.96
Second district	28,622	22,417	4,239,562		4,290,601	679	4,291,280	475	1,390	4,289,415	514,729.80
Third district	1,314	975,375	1,682,053	74,042	2,732,784	5,592	2,738,376	19,696	1,048,315	1,670,365	200,443.80
Fourteenth district		168,179	1,151,931	5,577	1,325,687	19,647	1,345,334	24,740		1,320,594	158,471.28
Twenty-first district		141,435	776,354		917,789	36,218	954,007	29,969	2	924,036	110,884.32
Twenty-eighth district	30,508	654,960	2,444,694	21,174	3,151,336	60,443	3,211,779	65,510	314,148	2,832,121	339,854.52
Total	3,169,766	2,285,917	12,643,125	103,108	18,201,916	298,745	18,500,661	503,472	1,378,100	16,619,089	1,994,290.68
North Carolina:											
Fourth district	3,389,910		12,992,632	36,960	16,419,502	1,635,925	18,055,427	2,004,453	94,324	15,956,650	$1,914,798.00
Fifth district	17,901,686		668,173	2,865	18,572,724	4,884,114	23,456,838	5,009,626	8,567	18,438,645	2,212,637.40
Total	21,291,596		13,666,805	39,825	34,992,226	6,520,039	41,512,265	7,014,079	102,891	34,395,295	4,127,435.40
Ohio:											
First district	9,502,362	13,296	7,529,075	780	17,045,513	646,457	17,691,970	800,624	3,584	16,887,762	2,026,531.44
Tenth district	200,953	156,603	569,993		927,549	41,100	968,649	24,494	569	943,586	113,230.32
Eleventh district	2,827		87,120		89,947	276	90,223	718	80	89,425	10,731.00
Eighteenth district	24,258	35,460	281,125		340,843	3,518	344,361	2,719		341,642	40,997.04
Total	9,730,400	205,359	8,467,313	780	18,403,852	691,351	19,095,203	828,555	4,233	18,262,415	2,191,489.80
Oregon			7,604		7,604	391	7,995	285		7,710	925.20
Pennsylvania:											
First district		135,758	1,209,539	4,091,847	5,437,144	287,126	5,724,270	220,938	1,800	5,501,532	660,183.84
Ninth district			131,438	4,749	136,187	1,577	137,764	499	739	136,526	16,383.12
Twelfth district	127		857,730		857,857	17,810	875,667	16,377	2,301	856,989	102,838.68
Twenty-third district			974,374	511,017	1,485,391	13,755	1,499,146	18,880	2,295	1,477,971	177,356.52
Total	127	135,758	3,173,081	4,607,613	7,916,579	320,268	8,236,847	256,694	7,135	7,973,018	956,762.16
South Carolina	1,219		2,897		4,116	15,493	19,609	14,362	1,265	3,982	477.84
Tennessee:											
Second district	560,800		173,796		734,596	347,645	1,082,241	427,977	3,986	650,278	78,033.36
Fifth district	1,018,605		146,389	3,050,068	4,215,062	628,460	4,843,522	529,589	36,343	4,277,590	513,310.80
Total	1,579,405		320,185	3,050,068	4,949,658	976,105	5,925,763	957,566	40,329	4,927,868	591,344.16
Texas:											
Third district			46,175		46,175		46,175			46,175	5,541.00
Fourth district	220		4,448		4,668	3,671	8,339	3,766		4,573	548.76
Total	220		50,623		50,843	3,671	54,514	3,766		50,748	6,089.76

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DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE AGGREGATE QUANTITIES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCED IN EACH DISTRICT AND STATE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899, ETC.—Continued.

States and districts.	Tobacco, manufactured.										
	Plug.	Fine cut.	Smoking.	Snuff.	Total.	On hand.	Total to be accounted for.	On hand unsold.	Exported in bond.	Sold.	Stamps required for sales.
Virginia:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
Second district	14,383,375	3,889	4,345,252	4,420	18,736,936	1,735,828	20,472,764	1,793,237	4,963,915	13,715,612	$1,645,873.44
Sixth district	8,982,886	128,052	1,002,134	868,165	10,981,237	3,091,574	14,072,811	4,161,195	2,279	9,909,337	1,189,120.44
Total	23,366,261	131,941	5,347,386	872,585	29,718,173	4,827,402	34,545,575	5,954,432	4,966,194	23,624,949	2,834,993.88
West Virginia	.....	.....	3,832,416	13,420	3,845,836	171,404	4,017,240	155,395	.....	3,861,845	463,421.40
Wisconsin:											
First district	3,083	474,880	5,390,124	3,533	5,871,620	56,260	5,927,880	69,170	1,250	5,857,460	702,895.20
Second district	.....	.....	40,523	.....	40,523	200	40,723	138	.....	40,585	4,870.20
Total	3,083	474,880	5,430,647	3,533	5,912,143	56,460	5,968,603	69,308	1,250	5,898,045	707,765.40

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SUMMARY.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS OF MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO AND CIGARS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1899.

Number of registered manufacturers of tobacco	2,561
Number who qualified as manufacturers for the purpose of buying and selling refuse scraps, cuttings, and clippings	172
Number who qualified as manufacturers for the purpose of disposing of the old stock of manufactured tobacco	43
Number of persons who produced perique tobacco	56
Number who qualified as tobacco manufacturers who also operated cigar factories	1,466
Number who qualified for the express purpose of manufacturing plug, twist, fine-cut chewing, and smoking tobacco and snuff	824
Total	2,561

QUANTITY OF TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTURED.

	Pounds.
Quantity of plug and twist tobacco produced	165,755,390
Quantity of fine-cut chewing tobacco produced	11,687,838
Quantity of smoking tobacco produced	102,468,594
Quantity of snuff produced	14,723,392
Total quantity of tobacco and snuff produced	294,635,214

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES MANUFACTURED.

Number of cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000 produced	4,909,566,840
Number of cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000 produced	622,318,245
Number of cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000 produced	3,742,365,163
Number of cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000 produced	2,610,240

CIGAR FACTORIES.

Number of cigar factories operated	28,523
Number making cigarettes exclusively	276
Total	28,799

LEAF TOBACCO.

	Pounds.
Quantity of leaf tobacco used in the production of large cigars	90,972,441
Quantity of leaf tobacco used in the production of small cigars	2,774,237
Quantity of leaf tobacco used in the production of cigarettes	14,416,947
Quantity of leaf and scrap tobacco used in the production of chewing and smoking tabacco and snuff	254,094,044
Total leaf tobacco used	362,257,669
Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per 1,000 large cigars	18.55
Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per 1,000 small cigars	4.45
Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per 1,000 large cigarettes	10.61
Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per 1,000 small cigarettes	3.84

OPIUM.

The tariff act of October 1, 1890, section 36 (26 Stat. L., 567), imposes an internal-revenue tax of $10 per pound upon all opium

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manufactured in the United States for smoking purposes, and provides that no person shall engage in such manufacture who is not a citizen of the United States and who has not given the bond required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

This act also imposed a duty of $12 per pound on the imported article, but admitted the importation of crude or unmanufactured opium free of duty.

The tariff act of August 28, 1894, reduced the duty on the imported article to $6 per pound; and this rate was reimposed by the tariff act of July 24, 1897, which imposed a tax of $1 per pound on opium, crude or unmanufactured.

The reduction of the duty on the imported article and the imposition of a duty on crude or unmanufactured opium has discouraged its manufacture, and as a result there are in the United States no qualified manufacturers, and while a number of persons have been arrested and their material and utensils forfeited for violation of the statute, no internal-revenue tax has been collected from this source.

CHEWING GUM.

The act of June 13, 1898, under Schedule B, levies a tax on chewing gum, or substitutes therefor, as follows:

> For and upon each box, carton, jar, or other package containing chewing gum of not more than $1 of actual retail value, 4 cents; if exceeding $1 of actual retail value, for each additional dollar or fractional part thereof, 4 cents; under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

In pursuance of the aforesaid act regulations were prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which were published in Department Circular No. 120, under date of June 27, 1898, relating to the manufacture, packing, and sale of chewing gum, or substitutes therefor, and the collection of tax on this product from the manufacturers before the same was placed on the market for sale at retail.

Manufacturers are required at the close of each month to file with the collector of internal revenue for the districts in which they reside a declaration that no chewing gum, or substitutes therefor, has been removed from the place of manufacture without payment of tax, as provided in section 23 of the aforesaid act; but manufacturers have not been required to make any return which would show the kind or quantity of material used in manufacturing, or the quantity of chewing gum removed from the place of manufacture, or the amount of tax paid thereon. The revenue derived from this source of taxation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, amounted to $326,105.49, and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, amounted to $366,530.95.

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DIVISION OF LAW.

The following is an abstract of reports of district attorneys for the fiscal year 1899–1900 of internal-revenue suits and prosecutions pending, commenced, and disposed of:

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1899–1900 OF INTERNAL-REVENUE SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS PENDING, COMMENCED, AND DISPOSED OF.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS.

	Criminal actions.	Civil actions in personam.	Civil actions in rem.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1899	4,870	548	73	5,491
Commenced during fiscal year 1899	5,858	244	65	6,167
Total	10,728	792	138	11,658
Decided in favor of the United States	3,745	165	27	3,937
Settled by compromise	81	18	21	120
Decided against the United States	785	17	8	810
Dismissed, abandoned, consolidated, etc	1,696	33	12	1,741
Total suits disposed of	6,307	233	68	6,608
Pending July 1, 1900	4,421	559	70	5,050
Criminal cases remaining on the dockets July 1, 1900, in which there has been a plea or verdict of guilty, and in which judgment has been suspended	637			637

RECOVERIES OF JUDGMENTS, COSTS TAXED, ETC.

	Criminal cases—fines.	Civil cases.		Total.
		Principal.	Costs.	
Amount of judgments recovered, and costs:				
In criminal actions	$340,364.39		$168,375.82	$508,740.21
In civil actions in personam		$45,657.78	5,409.75	51,067.53
In civil actions in rem		13,168.88	1,199.71	14,368.59
Total of judgments recovered	340,364.39	58,826.66	174,985.28	574,176.33
Amount paid to collectors	26,836.24	2,972.41	20,073.66	49,882.31
Amount paid to collectors in compromise, in cases in suit and not in suit	122,509.85			122,509.85

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DETAILED ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Judicial districts.	Suits pending July 1, 1899.			Suits commenced during the fiscal year.			Suits decided in favor of the United States.			Suits settled by compromise.			Suits decided adversely to the United States.		
	Criminal.	Civil.	In rem.	Criminal.	Civil.	In rem.	Criminal.	Civil.	In rem.	Criminal.	Civil.	In rem.	Criminal.	Civil.	In rem.
Alabama:															
Northern district	207	14	.....	260	3	.....	175	8	.....	1	.....	.....	37	.....	.....
Middle district	83	2	.....	119	7	.....	42	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
Southern district	1	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas:															
Eastern district	33	7	.....	185	2	1	105	7	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....
Western district	122	4	1	147	2	.....	144	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California:															
Northern district	4	11	1	7	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern district	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida:															
Northern district	29	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Southern district	13	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Georgia:															
Northern district	1,170	4	16	971	4	5	626	2	5	6	.....	.....	136	.....	1
Southern district	81	7	.....	56	3	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois:															
Northern district	24	3	.....	68	11	.....	63	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....
Southern district	80	1	.....	165	.....	.....	122	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Indiana	68	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Indian Territory:															
Northern district	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central district	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern district	12	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa:															
Northern district	24	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern district	57	1	.....	42	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Kansas	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Kentucky	43	14	.....	452	72	.....	327	37	.....	.....	1	.....	74	.....	.....
Louisiana:															
Eastern district	7	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western district	28	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Maine	29	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

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Maryland				6			4								
Massachusetts				9	1	1	6					1		1	
Michigan:															
Eastern district	16			3		1	1		1						
Western district	25			8			2			2			1		
Minnesota	1			7			2			5					
Mississippi:															
Northern district	555			328			191						78		
Southern district	650	1		227			47						13		
Missouri:															
Eastern district	7			60		2	39					1	7		
Western district	12	2		74	7		57								
Montana															
Nebraska	45			6			1						1		
Nevada															
New Hampshire	9			8			5								
New Jersey	12	2		8			3						2		
New Mexico	3			4			2								
New York:															
Northern district	7		2	13			9								
Eastern district	14	6	8	11	5	1	9		1	3		2	1	6	
Southern district	41	2	3	17	5		11	2					5	1	
North Carolina:															
Eastern district	100	4	2	326	4	5	176	2	3				65		
Western district	340	391	23	612	56	39	353	52	4	18	12	14	104	3	5
North Dakota	25			23			16								
Ohio:															
Northern district	6			12			7								
Southern district		2		3	3		2							1	
Oklahoma	12			7			4						2		
Oregon				1	1	1				1				1	
Pennsylvania:															
Eastern district	13	10	1	51	3	1	12	4	1	19				2	
Western district	6			11	1		5						2		
Rhode Island	2			5		1			1	4					
South Carolina	62		4	154	3		111	2	3				37		
South Dakota	3			17			14						1		
Tennessee:															
Eastern district	77		1	232	19	1	219	6	1	1			14		
Middle district	27	26	2	206	23	3	146	29	3				14		
Western district	83	1	1	98	1		49	2	1				44		
Texas:															
Eastern district	10			5			3			1					
Northern district	22			24			27			1			3		
Western district	16			54			30			1			7		
Utah	1			1			1								
Vermont	2			3											
Virginia:															
Eastern district	12	1		5			1	1		5					
Western district	151	28	6	237	2	2	175	5				3	30		2
Washington	2			4	4		1								
West Virginia	318		1	230			108		1				32		

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DETAILED ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900—Continued.

Judicial districts.	Suits pending July 1, 1899.			Suits commenced during the fiscal year.			Suits decided in favor of the United States.			Suits settled by compromise.			Suits decided adversely to the United States.		
	Criminal.	Civil.	In rem.	Criminal.	Civil.	In rem.	Criminal.	Civil.	In rem.	Criminal.	Civil.	In rem.	Criminal.	Civil.	In rem.
Wisconsin:															
Eastern district				2			1								
Western district	3			6	1		4								
Wyoming															
Total	4,870	548	73	5,858	244	65	3,745	165	27	81	18	21	785	17	8

Judicial districts.	Suits dismissed, abandoned, consolidated, etc.			Suits pending July 1, 1900.			Sentences suspended.	Amount of judgments recovered and costs taxed.					
								Criminal.		Civil.		In rem.	
	Criminal.	Civil.	In rem.	Criminal.	Civil.	In rem.		Fines, etc.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.
Alabama:													
Northern district	48			206	9		50	$33,625.01	$2,435.55	$484.09	$51.15		
Middle district	17			115	8			4,200.00	3,503.90	24.97	21.70		
Southern district	5			4				2,475.00	1,848.60				
Alaska													
Arkansas:													
Eastern district	31		1	75				2,475.00	855.00	1,450.00	209.00		
Western district	8			114	3		14	28,100.00		259.19			
Arizona													
California:													
Northern district	1			7	9	1		100.00	34.43	300.00	39.20	$636.00	$24.72
Southern district				4									
Colorado				2									
Connecticut													
Delaware													
District of Columbia				40	2								
Florida:													
Northern district	13			20				195.01					
Southern district	9			14				2,000.00					
Georgia:													
Northern district	324	1	2	1,049	5	13	37	22,500.00	18,368.00	275.57	75.29	750.00	149.65
Southern district	23			62	10		4	3,001.00	2,045.00				
Idaho													

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Illinois:													
Northern district	22			3	11		20	2,360.00	836.65	4,096.25	29.85		
Southern district	33			89			9	12,320.00	7,116.12				
Indiana	39			10			4	1,167.22	501.00				
Indian Territory:													
Northern district				2									
Central district				2									
Southern district	10			7									
Iowa:													
Northern district	23			7				6,597.00					
Southern district	43	1		23			14	7,000.00					
Kansas	12			9				415.00	238.19				
Kentucky	43	12		50	36		18	43,032.00	51,722.86	10,310.85	1,210.28		
Louisiana:													
Eastern district	3			3	2	1		500.00					
Western district	10			27			4						
Maine	21			5			1	1,445.00	143.56				
Maryland				2				925.00					
Massachusetts	2			1				220.00	28.70			500.00	21.93
Michigan:													
Eastern district	1			17			1		22.06			2,482.13	
Western district				28				150.00					
Minnesota				1									
Mississippi:													
Northern district	72			542			84	17,905.00	4,965.66				
Southern district	142			675	1		2	7,400.00					
Missouri:													
Eastern district	9			12		1							
Western district	13			16	9		6	1,766.00	5,256.41				
Montana													
Nebraska	3			46				100.00	77.12				
Nevada													
New Hampshire				12			2	50.00	95.00				
New Jersey				15	2								
New Mexico				5									
New York:													
Northern district	9		2	2				750.00				224.75	
Eastern district	6		1	6	5	5	1	925.00					
Southern district	12		1	30	4	2							
North Carolina:													
Eastern district	94			91	6	4	60	21,749.12	14,436.48	399.93	108.84	298.18	59.48
Western district	153	6	3	324	374	36	166	19,616.68	15,756.94	15,947.70	2,423.35	5,162.50	439.03
North Dakota	2			30				1,030.00					
Ohio:													
Northern district	1			10				74.17		99.36			
Southern district				1	4								
Oklahoma	4			9									
Oregon			1										66.00
Pennsylvania:													
Eastern district	6			27	7	1		2,000.00	771.71			1,310.00	180.90
Western district	1	1		9			2	501.00	41.11				
Rhode Island				3				58.40				100.00	

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DETAILED ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900—Continued.

Judicial districts.	Suits dismissed, abandoned, consolidated, etc.			Suits pending July 1, 1900.			Sentences suspended.	Amount of judgments recovered and costs taxed.					
								Criminal.		Civil.		In rem.	
	Criminal.	Civil.	In rem	Criminal.	Civil.	In rem.		Fines, etc.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.
South Carolina	25			43	1	1		$600.00					
South Dakota	3			2				315.00					
Tennessee:													
Eastern district	44			31	13	1	83	27,000.00	$8,759.19	$344.73	$181.68	$181.62	$19.50
Middle district	36	4		37	16	2	22	23,050.00	8,624.00	8,442.77	861.17	196.00	162.45
Western district	26			62				4,430.00	3,696.50	844.26		273.70	49.35
Texas:													
Eastern district	4			7				700.00	215.35				
Northern district	8			7			6	2,125.00					
Western district	28			4				3,000.00					
Utah				1				100.00	12.50				
Vermont	1			4									
Virginia:													
Eastern district	6			5			1	100.00	76.96	90.82	61.66		
Western district	51	5	1	132	20	2	24	19,030.00	7,959.39	2,287.29	136.58		
Washington	2	3		3	1			71.78					
West Virginia	193			215			2	10,900.00	7,890.73			1,054.00	26.70
Wisconsin:													
Eastern district				1				5.00	41.15				
Western district	1			4	1			210.00					
Wyoming													
Total	1,696	33	12	4,421	559	70	637	340,364.39	168,375.82	45,657.78	5,409.75	13,168.88	1,199.71

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OFFERS IN COMPROMISE.

The following table shows the number of offers in compromise and action thereon under section 3229, Revised Statutes, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, with the amounts of tax, assessed penalty, and specific penalty accepted:

Months.	Compromise cases.		Amount of tax accepted.	Amount of assessable penalty accepted.	Amount of specific penalty accepted.
	Received.	Offers accepted and sent to Secretary for approval.			
1899.					
On hand July 1	481				
July	259	211	$4,811.57	$98.50	$7,253.00
August	245	266	345.00	12.50	4,575.00
September	186	78	440.30	37.50	7,417.00
October	157	149	155.44	.50	2,061.00
November	142	158	8,400.00		8,129.95
December	137	88	1,723.26	41.10	12,234.59
1900.					
January	139	160	8,978.59	125.83	8,405.50
February	110	117	484.62	341.04	9,370.00
March	135	112			10,345.00
April	146	144	1,523.43	90.83	7,638.40
May	139	1			4,586.91
June	93	153	403.50	21.88	12,915.00
Offers rejected or withdrawn		263			
Cases settled otherwise than by compromise		348			
On hand July 1, 1900		121			
Total	2,369	2,369	27,265.71	769.68	94,931.35

RECAPITULATION.

Tax	$27,265.71
Assessable penalty	769.68
Specific penalty	94,931.35
Total	122,966.74

SEIZURES FOR VIOLATION OF THE INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

Seizures of property for violation of internal-revenue laws were made during the year ended June 30, 1900, as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Distilled spirits.....gallons..	97,410	$53,117.00
Tobacco.....pounds..	58,650	8,246.00
Cigars.....number..	1,024,189	11,616.73
Miscellaneous property		237,868.76
Total		310,848.49

Miscellaneous articles include fruit and grain distilleries, breweries, cigar factories, teams, wagons, cigarettes, oleomargarine, etc.

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ABSTRACT OF SEIZURES OF PROPERTY FOR VIOLATION OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

States and Territories.	Distilled spirits.		Tobacco.		Cigars.		Miscellaneous property.
	Gallons.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
Alabama	1,095	$594.00			113,598	$1,216.00	$9,113.25
Arkansas	868	1,130.00			3,029	78.00	2,950.00
California (includes Nevada)	393	443.00	11,033	$3,755.00	232,975	3,180.00	6,134.00
Colorado (includes Wyoming)	281	478.00			79,500	800.00	128.00
Connecticut (includes Rhode Island)	858	1,472.00			4,000	32.00	417.00
Florida			1,967	134.00	118,439	2,223.00	1,262.00
Georgia	7,397	8,300.00	128	32.00	13,833	208.00	80,402.00
Illinois	338	82.00	47	9.00	26,250	167.00	404.00
Indiana	751	590.00			18,000	390.00	420.00
Kansas (includes Indian Territory and Oklahoma)							15.00
Kentucky	2,535	2,879.00			250	4.00	9,525.00
Louisiana (includes Mississippi)	135	149.00			13,812	241.00	1,335.00
Maryland (includes District of Columbia and Delaware)	722	1,094.00	16	6.00			302.00
Massachusetts	167	450.00			922	25.00	9,374.00
Michigan					50	2.00	2,164.00
Minnesota					27,574	229.00	
Missouri	3,233	3,391.00			8,100	65.00	52,093.00
Montana (includes Idaho and Utah)	81	120.00					
Nebraska (includes North and South Dakota)	200	286.00			400	4.00	590.00
New Hampshire (includes Maine and Vermont)	70	77.00			5,350	54.00	
New Jersey	646	917.00			1,248	15.00	476.00
New Mexico (includes Arizona)	67	122.00			2,122	15.00	
New York	399	397.00			44,241	323.00	3,321.00
North Carolina	63,164	21,310.00	37,317	2,621.00	48	.48	23,150.00
Ohio	527	802.00			8,625	53.00	
Oregon (includes Alaska and Washington)			7,802	1,630.00	12,046	260.75	10,470.06
Pennsylvania	1,451	2,281.00	200	17.00	217,035	1,116.00	493.00
South Carolina	1,744	358.00	127	38.00	3,863	49.00	8,380.00
Tennessee	4,062	3,719.00			30	2.00	5,013.00
Texas	152	225.00			57,540	713.00	27.00
Virginia	5,876	1,064.00			2,200	25.00	9,910.00
West Virginia	198	387.00	13	4.00	9,009	124.00	.45
Wisconsin					100	2.50	
Total	97,410	53,117.00	58,650	8,246.00	1,024,189	11,616.73	237,868.76

ABATEMENT AND REFUNDING OF TAXES.

ABATEMENT CLAIMS.

On the first of July, 1899, there were pending 1,094 claims for abatement of assessed taxes, amounting to $500,746.80, and during the year 6,376 claims, amounting to $653,347.11, were presented.

Of these, 3,946 claims, amounting to $697,966.24, were allowed during the fiscal year, and 764 claims, amounting to $106,232.88, were rejected or returned for amendment.

This left 2,760 claims for abatement pending on the 30th of June, 1900, amounting to $349,894.79.

Since that date and up to October 1, 1900, 680 other claims have been filed, amounting to $136,937.11, and 485 claims have been allowed,

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amounting to $67,256.16, and 200 claims rejected or returned for amendment, amounting to $43,989.87; and on the first of October, 1900, 2,755 claims for abatement were pending, amounting to $375,585.87.

These numbers and amounts embrace both claims for abatement of taxes erroneously assessed and claims for credit for taxes as uncollectible.

REFUNDING CLAIMS.

On the 1st of July, 1899, there were pending 5,172 claims for the refunding of taxes collected, amounting to $739,050.34, and during the year 4,190 other claims, amounting to $1,337,096.99, were presented. Of these, 5,450 claims, amounting to $365,235.29, were allowed during the fiscal year, and 1,162 claims, amounting to $1,140,983.65, were rejected or returned for amendment.

Two thousand seven hundred and fifty claims for refunding were pending July 1, 1900, amounting to $569,928.39. Since that date and up to October 1, 1900, 1,224 other claims, amounting to $561,774.86, have been received, and 1,556 claims, amounting to $549,239.25, have been allowed, and 313 claims, amounting to $116,998.40, have been rejected or returned for amendment. On the 1st of October, 1900, 2,105 claims for refunding, amounting to $465,465.60, were pending.

A large class of refunding claims arose under the decision of the United States Supreme Court at the October term, 1899, in the case of Knowlton et al., Executors, *v.* Moore, Collector, for recovery of taxes paid upon legacies. (Treasury decision No. 129.)

Another large class of claims arose under the opinion of the Attorney-General rendered December 27, 1898, to the effect that tax-paid fermented liquors in possession of liquor dealers on June 14, 1898, when the increase in the rate of tax took effect, were not subject to the additional tax. (Treasury decision No. 20464.)

Another considerable class of claims arose under the opinion of the Attorney-General rendered February 4, 1899, to the effect that the undivided profits of banks are not taxable as capital. (Treasury decision No. 20681.)

Another considerable class of claims from brewers arose under the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals for the first circuit, fixing the time at which the act of July 24, 1897, took effect as six minutes past 4 o'clock p. m.

REAL ESTATE ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

There are three ways by which the Government acquires title to real estate under the internal-revenue laws:

1. By purchase on sales under distraint by collectors.
2. By purchase on sales by marshals under execution.
3. By judgment of forfeiture.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has charge of all real estate so acquired, and is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to sell, at public vendue, such real estate.

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The following is a statement of the tracts or lots of land held by the United States under the internal-revenue laws on the 30th day of June, 1900:

District.	Number of tracts or lots of land.	District.	Number of tracts or lots of land.
Alabama	27	Missouri, First district	1
Arkansas	2	North Carolina, Fifth district	35
Florida	1	Tennessee:	
Georgia	18	Second district	12
Illinois, Eighth district	1	Fifth district	27
Kentucky:		Texas, Fourth district	2
Seventh district	1	Virginia, Sixth district	1
Eighth district	1		
Louisiana	7	Total	136

Five sales of real estate were made during the fiscal year 1899–1900 and quitclaim deeds were executed to the purchasers.

In nineteen cases, after investigation, the property was found to be valueless to the United States by reason of defective title, etc., and the records were amended to show that the cases were finally disposed of.

Four suits in ejectment were instituted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—three in Alabama and one in Kentucky.

The United States acquired title to real estate in nine cases during the fiscal year.

MONEYS PAID TO COLLECTORS.

The following is a statement of the amounts paid to collectors arising from fines and penalties, proceeds of in rem cases, costs, and in settlement of cases by compromise during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, as reported by clerks of courts (Form 158) and by collectors of internal revenue:

AMOUNTS PAID TO COLLECTORS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

Collection district.	Fines, etc.	In rem cases, proceeds.	Costs.	Compromise.	Total.
Alabama	$494.21		$325.31	$1,496.72	$2,316.24
Arkansas	164.63			1,519.00	1,683.63
California:					
First district	25.00	$1,042.25	56.45	2,038.45	3,162.15
Fourth district			10.55	3,150.84	3,161.39
Colorado			49.70	600.45	650.15
Connecticut		100.00	58.40	481.74	640.14
Florida	1,091.43		160.07	108.18	1,359.68
Georgia	433.12		338.77	1,844.52	2,616.41
Illinois:					
First district	1,395.00		436.34	5,577.00	7,408.34
Fifth district	800.00		363.33	281.27	1,444.60
Eighth district	842.10		522.38	27.00	1,391.48
Thirteenth district	2,095.00		605.17	58.00	2,758.17
Indiana:					
Sixth district	280.00		740.24	2,027.89	3,048.13
Seventh district	50.00		55.07	159.63	264.70
Iowa:					
Third district	851.00			1,619.64	2,470.64
Fourth district	286.39		274.51	31.50	592.40
Kansas	35.00		69.57	328.05	432.62
Kentucky:					
Second district		111.00	66.00	1,905.42	2,082.42
Fifth district				13,693.40	13,693.40
Sixth district				419.68	419.68
Seventh district				621.02	621.02
Eighth district	228.81		46.58	174.22	449.61
Louisiana	165.00		231.45	219.34	615.79
Maryland	925.00			2,156.00	3,081.00
Massachusetts	270.00		48.77	4,358.47	4,677.24

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AMOUNTS PAID TO COLLECTORS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Collection district.	Fines, etc.	In rem cases, proceeds.	Costs.	Compromise.	Total.
Michigan:					
First district	$20.90		$166.04	$5.00	$191.94
Fourth district	400.00			1,283.46	1,683.46
Minnesota				3,881.22	3,881.22
Missouri:					
First district	10.00		40.00	1,981.14	2,031.14
Sixth district	400.00		669.38	672.56	1,741.94
Montana				1,750.00	1,750.00
Nebraska	270.00		14.40	1,152.50	1,436.90
New Hampshire	645.00		107.82	3,852.40	4,605.22
New Jersey:					
First district				238.11	238.11
Fifth district			14.30	3,842.00	3,856.30
New Mexico			47.55	245.00	292.55
New York:					
First district	926.00	$1,138.54	8.60	3,493.00	5,566.14
Second district				6,387.68	6,387.68
Third district	450.00	16.65	5.00	6,007.22	6,478.87
Fourteenth district	100.00			352.91	452.91
Twenty-first district	210.00			783.26	993.26
Twenty-eighth district	50.00			350.00	400.00
North Carolina:					
Fourth district	709.00		3,741.40	4,791.38	9,241.78
Fifth district	2,809.79	419.31	2,449.29	7,504.82	13,183.21
Ohio:					
First district				962.32	962.32
Tenth district				868.07	868.07
Eleventh district				257.17	257.17
Eighteenth district	74.17		159.87	677.50	911.54
Oregon				915.34	915.34
Pennsylvania:					
First district	2,000.00		585.71	5,471.50	8,057.21
Ninth district				140.20	140.20
Twelfth district				296.50	296.50
Twenty-third district				5,297.41	5,297.41
South Carolina	205.00			1,207.66	1,412.66
Tennessee:					
Second district	2,988.65		49.50	1,200.00	4,238.15
Fifth district	1,196.61	23.40	5,753.63	600.27	7,573.91
Texas:					
Third district	100.00			88.00	188.00
Fourth district	662.50		262.60	296.61	1,221.71
Virginia:					
Second district	100.00		76.96	301.83	478.79
Sixth district	1,599.93		1,421.80	6,559.25	9,580.98
West Virginia	372.00	121.26		560.00	1,053.26
Wisconsin:					
First district	5.00		41.15	3,074.13	3,120.28
Second district	100.00			265.00	365.00
Total	26,836.24	2,972.41	20,073.66	122,509.85	172,392.16
Total for fiscal year 1899	*105,951.62	914.34	13,175.64		120,041.60

*This amount included sums received in compromise cases, reported under separate heading for fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

SALES UNDER SECTION 3460, REVISED STATUTES.

The following amount was realized from sales of property seized for violation of the internal-revenue laws by collectors, under section 3460, during the past fiscal year:

Gross sum	$72,144.29
Expenses	60,502.85
Net	11,641.44

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STATEMENT SHOWING, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS, THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900; ALSO THE NUMBER OF BILLIARD TABLES AND BOWLING ALLEYS FOR WHICH SPECIAL TAX WAS PAID FOR THE SAME PERIOD.

[The figures in the following table represent the actual number of persons or firms as returned to this office by the collectors of the several collection districts who, during the fiscal year 1900, were engaged in business for different periods of time, varying from one month to twelve months each.]

Collection districts.	Rectifiers.	Retail liquor dealers.	Wholesale liquor dealers.	Manufacturers of stills.	Dealers in leaf tobacco.	Dealers in manufactured tobacco.	Manufacturers of tobacco.	Manufacturers of cigars.	Brewers.	Retail dealers in malt liquors.	Wholesale dealers in malt liquors.	Manufacturers of oleomargarine.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine.	Manufacturers of filled cheese.	Retail dealers in filled cheese.	Wholesale dealers in filled cheese.	Manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour.	Bankers.	Billiard tables and bowling alleys.[a]	Brokers, stocks, bonds, etc.	Brokers, commercial.	Brokers, custom-house.	Brokers, pawn.[a]	Proprietors of circuses.	Proprietors of exhibitions not otherwise provided for.	Proprietors of theaters, museums, and concert halls.	Total.
Alabama	11	1,192	46	....	2	19	2	64	5	219	28	....	20	3	....	....	....	....	125	236	26	111	4	15	3	.....	4	2,135
Alaska	.....	178	14	....	.....	.....	.....	5	16	1	1	....	12	.....	....	....	....	....	3	22	.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	260
Arizona	1	972	11	....	.....	.....	3	13	2	10	37	....	11	2	....	....	....	....	39	115	.....	3	9	5	1	55	.....	1,289
Arkansas	3	765	28	....	.....	13	5	31	1	56	33	....	57	1	....	....	....	....	113	257	52	63	....	7	2	164	1	1,652
California:																												
First district	133	9,772	423	1	18	25	16	396	80	210	130	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	231	1,510	240	254	19	100	1	190	21	13,772
Fourth district	9	3,525	70	.....	.....	6	2	75	48	55	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	102	569	6	6	....	6	1	72	2	4,615
Colorado	14	2,883	77	1	7	10	21	198	21	149	122	....	151	7	....	....	....	1	129	1,793	429	33	1	32	2	149	7	6,237
Connecticut	25	3,332	62	....	95	14	34	378	21	121	145	....	7	.....	....	....	....	....	112	1,671	99	47	2	29	5	359	9	6,567
Delaware	5	408	5	....	7	.....	2	33	5	41	15	....	57	.....	....	....	....	....	29	210	7	15	1	3	1	27	3	874
District of Columbia	17	960	27	....	12	.....	2	68	5	50	20	2	43	3	....	2	....	....	34	347	44	51	1	7	2	44	7	1,748
Florida	1	499	14	....	77	9	9	380	1	75	20	....	102	6	....	....	....	....	59	321	1	50	13	12	1	93	.....	1,743
Georgia	15	1,233	34	....	5	40	4	50	5	165	34	....	86	7	....	....	....	3	226	344	3	126	4	74	3	142	4	2,607
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	794	11	....	.....	.....	3	11	18	13	20	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	44	169	11	1	1	1	1	62	.....	1,165
Illinois:																												
First district	132	13,537	243	3	63	45	191	1,705	91	710	224	6	2,368	16	6	....	....	6	298	6,473	368	532	8	86	2	252	35	27,400
Fifth district	11	1,105	31	....	2	14	17	155	5	103	47	....	117	5	....	....	....	....	135	544	26	31	....	15	....	123	2	2,488
Eighth district	7	2,138	24	....	3	18	76	454	14	275	172	....	123	.....	....	....	....	2	428	1,177	85	97	....	22	3	237	1	5,356
Thirteenth district	9	1,757	17	....	9	4	16	172	14	193	110	1	83	2	....	....	....	....	156	493	21	7	....	6	1	102	.....	3,173
Indiana:																												
Sixth district	18	5,104	52	....	37	40	47	556	31	430	259	4	313	4	....	....	....	2	360	2,794	103	105	1	50	5	383	6	10,704
Seventh district	9	2,543	26	....	19	18	22	189	16	203	85	....	106	.....	....	....	....	....	138	845	18	33	....	31	1	178	3	4,483
Indian Territory	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	2	1	8	.....	58	5	....	25	.....	....	....	....	....	59	172	.....	4	....	4	5	35	.....	460
Iowa:																												
Third district	5	2,196	32	....	1	25	26	414	8	257	278	....	.....	1	....	....	....	3	695	1,579	54	32	....	13	5	154	2	5,780
Fourth district	3	1,959	34	....	10	25	67	387	15	208	127	....	3	.....	....	....	....	2	614	1,062	66	46	....	28	7	368	10	5,041

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Kansas	2	2,727	15			25	34	274	3	280	80	2	201	1				8	531	1,050	59	45		38	5	269	2	5,651
Kentucky:																											
Second district	17	744	32		860	6	30	25	2	62	16		15					1	118	132	4	13		1		103		2,181
Fifth district	52	1,331	125	4	275	9	75	144	21	88	11	1	203	3					66	162	22	42	1	8	1	66	5	2,715
Sixth district	5	657	49		285		14	111	4	23	10		55						33	117					1	34		1,398
Seventh district	10	618	27		305	7	16	23	1	32	35		25						69	119	10	14		1	1	83		1,396
Eighth district		468	16		88		2	3	1	10	20		1						38	66	1	1				31		746
Louisiana	28	4,239	106		8	30	35	115	9	39	74		176	5					81	537	61	199	27	11	2	86	5	5,873
Maine	2	1,191	15			11		77	5	260	29		24					3	113	633	43	43	15	22	1	164	3	2,654
Maryland	94	3,869	102	1	95	22	22	548	28	107	74		112	11					143	850	100	124	15	10	3	212	850	7,392
Massachusetts	149	4,680	214	2	53	59	26	621	56	270	385		100	9				1	347	4,324	441	367	38	144	7	289	57	12,639
Michigan:																											
First district	8	3,962	28		14	15	76	700	70	112	91		175	4					320	1,321	40	53	10	29	3	222	10	7,263
Fourth district	6	2,938	36		7	13	48	374	20	305	233		201	11					213	1,120	56	91		15	3	184	3	5,877
Minnesota	34	5,109	82		8	39	60	498	94	663	507		25	11				1	530	10,275	122	218	3	49	7	303	10	18,648
Mississippi	2	505	10		2	11		4		22	20		23	1					115	96	10	86	1	22	1	72		1,003
Missouri:																											
First district	50	4,498	55	1	34	35	35	703	38	198	207		248	2				3	247	1,362	97	168	4	26	3	139	11	8,164
Sixth district	36	3,317	89		16	28	27	310	16	328	159	1	84					3	427	1,168	110	191	2	47	1	227	10	6,597
Montana	4	1,499	39			2	15	41	23	86	36								59	528	19	14		11	1	116		2,493
Nebraska	8	2,172	35		3	14	37	220	23	196	304		62	4				6	533	1,442	93	102	1	28	6	314	5	5,608
Nevada		575	6					2	6	2	19								13	69	4					22		718
New Hampshire	1	1,362	9			3	1	57	5	190	67		26	5				1	74	545	34	23		9	3	127	4	2,546
New Jersey:																											
First district	13	1,989	26		2	5	12	206	8	61	144	1	77	1					77	1,181	15	13		3	3	141	3	3,981
Fifth district	62	7,557	109		21	16	35	668	41	235	193	1	378	8				3	96	3,482	68	21		19	1	137	16	13,169
New Mexico	1	829	13				3	15	2	9	33		21	1					39	260		4		4	1	53		1,288
New York:																											
First district	67	7,350	100		61	4	35	1,469	61	99	91		5					5	72	3,323	35	9		33	2	204	19	13,044
Second district	169	2,424	437		323	40	56	452	3	9	23		1					10	450	610	1,534	1,202	211	25		31	10	8,020
Third district	128	6,316	192	1	150	47	86	2,110	45	82	72		3					4	55	2,399	88	29	1	121		77	53	12,059
Fourteenth district	22	7,786	77		16	12	55	754	62	147	228							1	167	2,600	82	65	1	27	2	166	11	12,281
Twenty-first district	25	4,377	57		69	26	104	651	41	64	111		1						197	1,867	78	84	3	53	1	165	13	7,987
Twenty-eighth district	39	5,868	86		30	20	58	679	57	118	134		1					1	182	2,255	97	96	1	35	3	257	8	10,025
North Carolina:																											
Fourth district	4	894	11	1	514	1	32	18		68	15		20						70	82	3	81	4					1,818
Fifth district	18	422	33	1	76		71	8		17	3		6						42	47		32	13	4	1	20		814
North Dakota		525	1			4	1	50		90	17		8					1	140	404	21	12	4	4	3	75		1,360
Ohio:																											
First district	116	4,407	223	4	435	38	86	625	43	58	77		282	7				1	110	1,688	66	118	1	25	1	130	14	8,555
Tenth district	17	3,545	54		34	18	20	311	32	143	122		211	3					222	1,639	33	31		20		50	3	6,508
Eleventh district	8	2,423	38		88	34	11	251	19	81	122	2	458	1				2	166	1,130	18	34		33	4	165	4	5,092
Eighteenth district	13	5,680	66		45	33	56	705	38	148	157	1	488	4				1	270	2,456	48	70	1	35	2	255	12	10,586

a The figures in this column represent the number of billiard tables and bowling alleys, and not the number of persons or firms. The former, however, are included in the total column.

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STATEMENT SHOWING, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS, THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, ETC.—Continued.

Collection districts.	Rectifiers.	Retail liquor dealers.	Wholesale liquor dealers.	Manufacturers of stills.	Dealers in leaf tobacco.	Dealers in manufactured tobacco.	Manufacturers of tobacco.	Manufacturers of cigars.	Brewers.	Retail dealers in malt liquors.	Wholesale dealers in malt liquors.	Manufacturers of oleomargarine.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine.	Manufacturers of filled cheese.	Retail dealers in filled cheese.	Wholesale dealers in filled cheese.	Manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour.	Bankers.	Billiard tables and bowling alleys. *a*	Brokers, stocks, bonds, etc.	Brokers, commercial.	Brokers, custom-house.	Brokers, pawn.	Proprietors of circuses.	Proprietors of exhibitions not otherwise provided for.	Proprietors of theaters, museums, and concert halls.	Total.
Oklahoma	.....	569	8	.....	.....	3	2	41	.....	53	57	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	249	12	13	.....	10	4	81	.....	1,221
Oregon	23	1,435	47	.....	2	12	8	58	29	44	34	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	92	475	56	41	10	19	2	98	3	2,493
Pennsylvania:																												
First district	144	5,532	210	2	112	46	106	1,716	88	140	263	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	890	187	338	30	111	3	136	27	10,235
Ninth district	13	1,252	33	.....	274	4	49	2,099	17	98	55	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	133	405	40	37	.....	12	2	112	4	4,648
Twelfth district	21	4,719	57	.....	13	22	37	334	42	111	161	.....	39	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	731	45	29	.....	20	.....	166	7	6,681
Twenty-third district	88	3,996	181	2	28	39	36	778	80	462	227	1	388	12	.....	.....	.....	9	334	1,887	170	172	6	26	7	268	9	9,206
Rhode Island	24	1,841	43	.....	2	6	2	58	8	18	44	3	316	4	.....	.....	.....	2	84	547	41	49	1	14	3	110	6	3,226
South Carolina	.....	446	3	1	143	6	7	8	1	51	8	.....	51	2	.....	.....	.....	9	130	102	20	130	4	12	3	58	2	1,197
South Dakota	.....	823	5	.....	.....	4	8	55	6	70	86	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	479	18	5	.....	6	3	114	.....	1,908
Tennessee:																												
Second district	5	374	6	.....	21	.....	7	27	2	5	11	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	164	14	25	.....	6	1	46	2	774
Fifth district	19	1,434	46	.....	256	28	51	38	2	50	35	.....	72	2	.....	.....	.....	3	150	264	22	77	.....	25	3	56	5	2,638
Texas:																												
Third district	9	1,714	32	.....	3	30	12	93	8	1,763	223	1	106	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	575	47	150	22	31	1	123	12	5,192
Fourth district	6	1,338	24	.....	4	26	8	51	3	463	140	.....	33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	581	49	82	.....	18	1	144	2	3,212
Utah	6	531	12	.....	.....	2	3	22	7	28	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	48	278	56	9	.....	11	1	2	76	1,112
Vermont	.....	442	1	.....	1	7	3	30	.....	232	22	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	309	23	19	12	2	1	97	.....	1,274
Virginia:																												
Second district	16	1,608	25	.....	178	15	40	106	4	60	25	.....	148	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	319	22	89	18	22	1	76	7	2,845
Sixth district	7	1,026	11	.....	208	10	76	71	3	30	25	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	93	192	3	19	.....	1	1	64	.....	1,870
Accomac and Northampton counties (annexed to Maryland)	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	135
Washington	6	1,584	53	.....	.....	7	13	95	33	58	46	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	113	865	164	32	31	38	.....	167	8	3,319
West Virginia	6	1,379	12	.....	96	24	29	129	8	101	76	.....	237	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	327	38	39	.....	5	3	242	2	2,883

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Wisconsin:																											
First district	49	5,693	76	3	16	23	52	655	93	273	124	....	18	1	....	....	....	....	129	1,725	65	62	1	10	2	195	5	9,268
Second district	8	3,562	20	....	177	9	44	289	78	247	139	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	228	1,192	53	19	....	11	2	207	1	6,291
Wyoming	.....	332	3	....	.....	1	3	12	5	51	21	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	31	201	7	2	....	3	....	17	.....	702
Total	2,090	207,525	4,802	30	5,818	1,278	2,436	26,329	1,816	12,716	7,730	27	9,068	203	6	2	....	115	13,325	86,807	6,323	6,781	562	1,872	169	10,762	1,436	410,028
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1899	1,907	199,729	4,496	32	5,472	1,273	2,753	27,300	1,959	12,327	7,275	17	6,722	164	5	1	....	152	12,804	72,073	6,423	7,639	595	1,741	233	9,167	706	382,965

a The figures in this column represent the number of billiard tables and bowling alleys, and not the number of persons or firms. The former, however, are included in the total column.

NOTE.—In the case of retail dealers in oleomargarine, the number of places where oleomargarine is sold or offered for sale is sometimes in excess of the number of persons who pay special taxes as retail dealers in oleomargarine. This is accounted for from the fact that one retail dealer in some cases pays more than one special tax for the privilege of offering oleomargarine for sale at more than one store or place of business.

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DECISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

LEGACY TAX CASES.

Eben J. Knowlton et al., Executors, etc., plaintiffs in error, *v.* Frank R. Moore, Collector, etc.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, Executor, etc., plaintiff in error, *v.* Penrose A. McClain, Collector.

Shirley T. High et al., appellants, *v.* F. E. Coyne as Collector, etc., et al.

George T. Murdock, Executor, etc., plaintiff in error, *v.* John G. Ward, Collector, etc.

George D. Sherman, plaintiff in error, *v.* The United States.

These test cases were decided in the United States Supreme Court, May 14, 1900.

The contention was that the legacy tax was unconstitutional upon the following grounds:

(1) That it constitutes a direct tax.

(2) That it is not uniform for the reason that it exempts from its operation legacies under the value of $10,000, and because it provides for a progressive tax, and is invalid on other grounds of inequality and want of uniformity.

(3) That the right of inheritance is a privilege or franchise within the exclusive power of the State to grant and regulate and not subject to abridgment or taxation by the General Government.

Another point involved was that the tax does not attach to any individual legacy unless such legacy exceeds the sum of $10,000.

Under the provisions of section 29 of the act of June 13, 1898, it was held by this office that the tax attaches to every legacy, however small, arising from personal property passing after the passage of the act into the possession or enjoyment of the legatee, and "arising from personal property where the whole amount of such personal property as aforesaid shall exceed the sum of $10,000 in actual value."

The decision of the Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of the law. (Treas. Dec. (1900), Int. Rev. No. 129.)

The tax was held not to be a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, but, on the contrary, a duty or excise. The uniformity clause of the Constitution was held to relate only to geographical uniformity. It was held that legacies not exceeding $10,000 were not taxable, and that the rate of tax was progressively increased by the amount of each separate legacy or distributive share, and not by the whole amount of the personal estate of the deceased from which the legacies or distributive shares were derived.

This decision operates to lessen considerably the estimated amount of tax which will be realized from section 29 of the act of June 13, 1898. It also makes it necessary to refund a considerable amount.

In the cases of Murdock, Executor, *v.* John G. Ward, Collector, and Sherman *v.* The United States, it was held that legacies consisting of United States bonds were subject to tax.

STAMP TAX ON EXPRESS PACKAGES.

The Supreme Court decided April 16, 1900, the cases of the American Express Company *v.* Michigan, and Crawford *v.* Hubbell, treasurer of Adams Express Company, involving the question whether the shipper or the carrier shall pay for the stamp which the war-revenue

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act requires on receipts of goods accepted for carriage and transportation.

The cases arose from an effort to compel express companies to accept packages for transportation without requiring the shipper to provide or pay for a revenue stamp in addition to the usual or ordinary charges that existed before July 1, 1898, when the act went into effect.

The following is a statement of the points involved:

First. Does the war-revenue act of June 13, 1898, impose upon the carrier exclusively the tax represented by the stamp to be attached to each bill of lading, manifest, or other evidence of receipt required to be issued to each shipper of goods accepted by the carrier for transportation, or does it impose the tax merely upon the transaction of the shipment, leaving it to be paid indefinitely by either party thereto?

Second. If the war-revenue act of June 13, 1898, does impose such tax exclusively upon the carrier, does it preclude the carrier who is by such act required to issue to each shipper a bill of lading, manifest, or other evidence of receipt, from relieving itself of the expense of affixing and canceling the stamp required to be attached to such bill of lading, manifest, or other evidence of receipt?

The court held that express companies are not forbidden to shift the burden of the stamp tax by an increase of rates which are not unreasonable. (Treas. Dec. (1900), Int. Rev. No. 100; 177 U. S., 404.)

COLLECTORS' RECORDS.

JOHN T. BOSKE, SHERIFF OF KENTON COUNTY, KY., v. DAVID N. COMINGORE.

This case was appealed from the decision of the United States district court for the district of Kentucky. It was decided in the United States Supreme Court April 9, 1900. The judgment of the district court was affirmed, and the position of this Office sustained.

The following points were established:

The reports made by a distiller, or by storekeepers or other officers, to a collector under the internal-revenue laws, are in no sense public records, but are executive documents which the United States, in its sovereign capacity, has acquired for the sole purpose of administering its own governmental affairs, and are its private property, the custody and use of which the Secretary of the Treasury has the lawful authority to control by proper regulations.

Under Revised Statutes, sections 161, 251, 321, a regulation promulgated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, prohibiting collectors from producing the records of their offices, or furnishing copies thereof, for the use of third persons, or for use as evidence in behalf of litigants in any court, is a valid and binding regulation; and neither a State nor a State court has authority to require a collector to violate it, or to punish him for contempt because of his refusal to produce such records, or to testify to their contents.

There is no statute of the United States requiring or permitting a collector of internal revenue to make or certify copies of reports on file in his office, and a State has no authority, either in its sovereign capacity or as a litigant, to impose such duty upon him.

The court said:

The papers in question, copies of which were sought from the appellee, were the property of the United States, and were in his official custody under a regulation forbidding him to permit their use except for purposes relating to the collection of the revenues of the United States. Reasons of public policy may well have suggested the necessity, in the interest of the Government, of not allowing access to the records in the offices of collectors of internal revenue, except as might be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The interests of persons compelled, under the revenue laws, to furnish information as to their private business affairs would often be seriously affected if the disclosures so made were not properly guarded. Besides, great confusion might arise in the business of the Department if the Secretary allowed the use of records and papers in the custody of collectors to

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depend upon the discretion or judgment of subordinates. At any rate, the Secretary deemed the regulation in question a wise and proper one, and we can not perceive that his action was beyond the authority conferred upon him by Congress. In determining whether the regulations promulgated by him are consistent with law, we must apply the rule of decision which controls when an act of Congress is assailed as not being within the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution—that is to say, a regulation adopted under section 161 of the Revised Statutes should not be disregarded or annulled unless, in the judgment of the court, it is plainly and palpably inconsistent with law. Those who insist that such a regulation is invalid must make its invalidity so manifest that the court has no choice except to hold that the Secretary has exceeded his authority and employed means that are not at all appropriate to the end specified in the act of Congress.

In our opinion, the Secretary, under the regulations as to the custody, use, and preservation of the records, papers, and property appertaining to the business of his Department, may take from a subordinate, such as a collector, all discretion as to permitting the records in his custody to be used for any other purpose than the collection of the revenue, and reserve for his own determination all matters of that character. (Treas. Dec. (1900), Int. Rev. No. 104; 177 U. S. R., 459.)

DECISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS, AND IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

DISCOUNT ON BEER STAMPS.

WM. GERST BREWING CO. V. D. A. NUNN, COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FIFTH DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

A suit was brought by William Gerst, trading under the name and style of Wm. Gerst Brewing Company, to recover from Collector D. A. Nunn, fifth district of Tennessee, the sum of $810.75. In this case an order was given to Collector Nunn for stamps, July 23, 1897. July 24, about 9 o'clock in the morning, the stamps were furnished, the discount of 7½ per cent being allowed in accordance with the provisions of section 3341, Revised Statutes. The President signed the Dingley Act, which repealed the discount (act of July 24, 1897), about four minutes past 4 in the afternoon. The Gerst Brewing Company was assessed $810.75, being the amount of discount which was allowed on that day. It was contended on behalf of the Government that the Dingley Act repealing the provision allowing the 7½ per cent discount became operative from the first moment of the day of its approval, that is, on and after midnight of July 24, 1897. It was also contended that the Gerst Brewing Company was not entitled to the 7½ per cent discount because the purchase of stamps by a brewer does not pay the tax, the tax being paid only when the stamps are placed on the barrels for the purpose of putting the product on the market, and that before the stamps were thus used the law allowing the discount was repealed. Both contentions were decided adversely to the Government, and the case was carried by writ of error to the United States circuit court of appeals. That court gave a decision against the Government February 12, 1900. (99 Fed. Rep., 939.)

NASSAU BREWING CO. V. MOORE, COLLECTOR. INDIA WHARF BREWING CO. V. SAME. OCHS V. SAME. JOSEPH FALLERT BREWING CO., LIMITED, V. SAME. (CIRCUIT COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. OCTOBER 6, 1899.)

These suits by brewing companies against the Collector of Internal Revenue were of the same character, and were decided against the

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Government (97 Fed. Rep., 206). The following is an extract from the opinion of the court:

When the Government of the United States, following the practice observed by it or many years, sold at a deduction of 7½ per cent a stamp of the denomination of $1, and assured the purchaser that the stamp was worth a whole dollar for the purpose of paying taxes, such stamp should have a tax-paying power equal to the highest obligation issued by the Government; and if, after such sale, the purchaser used the stamp in his business, he should be deemed to have fulfilled every obligation resting upon him, and to have perfected the right initialed by his purchase.

FREDERICK E. COYNE, COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR, *v.* MANHATTAN BREWING COMPANY.

The point in this case was the same as in those above mentioned.

The case was taken to the United States circuit court of appeals and a decision was rendered at the May session, 1900, as follows:

Before Woods and Jenkins, circuit judges, and Bunn, district judge, *per curiam:* This case is not essentially different from that of Nunn *v.* William Gerst Brewing Co. (99 Fed., 939), recently decided by the United States circuit court of appeals for the sixth circuit.

The judgment below is affirmed.

This office decided not to contest the matter any further, but accepted the decision of the court in these cases. (Treas. Dec. (1900), Int. Rev. No. 175.)

STAMP-TAX ON DRAMSHOP BONDS GIVEN BY SALOON KEEPERS UNDER STATE LAWS.

UNITED STATES V. AMBROSINI.

Under the laws of the State of Illinois and the ordinances of the city of Chicago it is necessary for a party making application for license as saloon keeper to file with the city collector a bond. The case of United States *v.* Ambrosini involved the question as to whether the Government can require such bonds to be stamped under the war-revenue act of 1898. It was claimed by the defendant that the taxation by the Government of bonds issued in the exercise of the licensing power of the city and State might become burdensome and deprive the State of its power in its sovereign capacity to regulate the licensing of occupations and carrying out its police and revenue regulations.

This case was decided in favor of the Government. Judge Seaman overruled the motion to quash the indictment, holding that the bond was

* * * In no sense the act or obligation of the public or of a representative of the public, but is the applicant's individual undertaking to obtain a personal privilege, and as such is certainly not an immune in respect of stamp duties required of other citizens executing personal bonds or obligations. Neither the State nor its administration is affected directly or indirectly by the tax so imposed, as the bond must be executed and stamped when tendered; and, if in any view an instrumentality of the State, it becomes such only when fully executed. (Treas. Dec. (1900), Int. Rev. No. 40.)

When the case was tried Judge Kohlsaat concurred in the opinion of Judge Seaman and the defendant was found guilty.

The defendant appealed and the case is now pending in the Supreme Court.

Another case was brought in the United States district court, eastern judicial district of Missouri, entitled "United States *v.* J. L. Owens," in which the same question was involved. The chief point advanced

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by the defendant was that to permit the Federal Government to tax such bonds would be an interference with the exercise by the State of its ordinary instrumentalities.

This case was decided against the Government, the court holding that the bond was one of the conditions of granting a license and was an instrumentality employed by the State to enforce its laws enacted in the exercise of its police power and not liable to stamp duty. (100 Fed. Rep., 70.)

STAMP TAX ON BOND OF A NOTARY PUBLIC.

WARWICK *v.* B. BETTMANN, COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT OF OHIO.

The plaintiff in this case was a notary public of the State of Ohio. He was required by the laws of the State to file a bond in the sum of $1,500, conditioned for a faithful performance of the duties of said office. He was required by the rulings of this office to affix an internal-revenue stamp of the denomination of 50 cents to such bond, under Schedule A, act of June 13, 1898. He paid the stamp tax and instituted a suit against the collector for its recovery, claiming exemption on account of the provision of section 17 of said act, which is as follows:

> That it is the intent hereby to exempt from the stamp taxes imposed by this act such State, county, town, or other municipal corporations in the exercise only of functions strictly belonging to them in their ordinary governmental, taxing, or municipal capacity.

The court held that the tax collected was a tax on his right to qualify, in conformity with the law of Ohio, for the office to which he had been appointed, and was a restraint upon his duty to qualify, which might be made practically prohibitive, and was a restraint upon the State in the exercise of its functions in the appointment and qualification of its officers and agents for ordinary governmental purposes, and, therefore, illegal. (102 Fed. Rep., 127.)

As this was an important constitutional question, and involved the question of the tax on bonds of all State officers, the case has been taken to the United States circuit court of appeals.

STAMP TAX ON STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

J. B. FLESHMAN & CO. *v.* P. A. M'CLAIN, COLLECTOR, FIRST DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A suit was instituted against P. A. McClain, collector for the first district of Pennsylvania, by J. B. Fleshman & Co., brokers, for the recovery of certain stamp taxes, amounting to $5,627.90, collected from them pursuant to instructions from this office. The assessment against Fleshman & Co. was for failure to stamp memoranda of stock transactions under Schedule A, act of June 13, 1898, and was made under the ruling in Treasury Decisions, No. 21275, viz:

> In the case of every agreement to sell at a bucket shop there is both a presumptive buyer and a presumptive seller, and this is true whether the customer agrees to sell stock to the manager of the place or the manager of the place agrees to sell stock to the customer. In either case a memorandum of the agreement must be made and stamped.
>
> Where an agreement of sale has been made and no delivery of stock takes place, and the party holding the agreement of sale wishes to close the transaction by disposing of his interest in said agreement, and settles with the holder of the contract

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by paying the difference between the agreed price and the market price, in contemplation of law there is an agreement to resell the shares to the original seller, which must be evidenced by a written memorandum, to which a stamp must be affixed according to the par value of the stock so resold.

This case was decided against the Government upon the ground that the taxes under consideration, being stamp taxes, were not properly assessable. A writ of error was taken to the United States circuit court of appeals.

STAMP TAX ON CALLS.

A suit was instituted in the southern district of New York by S. V. White against Charles H. Treat, collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York, to recover $604 paid by the plaintiff as stamp tax on stock transactions denominated as "calls." This tax was collected in accordance with an opinion rendered by the Attorney-General April 27, 1899, that they were liable under Schedule A, act of June 13, 1898. (Treasury Decisions, No. 21151.)

The decision of the United States circuit court was rendered March 1, 1900, against the collector. "The transaction evidenced by the memorandum submitted," said Judge Lacombe in his opinion, "is not a sale or a contract of sale, nor an agreement of sale. If some one entitled to make the call does within the time limited agree to buy the offered stock at the price named, then by a new contract, then first made, a sale is effected." (100 Fed. Rep., 290.)

The case was taken to the United States circuit court of appeals and certified to the United States Supreme Court, where it is now pending.

STAMPS ON BILLS OF LADING.

UNITED STATES *v.* NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Complaint was made against the Northern Pacific Railway Company and Frank M. Fairbanks, its agent, for refusal to affix a 10-cent stamp, as required by the act of June 13, 1898, to certain export bills of lading.

The company declined to pay this tax, alleging that Congress could not lay duties on exports, and that a tax on a bill of lading given for exports was a tax on the export itself.

The case was tried in the United States district court at Minneapolis, Minn., before a jury, and a verdict of guilty was rendered against both the company and its agent. The court thereupon imposed a fine of $25 upon each of the defendants. (Section 7, act of June 13, 1898.)

A writ of error was issued to the Supreme Court of the United States under section 5 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 826).

STAMP TAX—ORDERS FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY.

GRANBY MERCANTILE COMPANY *v.* E. A. WEBSTER, COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

It was decided by the United States circuit court, district of South Carolina, in this case, December 27, 1899, that orders for the payment of money are required to be stamped, although intended merely as receipts or vouchers.

The drawer of the order is liable for the stamp, but, besides this, the maker or party for whose use or benefit the order shall be made, signed, or issued is liable also. (Treas. Dec. (1900), Int. Rev. No. 3; 98 Fed. Rep., 604.)

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TEST CASE IN REGARD TO COUPONS IN PACKAGES OF TOBACCO.

A case was brought in the district of West Virginia, entitled The United States *v.* Two hundred and eighty-eight Packages of Merry World Tobacco, to test the validity of section 10 of the act of July 24, 1897, respecting articles of a foreign nature inside packages of tobacco.

The last paragraph of that section prohibits packages of smoking tobacco, fine-cut chewing tobacco, and cigarettes from having packed in, or attached to, or connected with them, "any article or thing whatsoever" of a foreign nature, and provides that there shall not be affixed to, or branded, stamped, marked, written, or printed upon said packages, or their contents, any promise or offer of, or any order or certificate for, any gift, prize, premium, payment, or reward.

The court decided the act to be constitutional and that the remedy for its violation is provided by section 3456, Revised Statutes. 103 Fed. Rep., 453. (Treas. Dec. (1900), Int. Rev. No. 168.)

SPECIAL TAX—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN OLEOMARGARINE.

JUDD O. HARTZELL *v.* THE UNITED STATES. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

It was decided by the United States district court for the southern district of Illinois, W. J. Allen, judge, that—

Where a person, though not otherwise a dealer in oleomargarine, at the request of another orders original manufacturer's packages of oleomargarine, and the manufacturer ships the packages to him and charges them to him, and looks to him only for pay therefor, and he receives these packages and delivers them to the person at whose request he sent such orders, collecting of the latter the purchase money, he must be regarded as having bought the oleomargarine on his own account and as having sold it, and therefore must be regarded as a wholesale dealer in oleomargarine and required to pay special tax accordingly, even though he show that he acted solely for the accommodation of the person to whom the oleomargarine was delivered by him, and that he derived no profit therefrom.

(Treas. Dec. (1900), Int. Rev. No. 2.)

SPECIAL TAX—RECTIFIER.

STARK V. NUNN, COLLECTOR, FIFTH TENNESSEE.

A suit was instituted against Collector Nunn by H. M. Stark in the U. S. Circuit Court for the recovery of special tax as rectifier.

The question involved was what constitutes a rectifier under the definition in the internal-revenue laws. It was held that a retail liquor dealer who mixes whisky, sugar, and water, and puts the same in jugs and bottles, keeping it in stock in that form, and selling it when called for as other liquors in stock, or who reduces whisky by mixing water and restores the color by the addition of blackberry juice, is a rectifier. (Treas. Dec. (1900), Int. Rev. No. 121; 101 Fed. Rep., 423.)

SPECIAL TAX—WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER.

CASE OF CHEVALIER & CO.

A suit was instituted in the district of Oregon against F. Chevalier & Co., of San Francisco, Cal., for the recovery of special taxes and penalty incurred beyond the assessable period, as wholesale liquor dealers in Portland, Oreg.

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This office held (Treas. Dec. (1899), Int. Rev. No. 20553) that a special tax was required to be paid as wholesale and retail liquor dealers at their office in Portland, at which place their agent offered to sell liquors, and took orders therefor, which were transmitted to San Francisco. The provision of the statute, that every person who offers for sale distilled spirits shall pay a special tax, was held to apply in every case where a place of business is established at which offers to sell liquors are made, although there may be no stock of liquors kept there.

In this case there was a sign painted, "F. Chevalier & Co., whisky merchants; W. H. Fisk, manager," and at this office there were kept books, ledgers, journals, cash books, etc., and a bookkeeper employed. There was also a traveling salesman.

The United States district court overruled the demurrer of the Government and decided the case against the United States. (102 Fed. Rep., 125.) The case has been taken to the United States circuit court of appeals on writ of error.

SPECIAL TAX—SOCIAL CLUBS.

UNITED STATES V. THE ALEXIS CLUB.

This was a suit brought in the United States district court, eastern district of Pennsylvania, to recover special taxes and penalties from the Alexis Club as a retail liquor dealer.

The defendant was a club which had its clubhouse and headquarters in the city of Philadelphia. It had a bar on the third floor of the clubhouse and kept a stock of malt and spirituous liquors which it sold and furnished to members of the club only, in quantities not exceeding five gallons, that is to say, simply by the glass or single drink. The liquors were purchased by a committee of the club, known as the refreshment committee, which made a weekly report to the general weekly meeting of the members of the club of all the purchases made on behalf of the club.

The members of the club purchased from the steward checks which were used by the members. The furnishing of liquors was a mere incident to the use and enjoyment of the club, it being optional with each member to purchase none, or to purchase any quantity he might desire, and the money derived from the sale of such checks went into the treasury of the club.

Literary and musical entertainments for members, their families, and friends were given from time to time, and among modes of recreation the club maintained a bowling alley, pool and billiards, chess and checkers.

The court decided that the defendant was a retail dealer in liquors within the meaning of section 3244, United States Revised Statutes, sustaining the position of this office. (Treas. Dec. (1900), Int. Rev. No. 8; 98 Fed. Rep., 725.)

The question has been several times before the Federal tribunals, and the position taken by the Government has been uniformly upheld: United States *v.* Wittig, 22 Int. Rev. Rec., 98; Fed. Cas., 16, 748; United States *v.* Woods, 24 Int. Rev. Rec., 150; Fed. Cas., 16, 759; United States *v.* Rollinger, 28 Int. Rev. Rec., 314; Fed. Cas., 16, 190*a*; United States *v.* Kallstrom, 33 Int. Rev. Rec., 152; United States *v.* Giller, 54 Fed. Rep., 656, and the question may now be regarded as settled.

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OLEOMARGARINE.

UNITED STATES V. DOUGHERTY, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, AUGUST SESSIONS, 1899. MOTION IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT AND FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Two positions were taken in support of the motion to arrest the judgment—first, that the indictment did not set out an offense under the act of 1885 (1 Supp. Rev. Stat., 505), and second, that the statute is unconstitutional, in so far as it provides for the marking of packages used by retail dealers in oleomargarine, the allegation being that, in this respect, it is not a revenue measure, but is a police regulation which Congress is said to have no power to enact.

The motion was overruled.

It was held that the primary object of the oleomargarine law was to raise revenue, and that the law was constitutional, following *In re* Kollock, 165 U. S., 536. (Treas. Dec. (1900), Int. Rev. No. 127; 101 Fed. Rep., 439.)

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

ALBERT DAVIS V. COLLECTOR DAUGHERTY, FIFTH DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The question involved was whether the manufacture of a drink called "maltina" constituted a person a brewer.

The article was manufactured as follows: The bottles were filled a third or more full of beer from regularly stamped packages as they came from the brewery; then the bottles were filled with carbonated water, commonly called soda water. Burnt sugar was also used in the mixture.

This office held that this constituted a new beverage similar to beer, lager beer, ale, and porter, made in part from one of those liquors and in part from another substance, and the manufacturer was liable as a brewer.

The court sustained this view of the case and held Davis liable. He has prayed an appeal.

MIXED FLOUR.

The Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company were indicted in the United States circuit court, southern district of New York, for violation of the war-revenue act in regard to mixed flour. The company was charged with failure to pay the annual special tax of $12, failure to mark or brand the words "mixed flour" on the barrels and packages of flour manufactured by them, and failure to affix the required revenue stamp on the packages.

It was claimed by the company that certain articles manufactured and sold by them, known as "Hecker's Old Homestead Flapjack Flour" and "Hecker's Griddle Cake Flour," were not subject to tax as "mixed flour."

The case was a test case and was tried before a court and jury. A verdict of guilty was rendered against the company, and a fine of $250 was imposed. The court charged that these two kinds of flour came within the provisions of the mixed-flour act and compliance therewith was necessary.

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TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

PAYSEY O. BURROUGH, WHO SURVIVED HENRY S. HANNIS, LATE COPARTNERS, TRADING AS HENRY S. HANNIS & CO., V. CHARLES ABEL, EX-COLLECTOR.

This was a suit in the United States circuit court, eastern district of Pennsylvania, to recover taxes paid on distilled spirits claimed to have been illegally exacted, under the act of July 20, 1868, upon the whole amount entered in bonded warehouse instead of upon the amount withdrawn.

Before the act of July 20, 1868, the tax was imposed only on the spirits actually withdrawn from warehouse. Under the act of July 20, 1868, the tax was imposed on spirits as soon as they came into existence as such.

The question involved was whether the act of July 20, 1868, had a retroactive effect and could be construed to relate to the time of manufacture and to impose a tax or duty upon the whole amount of spirits distilled prior to that act. The court held that the act of 1868 laid a tax upon every gallon of distilled spirits then in bond, and that this tax was payable even upon so much of the spirits as might thereafter evaporate or leak away, but that the act did not, or could not, lay a tax upon spirits that had ceased to exist. (100 Fed. Rep., 66.)

FORFEITURE—INNOCENT PARTIES.

UNITED STATES V. TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY PATENTED MACHINES. DISTRICT COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, FEBRUARY 5, 1900. FORFEITURE OF MACHINERY LEASED BY CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, JACOBS & CO.

Under Revised Statutes, section 3400, providing that a cigar manufacturer who violates the provision of the internal-revenue law relating to his business shall, in addition to other penalties, forfeit to the United States all machinery, tools, etc., "which shall be found in his possession or in his manufactory and used in his business as such manufacturer," the fact that machinery used by a manufacturer guilty of a violation of the law was leased from a third person who was ignorant of such violation will not prevent its forfeiture; but the owner must be held to have acted with the knowledge that the property would be subject to forfeiture if the business was unlawfully conducted and to have taken the risk.

This was an information for forfeiture of machines used by a cigar manufacturer for violations of the internal-revenue law, which was resisted by interveners claiming ownership of such machines. (99 Fed. Rep., 559; Treas. Decs. (1900), Int. Rev. No. 54.)

SUGAR REFINERS.

FELTUS, ZIMMERLING & CO. V. GEORGE HARDING, ADMINISTRATOR, ETC.

This case is one of five suits for the recovery of certain internal-revenue taxes claimed to have been illegally exacted from the firm of Feltus, Zimmerling & Co. on the ground that they were "sugar refiners" within the meaning of the acts of March 3, 1863, June 30, 1864, and July 13, 1866. The case came before the United States circuit court of appeals on a writ of error to the circuit court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

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The decision of the circuit court was in favor of the Government (95 Fed. Rep., 129), and the circuit court of appeals, January 2, 1900, affirmed that decision, holding that the collection of the tax was legal. (99 Fed. Rep., 270.) A large amount of tax was involved which was collected many years ago. The cases have been pending in this office and in the courts for a long time.

ADDITIONAL TAX ON TOBACCO IN THE HANDS OF DEALERS.

A suit was instituted by James D. Patton & Co., of Richmond, Va., in the United States circuit court, eastern district of Virginia, against James D. Brady, collector of internal revenue for the second district of Virginia, to recover the sum of $3,062.28, paid as tax on tobacco under section 3 of the act of June 13, 1898, providing for the additional tax of 3 cents per pound on tobacco in the hands of dealers. It was claimed that this section was repugnant to the Constitution.

The law was held to be constitutional in the United States circuit court, and the case was taken to the United States Supreme Court, where it is now pending.

EXAMINATION OF BOOKS.

IN RE KINNEY, COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

W. F. Kinney, collector of internal revenue, district of Connecticut, issued a summons, under section 3173, Revised Statutes, against the Oakdale Manufacturing Company, a corporation engaged in the manufacture of oleomargarine. The parties refused to comply with the summons, and the collector petitioned the United States district judge for an attachment against F. M. Mathewson, president of the company, directed to the United States marshal of the district, commanding him to arrest said Frank M. Mathewson and bring him before the judge to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt and punished according to law, as provided by section 3175, Revised Statutes. The decision of the judge was adverse to the collector. He held that—

> The provisions of Revised Statutes, section 3173, authorizing a collector of internal revenue to summon before him for examination any person charged by the law with the duty of making returns of objects subject to tax, do not apply to persons required under the oleomargarine law to make returns of materials and products. Such provisions relate only to objects of taxation upon which the tax is collected by the method of return and assessment, and not to those upon which the tax is required to be paid by a stamp, and a collector has no power under section 3173 to compel a person to appear and testify to the correctness of the returns made under the oleomargarine law. (102 Fed. Rep., 468.)

In the opinion of the United States attorney, there can be no review of this decision by appeal or writ of error.

This opinion and also the opinion in re Kearns, 64 Fed. Rep., 481, show the obstacles in the way of enforcement of the oleomargarine law and the necessity for additional legislation in the direction recommended and urged by this office.

STAMPS ON TAX CERTIFICATES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Proceedings were instituted by Malcolm Hufty against Assessor Trimble, of the District of Columbia, by mandamus, to compel him

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to issue tax certificates without affixing internal-revenue stamps, said certificates being claimed by this office to be taxable under that paragraph of Schedule A, act of June 13, 1898, which reads as follows:

Certificates of any description required by law not otherwise specified in this act, ten cents.

The court of appeals reversed the decision of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and held that no stamp was required to be affixed to such certificates. (14 Appeal Cases D. C., 414.)

Instructions were given to have the case taken to the Supreme Court, but, in the meantime, Assessor Trimble went out of office, and, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Bernardin *v.* Butterworth (169 U. S., 600), the case against him abated, and it can not be revived by making his successor a party.

DECISIONS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

STAMPS ON BILLS OF LADING.

In answer to a request for an opinion on this subject Attorney-General Griggs held that, upon bills of lading, receipts, manifests, and other similar documents issued by railroad companies for goods to be transported by rail from any place in the United States to Canada, a stamp tax of 1 cent is payable, under the clause of the war-revenue act headed "Express and freight," and that no tax is payable thereon under the clause relating to goods exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place. It also held that the same rule should be applied to shipments by rail to Mexico. (Treas. Dec. (1900), Int. Rev. No. 6.)

STAMP TAX ON CALL LOANS. PLEDGING OF COLLATERAL SECURITIES.

The Attorney-General decided that, if stock is hypothecated as security for payment of money simply by delivery of the certificates to the lender, or deposited as a basis of credit without a mortgage or other written instrument being executed or made whereby the said stock is pledged to secure the payment of a definite and certain sum of money, no tax is imposed on such a transaction. No tax, collectible by the use of an adhesive documentary stamp, can be imposed unless an instrument, paper, document, or writing, falling within some one of the descriptions given in the act is executed, made, signed, or issued, to which the stamp denoting the payment of the tax is to be affixed. (Treas. Dec. (1900), Int. Rev. No. 80.)

EXPRESS COMPANIES NOT LIABLE AS BROKERS, WHEN.

The Attorney-General rendered an opinion May 14, 1900, on the question of the special-tax liability of express companies as brokers on account of their issuance of money orders and travelers' checks. The decision was published in Treasury Decision No. 128, of which the following is a synopsis:

Brokerage is not the business of the express companies; they are carriers, and the issuing of money orders and travelers' checks is a mere incident to the business of carriers, the companies for a consideration issuing their own orders, upon themselves, for the payment of

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money upon presentation to their authorized agents. They are not liable on this account for special tax as brokers under the second paragraph of section 2, act of June 13, 1898.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW RECOMMENDED.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ACT OF JUNE 13, 1898.

I recommend that the act of June 13, 1893 (war-revenue act), be amended as follows:

CERTIFICATES.

Amend Schedule A by striking out the following paragraph:

Certificate of any description required by law not otherwise specified in this act, ten cents.

This clause of the law has given, perhaps, more trouble in its administration than any other.

The greater part of certificates required by law are necessarily issued by Federal, State, or municipal officers. This office has ruled that where such certificates were issued in the exercise of functions strictly belonging to the State in its ordinary governmental or taxing capacity they were exempt from tax under section 17 of the act; but if such certificates were issued at the request of private persons, solely for private use, a stamp should be affixed, and that such stamp should be furnished by the person applying for the certificate.

In a number of States, however, the officers have maintained that all certificates issued by them were exempt because required by State law, and have declined to affix stamps thereto.

To avoid conflict of this kind it would be expedient to repeal the above clause.

BANK CHECKS.

Amend the third paragraph of Schedule A, relative to bank checks, by adding after the words "order for the payment of any sum of money" the words "or receipt given for withdrawing deposits from banks other than savings banks."

Receipts not requiring a stamp under the law, it was found impossible to rule that when a depositor went to a bank personally and withdrew his deposit, or a portion thereof, by tendering a receipt for the same, said receipt was any more taxable than any other receipt, and therefore this office was obliged to permit the exemption from taxation of a receipt used in this way.

The use of receipts in lieu of bank checks in this manner is constantly increasing, as evidenced to this office in many ways.

The check stamp tax is probably the largest single item of revenue derived from the documentary stamp taxation, and the use of receipts in lieu of checks is perhaps responsible for some of the decrease in revenue from this source. As a knowledge of the fact that receipts can be used in this way has permeated the community, many persons now go to the banks and withdraw money on their individual receipt who would formerly have drawn a check for the amount. Of course this is an evasion of the tax, but to evade the tax in a lawful manner can not be prevented.

The law should be amended so that all persons withdrawing deposits from commercial banks shall be subject to the same taxation.

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TWO INSTRUMENTS COMBINED IN ONE.

Add at the end of Schedule A:

Provided, That where any one instrument is in the form, or combines the characteristics of two or more instruments (as a bond containing a clause which constitutes a power of attorney, or a promissory note which also constitutes a pledge of property), it shall be subject to but one stamp tax, and that the highest imposed upon either of the instruments.

PATENT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

Amend section 20, in the first proviso, by adding after the words "that no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical" the words "except such as are sold under a claim of patent, trade-mark, or proprietorship."

There are found to be upon the market quite a number of preparations which have been held by the United States court entitled to exemption under the clause exempting uncompounded chemicals which are nevertheless put up under a patent or trade-mark, and for which proprietary rights are claimed. Some of these articles are imported from Europe and sold in competition with domestic preparations.

It is believed that Congress intended to tax all patent, proprietary, or trade-mark medicinal preparations alike, and this amendment is necessary to effect that purpose.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 13.

Amend section 13 by adding to the first proviso, after the words "bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock or of indebtedness," the words "or any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever mentioned in Schedule A of this act."

The greater part of section 13 is a remedial statute, intended to cure the hardships that might be experienced where instruments of any kind, taxable under Schedule A, had been omitted to be stamped, unintentionally and without any design to evade the law.

It was undoubtedly the intention of Congress that such alleviation of the penalties of the law should be permitted in all cases where instruments were innocently issued unstamped, but by the omission of the words which it is now recommended to be inserted in the place mentioned, the statute by a strict construction would merely apply to "bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock or of indebtedness."

It is true that this being a remedial statute it has been liberally construed by this office for the purpose of effecting the remedy and relieving the honest taxpayer, but it is nevertheless important that the statute should clearly express what was the true intention of Congress.

PARLOR-CAR AND SLEEPING-CAR TICKETS.

Amend section 28, act of June 13, 1898, relative to stamp tax on parlor-car and sleeping-car tickets by providing a penalty for failure to affix stamps. No penalty is provided as the law stands, as the tax is not imposed under Schedule A, where it properly belongs.

LEGACY TAX.

I recommend that the following amendments to the law relative to the tax on legacies be made:

That in section 29, act of June 13, 1898, there be inserted after the word "otherwise" the words "including persons residing abroad."

That in section 30, after the words "shall pay to the collector or deputy collector of the district of which the deceased person was a

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resident," there be inserted the words "or in which the property was located, in case of nonresidents."

These amendments, if made, will provide that estates in this country of persons residing abroad at time of their death shall be taxed the same as estates of persons residing in this country. There should be no unjust discrimination in favor of persons residing abroad whose property is in this country and distributed under our laws. This office has ruled that the tax accrues on legacies in such cases (Treasury Decisions 1899, No. 21052), but it would be preferable to have the law specifically so declare, as it has been contended otherwise.

Amend section 30 by inserting after the words "that the tax or duty aforesaid," in line 1, the following:

Shall be due and payable whenever the party interested in such legacy or distributive share, or property, or interest aforesaid shall become entitled to the possession or enjoyment thereof, or to the beneficial interest in the profits accruing therefrom, and the same,

And by inserting after the words "United States," in the first sentence of said section, the words—

And every administrator, executor, or trustee having in charge or trust any legacy or distributive share, as aforesaid, shall give notice thereof, in writing, to the collector or deputy collector of the district where the deceased grantor or bargainer last resided within thirty days after he shall have taken charge of such trust;

And by inserting after the words "shall make out such lists and valuation as in other cases of neglect or refusal, and shall assess the duty thereon," the words—

And in case of willful neglect, refusal, or false statement by such executor, administrator, or trustee, as aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit;

And by adding the following paragraph to the end of said section:

Any tax paid under the provisions of sections twenty-nine and thirty shall be deducted from the particular legacy or distributive share on account of which the same is charged.

Sections 29 and 30 of the act of June 13, 1898, were practically a reenactment of sections 124 and 125 of the act of June 30, 1864, without the subsequent amendments.

The amendments above recommended to section 30 are similar to those of the act of July 13, 1866, amending section 125 of act of 1864, and if reenacted will make the law more complete, and conform to the old law.

I recommend that the law be further amended by exempting from legacy tax bequests for public uses of a literary, educational, or charitable character.

INCREASE OF DISCOUNT ON SALES OF ADHESIVE STAMPS.

In order to afford better facilities for the general distribution of documentary and proprietary stamps, I respectfully recommend that the law be amended so as to allow to purchasers of such stamps a discount of not less than 2 per cent when purchased in quantities of not less than $100 of face value.

SPECIAL TAXES.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

There is no exemption from special tax in the case of agricultural fairs which are held for two or three days in the year.

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Under the law they are required to pay at the rate of $10 for the year, as public exhibitions or shows for money (par. 8, sec. 2, act June 13, 1898), reckoned from the first day of the month in which the fair is held.

I recommend that the law be amended so as to exempt agricultural associations from this tax.

BANKS.

In paragraph 1, section 2, act of June 13, 1898, relative to bankers, insert in the proper place the following:

Undivided profits shall be considered as surplus on estimating the tax due from banks, the amount to be estimated by taking the average for the preceding year, *Provided*, That the word "capital" shall not be understood to mean money borrowed or received from time to time as deposits in the usual course of business, from any person not a partner of nor interested in the bank, association, or firm.

COMMERCIAL BROKERS.

[Paragraph 4, section 2, relative to "commercial brokers."]

The Supreme Court held in the case of Slack *v.* Tucker (23 Wall., 321) that persons who receive into their possession any goods or merchandise and sell them on commission can not be regarded as commercial brokers. This relieves many persons who would otherwise be liable. There is no tax imposed on commission merchants, auctioneers, or real-estate agents. There seems no special reason for singling out commercial brokers and requiring a special tax from them, especially as the tax falls, in the main, on a poorer class of people. I recommend, therefore, that the tax on commercial brokers be repealed, or that other classes of business, such as commission merchants and real-estate agents, be also required to pay special tax.

EXCISE TAXES ON SUGAR REFINERIES, ETC.

Amend the provisions of section 27, act of June 13, 1898, imposing excise tax on persons, firms, companies, and corporations engaged in refining petroleum and sugar so as to require the tax to be assessed and paid monthly.

OTHER AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

TRANSFER OF SPECIAL-TAX STAMPS.

I recommend that the law be amended so that all special-tax stamps may be transferable from one special taxpayer to another, to enable the successor in business to carry on business at the same place for the rest of the year under special-tax stamp issued.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 3241, REVISED STATUTES.

Add to section 3241, Revised Statutes:

Provided, That special-tax stamps may also be redeemed, upon surrender, when no longer required because of the abandonment by the party to whom issued of the business for which issued, at a proportionate rate for the unexpired period; but no allowance shall be made for a fraction of a month.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

I recommend that section 1 of the act entitled "An act to allow the bottling of distilled spirits in bond," approved March 3, 1897, be so amended as to allow bottlers of distilled spirits on distillery premises

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to transfer to another portion of the distillery warehouse for storage therein, for a period not exceeding sixty days, spirits which may have been bottled for exportation, and to carry in stock through this method a sufficient quantity of their product to meet the demand that may be made upon such distillers to fill orders for their export trade.

Also, that the law (sec. 3329, Rev. Stat., as amended by sec. 10, act of May 28, 1880) be further amended so as to provide for the allowance of drawback of tax at the same rate per proof gallon as was paid on the spirits found to have been exported. Under the provision of this law the allowance of drawback is now limited to 90 cents per proof gallon, while the existing rate of tax on distilled spirits is $1.10 per gallon.

I recommend that such legislation be enacted as will empower the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prescribe the size and kind of package in which distilled spirits must be contained when imported into the United States.

Such a law is absolutely essential to the protection of the American exporter of distilled spirits, for the reason that the governments of other countries have lodged this power in the hands of an officer similar in character to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and this officer has prescribed packages in which American spirits shall be imported into such countries, and these packages are entirely unlike any package used by American manufacturers. This discrimination compels the American manufacturer to dispense with the original package which contained his product in making exportations, and forces him to adopt a package which in no manner indicates on the outside thereof the character, age, or quality of the goods contained therein.

MARKING FERMENTING TUBS.

Amend section 3269 of the Revised Statutes by adding at the end thereof the following words:

Provided, That wooden fermenting tubs which are not so set as to be fixed and immovable, shall each be marked by having burned into the exterior surface thereof, in figures not less than three inches in length and two and one-half inches in width, the cubic content in gallons and the number of the tub, so that such figures shall be distinctly visible, *And provided also*, That when the fermenting tubs are of other material than wood, they shall be marked as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe. And intentional failure or neglect of the distiller to comply with this requirement shall incur liability to the forfeiture of the sum of two hundred dollars and of the fermenting tub not marked in accordance with this provision.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 3296, REVISED STATUTES.

Also amend section 3296 of the Revised Statutes by adding after the word "paid," in the second line of said section, the words "whether said spirits so removed were distilled at a registered or unregistered distillery." Also amend said section by striking out the word "the" after the word "than" and before the word "distillery" in the third line of said section and substituting therefor the letter "a," so that the section, when so amended, shall read as follows:

Whenever any person removes, or aids or abets in the removal of, any distilled spirits on which the tax has not been paid, whether said spirits so removed were distilled at a registered or unregistered distillery, to a place other than a distillery warehouse provided by law, or conceals or aids in the concealment of any spirits so removed, or removes or aids or abets in the removal of any distilled spirits from any distillery warehouse, or other warehouse for distilled spirits authorized by law, in any manner other than is provided by law, or conceals or aids in the concealment

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of any spirits so removed, he shall be liable to a penalty of double the tax imposed on such distilled spirits so removed or concealed, and shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisonment not less than three months nor more than three years.

TRAVELING EXPENSES AND PER DIEM FOR STOREKEEPERS AND STOREKEEPER-GAUGERS.

It is my duty to again call the attention of Congress not only to the desirability but the absolute necessity of so changing the law with respect to the traveling expenses of storekeepers and storekeeper-gaugers as to enable this office to allow such officers for per diem and traveling expenses, not only when going from one place of assignment to another place of assignment, but also when going from their homes or places where they are not under assignment to a place of assignment and returning therefrom.

Under the law as it stands and is construed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, who decline to allow and approve the per diem and expenses for the officers referred to under the circumstances described, not only great hardships are imposed upon them as well as actual injustice, but opportunity is afforded for the dishonest distiller to dictate in a great measure what officer shall not be assigned to his distillery, and is thus assisted in perpetrating frauds upon the revenue that can not be corrected as long as this condition exists. For instance, a small 3-bushel plant, operated by a dishonest man, gives notice of commencing operations. When the officer reports for duty, demand is made upon him for certain concessions in regard to the removal of a part of the product without payment of tax. If consent is not given the distiller gives notice that he will shut down and in four days he closes out. The officer has probably received a per diem of $20, which is ten days'-work at $2 per day. The little plant being in a wild inaccessible mountain place, the officer has spent two or three days in getting there and incurred $5 expenses. If the distiller shuts down he will incur a like expense to get back home, and instead of being benefited by the assignment, he is financially injured in accepting it, the result to him being a financial loss.

The consequence of this is that honest storekeeper-gaugers will not accept assignments at certain distilleries for the reason that they know that as soon as they reach there the plant will close down and they will not only lose their time in going to and from the place, but also their expenses in going there.

I earnestly ask Congress to relieve this Department of this embarrassment by an amendment of the law.

METHODS OF CHANGING THE PRODUCING CAPACITY OF DISTILLERIES.

The daily spirit-producing capacity of a distillery depends upon the fermenting tubs which it has open and capable of use. To reduce this capacity a tub or tubs must be closed in a way prescribed by the statute. The method prescribed has become almost unavailable owing to the great changes which have taken place in distilleries.

Fermenting tubs are now constructed of such dimensions that it is impracticable to securely cover them as by law required.

I recommend that further legislation be had providing additional methods, or authority be granted the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prescribe methods of securely closing such tubs.

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MANUFACTURE OF YEAST.

Manufacturers of vinegar have for some years been exempted from the general provision of law that no mash, wort, or wash fit for distillation or for the production of spirits or alcohol, shall be made or fermented in any building or on any premises other than a distillery duly authorized according to law.

I recommend that the same exemption be extended to manufacturers of yeast, who are now compelled to engage in the production of vinegar or of distilled spirits in order to utilize the yeast as a by-product of the principal manufacture. This exemption, if granted, would relieve the yeast producers from the burden of carrying on an additional business having no trade or commercial connection with their main business.

In my judgment this can be done without danger to the revenue, and I recommend legislation for that purpose.

STOCKHOLDERS IN DISTILLING CORPORATIONS.

It is now required by law, section 3259, Revised Statutes, that every person engaged in, or intended to be engaged in, the business of a distiller shall give notice in writing to the collector of the district stating, among other things, the name and residence of every person interested or to be interested in the business. In the case of corporations which become distillers, every stockholder is regarded as a person interested in the business. Where the stockholders in a corporation are a large body of people and are constantly changing, it becomes very difficult and almost impossible for the officers of the corporation to comply with the law, which requires notice to be given within twenty-four hours after change in the persons interested in the business of the distilling establishment.

I believe that the protection to the revenue intended to be given by this provision can be equally afforded by the substitution of a provision requiring such notices to be given at stated times or upon call from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or the collector of the district, and that the law so amended can and will be more fully complied with than is now practicable, and I recommend that legislation be had for this purpose.

BRANDS UPON DISTILLERS' PACKAGES.

H. R. 11427, a bill to amend the internal-revenue laws relating to brands upon distillers' packages, was introduced in the House of Representatives May 9, 1900. I recommend passage of the bill.

TOBACCO.

Also, that in sections 3358 and 3390, Revised Statutes, the word January wherever it occurs be stricken out and the word July inserted in lieu thereof, so as to provide that the abstracts of the accounts of manufacturers of tobacco and cigars show the business done by them during each fiscal year.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Section 41, act of October 1, 1890, requiring wholesale dealers in oleomargarine to keep books and render returns in compliance with the regulations authorized to be made by the Commissioner of Internal

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Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, provides no penalty for the violation of this section. The courts have decided that none of the penalties denounced in the act governing the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine are applicable to this section. Such a penalty is essential to an effective enforcement of the law. I therefore recommend that the section above referred to be amended by the enactment of a penalty clause.

In order to reconcile section 3 of the act of August 2, 1886, defining a retail dealer of oleomargarine to be "every person who sells oleomargarine in less quantities than 10 pounds at one time" with section 6 of the act which provides that "retail dealers in oleomargarine must sell only from original stamped packages in quantities not exceeding 10 pounds," I recommend an amendment that will change the words "not exceeding" in the last-mentioned clause to "less than."

RIGHT OF EXAMINATION.

I recommend that section 3163, Revised Statutes, as amended by section 2 of the act of March 1, 1879, be amended so that collectors and internal-revenue agents shall have the right of examination of articles and objects subject to the internal-revenue tax and books and papers relating to the same; and also inspection of articles which have been stamped, including bank checks, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the internal-revenue taxes have been paid, and whether papers and documents requiring stamps are properly stamped and the stamps canceled.

PROTECTION OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

I again call attention to the lack of protection given by the statute laws of the United States to the officers of internal revenue and to those assisting them in the enforcement of the internal-revenue laws. Murderous assaults upon those engaged in discovering illicit distilleries have been by no means uncommon for many years. I can add nothing to the remarks made by Judge Paul, of the United States district court for the western district of Virginia, while pronouncing sentence upon the murderers of George Ratcliff, member of a posse engaged in discovering illicit distilleries, as given in my last annual report.

I recommend that the enactment of the following be proposed to Congress:

> Every person who shoots at, stabs, wounds, or in any manner maliciously assaults an officer or agent of internal revenue, or person aiding him, in the lawful discharge of his official duty, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor not more than ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court. And if of such forcible assault the person assaulted dies, the punishment shall be the same as is imposed for the crime of murder by the laws of the State or Territory within which the offense is committed. The proceedings to enforce the penalties herein provided shall be taken in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district in which the crime is committed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO GAUGERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

Gaugers, storekeepers, and storekeepers and gaugers are per diem officers whose salaries are predicated upon the amount of spirits gauged by them, or upon the character and capacity of the distillery at which they may be assigned to duty. Under existing law these officers are not entitled to any leave of absence whatever, except upon the loss of their

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per diem pay for the days upon which they may be absent from duty. In view of the fact that many of these officers are assigned to duty from eight to twelve months during the year, and perform arduous and exacting duties, many times regardless of any reasonable or prescribed working hours for each day, I recommend that there shall be provided such additional appropriation for the payment of this class of officers as will admit of granting a leave of absence with pay for two and one-half days for each month of thirty days that they be actually assigned to duty, and that they shall be allowed to claim in their pay accounts the maximum rate of pay allowed them under their assignments for such days as they may be granted leave, as above set forth.

SALARIES OF COLLECTORS.

I also deem it my duty to call attention to the inadequacy of the salaries now received by many collectors of internal revenue.

The minimum compensation of a collector can now only be increased by the commissions, etc., allowed by statute, from $2,000 per annum to the maximum of $4,500 per annum allowed by existing law. This maximum salary would appear to be a reasonable compensation for the collection of sums aggregating from $1,000,000 up to $3,000,000. But, under the war-revenue act, in many of the districts throughout the country the collections now aggregate annually from $5,000,000 to $22,000,000.

This large increase is gathered by the collectors in sums ranging from one-eighth of a cent up to $1,000. The number of taxpayers has increased from a few hundred thousand to many millions.

The result is a largely increased responsibility imposed upon collectors of internal revenue, and also a large increase in the amount of work to be performed by them. I therefore ask that Congress be urged to give this matter attention, and that a new scale of salaries be provided which will justly compensate collectors for the increased responsibilities and services imposed upon them.

COMPENSATION OF REVENUE AGENTS.

I again call attention to the inadequacy of the compensation provided for internal-revenue agents, also to the manifest unfairness toward them when the same is compared with the compensation provided by law and paid Treasury employees who perform duties of exactly the same kind and character. To correct this inadequacy and unfairness I recommend that the agent assigned to duty in Washington as chief of revenue agents' division receive, in addition to the necessary traveling expenses actually incurred by him, a compensation of $10 per day; and that revenue agents shall receive, in addition to the necessary traveling expenses actually incurred by them, a compensation to be fixed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue not to exceed $8 per day.

Treasury employees performing work of similar character to that assigned to revenue agents receive compensation for each day of the year when under assignment. There is not only no good reason why revenue agents should not be compensated in the same way, but, on the contrary, fairness and justice require they should be. They hold positions of equal responsibility and perform duties of great importance, representing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the field in matters requiring superior judgment, and practical knowledge

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and skill in the discharge of their duties. They are subject to his call at all hours of the day or night, and on every day of the year, Sundays included. This is not only true in theory, but absolutely true in practice, for they are continually called upon to perform duties at all hours of the night and to render service on Sunday in order to compass a prompt and successful discharge of duty, and it is but just and fair that they be compensated in an equitable manner for doing so and should be treated, with respect to compensation, the same as other employees of equal rank and used for similar purposes.

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DIVISION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The statements under the above heading relating to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, exhibit the number of grain, molasses, and fruit distilleries which were registered and operated in each State; the number of fruit distilleries registered and operated in each collection district; the number and capacity of the grain and molasses distilleries in operation at the beginning of each month in the year and of the three following months; the number of grain distilleries, classified according to their different capacities, registered and operated in each district and State; the quantities and several kinds of grain and other materials used in the production of distilled spirits in each collection district and State; the different kinds of fruit brandy produced during the year in each collection district and State; the quantity of distilled spirits, in proof gallons, rectified in the several districts and States; the quantity of distilled spirits gauged during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 and 1900, in each collection district and State, and the quantity of fermented liquors produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, in each collection district and State, together with other items.

DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED.

The following statement shows the number of distilleries registered and operated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

States and Territories.	Grain.		Molasses.		Fruit.		Total registered.	Total operated.
	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.		
Alabama	33	24	.....	.....	33	33	66	57
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	32	19	.....	.....	18	18	50	37
California	1	1	.....	.....	208	194	209	195
Colorado	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	4	4
Connecticut	2	2	.....	.....	28	28	30	30
Delaware	1	1	.....	.....	29	29	30	30
Florida	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Georgia	65	59	.....	.....	76	76	141	135
Idaho	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Illinois	13	10	.....	.....	10	10	23	20
Indiana	20	16	.....	.....	25	24	45	40
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2
Kansas	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	3	3
Kentucky	318	213	1	1	204	203	523	417
Louisiana	.....	.....	1	1	4	4	5	5
Maryland	26	21	.....	.....	21	21	47	42
Massachusetts	1	1	7	7	4	4	12	12
Missouri	69	48	.....	.....	35	35	104	83
Nebraska	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
New Hampshire	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
New Jersey	1	1	.....	.....	45	45	46	46
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	1
New York	4	4	.....	.....	32	31	36	35
North Carolina	688	600	.....	.....	658	658	1,346	1,258
Ohio	36	21	.....	.....	36	33	72	54
Oklahoma	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3
Oregon	3	.....	.....	.....	8	8	11	8
Pennsylvania	110	71	.....	.....	2	2	112	73
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	3
South Carolina	42	39	.....	.....	1	1	43	40
Tennessee	81	55	.....	.....	89	81	170	136
Texas	12	9	.....	.....	6	6	18	15
Virginia	91	70	.....	.....	730	730	821	800
Washington	1	1	.....	.....	3	3	4	4
West Virginia	6	3	.....	.....	12	12	18	15
Wisconsin	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Total	1,673	1,304	10	10	2,331	2,300	4,014	3,614

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

District.	Registered.	Operated.	District.	Registered.	Operated.
Alabama	33	33	New Jersey:		
Arkansas	18	18	First district	23	23
California:			Fifth district	22	22
First district	110	100	New Mexico	4	2
Fourth district	98	94	New York:		
Colorado	2	2	First district	1	1
Connecticut	31	31	Fourteenth district	18	17
Florida	1	.....	Twenty-first district	1	1
Georgia	76	76	Twenty-eighth district	12	12
Illinois:			North Carolina:		
First district	2	2	Fourth district	82	82
Fifth district	1	1	Fifth district	576	576
Eighth district	2	2	Ohio:		
Thirteenth district	5	5	First district	3	2
Indiana:			Tenth district	19	18
Sixth district	9	8	Eleventh district	7	6
Seventh district	16	16	Eighteenth district	7	7
Iowa	2	2	Oregon	11	11
Kansas	1	1	Pennsylvania:		
Kentucky:			First district	1	1
Second district	52	52	Twenty-third district	1	1
Fifth district	26	26	South Carolina	1	1
Sixth district	1	.....	Tennessee:		
Seventh district	45	45	Second district	27	26
Eighth district	80	80	Fifth district	62	55
Louisiana	4	4	Texas, Fourth district	6	6
Maryland	50	50	Virginia:		
Massachusetts, third district	4	4	Second district	83	83
Missouri:			Sixth district	647	647
First district	27	27	West Virginia	12	12
Sixth district	8	8			
Nebraska	1	1	Total	2,331	2,300

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF GRAIN AND MOLASSES DISTILLERIES IN OPERATION AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, AND THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

Month.	Number of distilleries.		Capacity of grain distilleries.		Capacity of molasses distilleries.		Total spirit-producing capacity per day.
	Grain.	Molasses.	Grain.	Spirits.	Molasses.	Spirits.	
1899.			*Bushels.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
July	447	4	58,673	260,416	8,172	6,846	267,262
August	386	3	40,770	183,394	7,231	6,146	189,540
September	396	3	43,126	192,153	4,900	4,165	196,318
October	413	5	62,266	279,132	9,510	8,084	287,216
November	489	7	79,882	353,503	9,233	7,771	361,274
December	596	8	86,219	379,660	9,542	8,033	387,693
1900.							
January	633	7	92,657	407,984	8,798	7,479	415,463
February	649	7	81,162	346,808	9,321	7,845	354,653
March	728	8	81,275	356,633	11,102	9,360	365,993
April	741	8	104,123	449,552	11,102	9,359	458,911
May	647	6	108,873	475,968	11,107	9,440	485,408
June	544	7	81,307	360,089	9,407	7,992	368,081
July	350	6	49,724	220,520	9,222	6,663	227,183
August	320	4	39,968	178,384	6,512	5,519	183,853
September	302	3	26,467	212,502	5,491	4,669	217,171

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF GRAIN AND MOLASSES DISTILLERIES IN OPERATION ON THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1880 TO 1900, INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Number of distilleries.		Capacity of grain distilleries.		Capacity of molasses distilleries.		Total spirit-producing capacity per day.
	Grain.	Molasses.	Grain.	Spirits.	Molasses.	Spirits.	
September—			*Bushels.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1880	372	6	60,013	275,364	8,899	7,564	282,928
1881	298	5	70,193	272,806	8,573	7,287	280,093
1882	198	7	57,755	227,973	10,426	8,861	236,834
1883	387	7	56,859	224,107	8,721	6,818	230,925
1884	294	8	47,855	189,308	8,814	7,424	196,732
1885	212	8	42,594	174,295	7,122	6,054	180,349
1886	305	9	46,180	181,223	8,853	7,524	188,747
1887	293	8	50,355	199,100	6,460	5,493	204,593
1888	399	5	33,294	141,963	6,465	3,798	145,761
1889	376	5	40,946	172,526	3,574	3,037	175,563
1890	467	6	48,946	190,777	7,425	6,311	197,088
1891	425	7	43,655	186,693	8,511	7,418	194,111
1892	437	6	30,379	126,961	4,926	4,188	131,149
1893	403	4	23,425	95,391	7,295	6,201	101,592
1894	426	3	20,477	84,375	4,156	3,533	87,908
1895	348	3	16,278	68,454	2,527	2,188	70,642
1896	387	3	20,408	79,221	5,797	4,928	84,149
1897	360	3	28,655	123,638	6,314	5,366	129,004
1898	350	2	20,630	170,884	1,478	1,256	172,140
1899	396	3	43,126	192,153	4,900	4,165	196,318
1900	302	3	26,467	212,502	5,491	4,669	217,171

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GRAIN DISTILLERIES OF DIFFERENT CAPACITIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

District.	Daily spirit capacity not exceeding 30 gallons.		Daily grain capacity not exceeding 5 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 5 bushels and not exceeding 10 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 10 bushels and not exceeding 20 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 20 bushels and not exceeding 40 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 40 bushels and not exceeding 60 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 60 bushels and not exceeding 100 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 100 bushels and not exceeding 500 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 500 bushels.		Total.	
	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.
Alabama	27	21	18	15	8	6	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	24
Arkansas	25	20	10	10	16	8	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	19
California, First district	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Colorado	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Georgia	48	41	32	27	22	21	4	4	6	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	59
Illinois:																				
First district	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Fifth district	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	6	5
Eighth district	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	3
Thirteenth district	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1
Indiana:																				
Sixth district	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	9	6
Seventh district	4	4	2	2	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	11	10
Kansas	7	5	1	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5
Kentucky:																				
Second district	55	32	28	17	25	16	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	7	7	5	4	71	48
Fifth district	15	6	1	1	14	5	2	.....	6	4	3	3	9	7	30	25	20	19	85	64
Sixth district	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	7	6	22	15
Seventh district	18	8	16	8	2	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	3	3	12	9	9	9	47	31
Eighth district	54	33	52	30	7	4	4	.....	4	1	.....	.....	4	4	15	12	7	4	93	55
Maryland	2	1	1	1	1	.....	5	2	5	4	.....	.....	3	3	6	6	6	6	27	22
Massachusetts, Third district	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Missouri:																				
First district	23	13	7	4	16	9	2	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	29	16
Sixth district	31	27	8	7	23	20	2	.....	5	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	32
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
New Jersey, Fifth district	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GRAIN DISTILLERIES OF DIFFERENT CAPACITIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS—Continued.

District.	Daily spirit capacity not exceeding 30 gallons.		Daily grain capacity not exceeding 5 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 5 bushels and not exceeding 10 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 10 bushels and not exceeding 20 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 20 bushels and not exceeding 40 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 40 bushels and not exceeding 60 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 60 bushels and not exceeding 100 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 100 bushels and not exceeding 500 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 500 bushels.		Total.	
	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.
New York:																				
First district																	1	1	1	1
Fourteenth district																	1	1	1	1
Twenty-first district																	1	1	1	1
Twenty-eighth district																	1	1	1	1
North Carolina:																				
Fourth district	227	213	224	209	7	7	2	2	1	1									234	219
Fifth district	439	373	411	340	26	24	11	11	5	5			1	1					454	381
Ohio:																				
First district							1								3	1	5	4	9	5
Tenth district							1	1							1	1			2	2
Eleventh district	3	1	1	1	4	2	5	4									1	1	11	8
Eighteenth district	2	1			1	1	5	2	5	1	3	2							14	6
Oregon	2	1	1	1	1				1						1				4	1
Pennsylvania:																				
First district	5	2			6	2							2	2	2	2	2	2	12	8
Ninth district	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	4	9	5	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	27	19
Twelfth district	4	2			11	5	6	3	1	1					1	1			19	10
Twenty-third district							7	4	24	12	1	1	3	2	9	7	8	8	52	34
South Carolina	38	36	29	28	10	9			2	1	1	1							42	39
Tennessee:																				
Second district	48	33	43	30	7	5					1	1	1	1					52	37
Fifth district	5	1			5	1	6	2	10	9	5	3	1	1	2	2			29	18
Texas, Fourth district	11	8	2	2	8	6			2	1									12	9
Virginia:																				
Second district	3	3	3	3					1	1									4	4
Sixth district	80	60	54	39	26	23	2		3	2	1	1			1	1			87	66
West Virginia	3	2	2	1	2	1	1										1	1	6	3
Wisconsin									2	2					1	1	2	2	5	5

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NUMBER OF GRAIN DISTILLERIES OF DIFFERENT CAPACITIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Daily spirit capacity not exceeding 30 gallons.		Daily grain capacity not exceeding 5 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 5 bushels and not exceeding 10 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 10 bushels and not exceeding 20 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 20 bushels and not exceeding 40 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 40 bushels and not exceeding 60 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 60 bushels and not exceeding 100 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 100 bushels and not exceeding 500 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 500 bushels.	
	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.
Alabama	27	21	18	15	8	6	4	1	2	1			1	1				
Arizona																		
Arkansas	25	20	10	10	16	8	4	1	2									
California													1	1				
Colorado	1	1			1	1					1	1						
Connecticut													2	2				
Delaware							1	1										
Florida							1	1										
Georgia	48	41	32	27	22	21	4	4	6	6	1	1						
Idaho									1	1								
Illinois									2	1	1				1	1	9	8
Indiana	5	5	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	1				1		7	7
Kansas	2	2			2	2												
Kentucky	142	79	97	56	48	26	9	1	23	12	3	3	18	16	72	57	48	42
Maryland	2	1	1	1	1		4	1	5	4			3	3	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts													1	1				
Missouri	54	40	15	11	39	29	4	1	7	4	1	1	2	2			1	
Nebraska																	1	1
New Jersey																	1	1
New York																	4	4
North Carolina	666	586	635	549	33	31	13	13	6	6			1	1				
Ohio	5	2	1	1	5	3	12	7	5	1	3	2			4	2	6	5
Oklahoma	5	3	1		4	3												
Oregon					1				1						1			
Pennsylvania	11	6	1	1	20	10	20	11	34	18	2	2	9	7	13	11	11	11
South Carolina	38	36	29	28	10	9			2	1	1	1						
Tennessee	53	34	43	30	12	6	6	2	10	9	6	4	2	2	2	2		
Texas	11	8	2	2	8	6			2	1								
Virginia	83	63	57	42	26	23	2		4	3	1	1			1	1		
Washington	2	1	1	1														
West Virginia	3	2	2	1	2	1	1										1	1
Wisconsin									2	2					1	1	2	2
Total	1,183	951	948	778	261	188	87	46	117	71	21	16	40	36	102	81	97	88

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1899 AND 1900.

The whole number of grain distilleries registered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was 1,673, of which number 1,304 were operated.

The numbers registered and operated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, were 1,675 and 1,286, respectively, showing a decrease during the last fiscal year of 2 in the number registered and an increase of 18 in the number operated, as appears in the table following:

TOTAL GRAIN DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1899, AND 1900.

Condition.	1899.	1900.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Registered	1,675	1,673	− 2
Operated	1,286	1,304	+18

There was a decrease of 4, both in the number of distilleries registered and in the number operated, of the class having the smaller capacities for the production of spirits.

In the class of larger distilleries there was an increase of 2 in the number registered and of 22 in the number operated.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, there were registered 1,438 distilleries of the smaller class, varying in daily grain capacity from not over 5 to not over 60 bushels each, and of this number 1,103, or 76+ per cent, were operated.

Of the larger distilleries, having daily grain capacities varying from over 60 bushels and not over 100 bushels to several thousand bushels each, 237 were registered, and 183, or 77+ per cent, were operated.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, of the smaller distilleries 1,434 were registered; and 1,099, or 76+ per cent, were operated.

Of the larger distilleries 239 were registered, and 205, or 85 per cent, were operated.

These figures may be tabulated as follows:

GRAIN DISTILLERIES OF SMALL CAPACITY AND OF LARGE CAPACITY REGISTERED AND OPERATED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1899 AND 1900.

Condition.	Small capacity.			Large capacity.		
	1899.	1900.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	1899.	1900.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Registered	1,438	1,434	− 4	237	239	+ 2
Operated	1,103	1,099	− 4	183	205	+ 22

MOLASSES DISTILLERIES.

There were 10 molasses distilleries registered and 10 operated, being a decrease of 1 in the number registered during the previous year.

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FRUIT DISTILLERIES.

There were 2,331 fruit distilleries registered and 2,300 operated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, a decrease of 387 in the number registered and of 321 in the number operated from the previous fiscal year.

TOTAL DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED.

The total number of grain, molasses, and fruit distilleries registered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, is 4,014, and the total number operated is 3,614, a decrease of 390 in the number of all kinds of distilleries registered and of 303 in the number operated during the previous fiscal year.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN AND OTHER MATERIALS USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

District.	Malt.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Corn.	Oats.	Mill feed.	Molasses.	Other materials.	Total.	
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Gallons.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Gallons.*
Alabama	4,407			1,702	27,161					33,270	
Arkansas	1,509	619	19	323	12,579		71			15,120	
California, First district	4,564	4,884		14,397						23,845	
Colorado	22	22			185					229	
Connecticut	5,985			15,076	13,515					34,576	
Florida	60			60	360					480	
Georgia	11,330				65,442					76,772	
Illinois:											
First district	19,550			12,356	148,094					180,000	
Fifth district	541,961			152,800	4,059,991					4,754,752	
Eighth district	208,211			31,398	1,856,548					2,096,157	
Thirteenth district	12,793			12,743	83,866					109,402	
Indiana:											
Sixth district	54,598		32	38,631	559,850	6,576				659,687	
Seventh district	338,194			59,373	2,776,137					3,173,704	
Kansas	364	28		199	3,143					3,734	
Kentucky:											
Second district	62,572	8		19,372	414,341					496,293	
Fifth district	290,346	4,042		462,565	1,476,656	141				2,233,750	
Sixth district	67,415	328		139,706	323,131	865		136,188		531,445	136,188
Seventh district	112,663	2,128		185,902	647,768					948,461	
Eighth district	79,454	220	39	94,554	528,711		2			702,980	
Louisiana								888,416			888,416
Maryland	123,316	578		646,374	174,710	957				945,935	
Massachusetts, Third district	168			832	780			1,847,418		1,780	1,847,418
Missouri:											
First district	958	392		1,189	11,943					14,482	
Sixth district	2,740	846	10	3,129	28,020					34,745	
Montana	198	2,797		66						3,061	
Nebraska	45,215			15,735	375,464					436,414	
New Hampshire								26,190			26,190
New Jersey, Fifth district	30,250			45,375	45,375					121,000	
New York:											
First district	57,498			194,758	226,095					478,351	
Fourteenth district	3,657			5,013	5,030					13,700	
Twenty-first district	10,371			2,823	88,025					101,219	
Twenty-eighth district	18,950			28,046	29,562					76,558	
North Carolina:											
Fourth district	8,045	2,304	5	8,252	79,952		164	143		98,722	143
Fifth district	18,835	96	191	18,844	157,850			40		195,816	40

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Ohio:											
First district	165,849			285,821	1,184,457	6,735				1,642,862	
Tenth district	7,989			16,333	57,698					82,020	
Eleventh district	10,145	67		6,652	88,901	140				105,905	
Eighteenth district	2,202	1,251		13,057	2,054					18,564	
Oregon	22	55		15	115		3			210	
Pennsylvania:											
First district	33,223		4	151,741	10,751			8,250		195,719	8,250
Ninth district	8,266	3,908		77,995	6,688					96,857	
Twelfth district	349	845		12,768	1,239					15,201	
Twenty-third district	233,903	986		1,092,334	75,479					1,402,702	
South Carolina	4,677		172	3,014	32,092					39,955	
Tennessee:											
Second district	4,267	198	448	3,875	42,916					51,704	
Fifth district	19,721			17,862	169,563		371			207,517	
Texas, Fourth district	637	241		457	6,718					8,053	
Virginia:											
Second district	169	102		683	1,976					2,930	
Sixth district	5,480	280		22,242	31,142					59,144	
West Virginia	12,086			53,155	1,420					66,661	
Wisconsin, First district	75,940		408	101,264	343,541			665		521,818	
Total	2,721,124	27,225	1,328	4,070,861	16,277,034	15,414	611	2,906,645	665	23,114,262	2,906,645

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MATERIALS USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN AND OTHER MATERIALS USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Malt.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Corn.	Oats.	Mill feed.	Molasses.	Other materials.	Total.	
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Gallons.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Gallons.*
Alabama	4,407	.....	.....	1,702	27,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,270	.....
Arkansas	1,509	619	19	323	12,579	.....	71	.....	.....	15,120	.....
California	4,564	4,884	.....	14,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,845	.....
Colorado	22	22	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	.....
Connecticut	5,985	.....	.....	15,076	13,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,576	.....
Delaware	211	.....	.....	725	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,566	.....
Florida	60	.....	.....	60	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	.....
Georgia	11,330	.....	.....	.....	65,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,772	.....
Idaho	198	2,797	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,061	.....
Illinois	782,515	.....	.....	209,297	6,148,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,140,311	.....
Indiana	392,792	.....	32	98,004	3,335,987	6,576	.....	.....	.....	3,833,391	.....
Kansas	9	.....	.....	9	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	.....
Kentucky	612,450	6,726	39	902,099	3,390,607	1,006	2	136,188	.....	4,912,929	136,188
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	888,416	.....	.....	888,416
Maryland	123,105	578	.....	645,649	174,080	957	.....	.....	.....	944,369	.....
Massachusetts	168	.....	.....	832	780	.....	.....	1,847,418	.....	1,780	1,847,418
Missouri	3,698	1,238	10	4,318	39,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,227	.....
Nebraska	45,215	.....	.....	15,735	375,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	436,414	.....
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,190	.....	.....	26,190
New Jersey	30,250	.....	.....	45,375	45,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,000	.....
New York	90,476	.....	.....	230,640	348,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	669,828	.....
North Carolina	26,880	2,400	196	27,096	237,802	.....	164	183	.....	294,538	183
Ohio	186,185	1,318	.....	321,863	1,333,110	6,875	.....	.....	.....	1,849,351	.....
Oklahoma Territory	355	28	.....	190	3,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,611	.....
Pennsylvania	275,741	5,739	4	1,334,838	94,157	.....	.....	8,250	.....	1,710,479	8,250
South Carolina	4,677	.....	172	3,014	32,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,955	.....
Tennessee	23,988	198	448	21,737	212,479	.....	371	.....	.....	259,221	.....
Texas	637	241	.....	457	6,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,053	.....
Virginia	5,649	382	.....	22,925	33,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,074	.....
Washington	22	55	.....	15	115	.....	3	.....	.....	210	.....
West Virginia	12,086	.....	.....	53,155	1,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,661	.....
Wisconsin	75,940	.....	408	101,264	343,541	.....	.....	.....	665	521,818	.....
Total	2,721,124	27,225	1,328	4,070,861	16,277,034	15,414	611	2,906,645	665	23,114,262	2,906,645

The average yield per bushel of grain was $\frac{103,151,104}{23,114,262}$ = 4.46+ gallons of spirits.

The average yield per gallon of molasses used for the production of spirits was $\frac{719,082}{888,416}$ = 0.809+ of a gallon.

The average yield per gallon of molasses used for the production of rum was $\frac{1,614,514}{2,018,229}$ = 0.799+ of a gallon.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MATERIALS USED AND SPIRITS PRODUCED DURING THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Grain used.	Spirts produced from grain.	Molasses used to produce spirits.	Spirits produced from molasses.	Molasses used to produce rum.	Rum produced.
	Bushels.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1891	26,347,641	114,178,077	.....	.....	2,368,171	1,784,312
1892	26,489,827	112,812,723	.....	.....	2,550,759	1,956,318
1893	29,030,409	126,545,017	.....	.....	2,775,752	2,106,765
1894	19,716,818	87,340,897	.....	.....	2,598,409	1,846,595
1895	18,057,107	78,172,512	.....	.....	2,219,547	1,777,083
1896	18,630,618	82,456,153	3,507,609	2,642,322	1,891,356	1,490,228
1897	13,131,891	59,154,877	4,441,482	3,310,771	1,711,860	1,294,157
1898	17,260,246	77,443,199	2,591,382	1,978,468	1,772,113	1,340,546
1899	21,580,468	96,295,933	943,355	768,654	1,977,305	1,494,379
1900	23,114,262	103,151,104	888,416	719,082	2,018,229	1,614,514
Total	213,359,287	937,550,492	12,372,244	9,419,297	21,883,501	16,704,897
Average	21,335,928	93,755,049	2,474,449	1,883,859	2,188,350	1,670,489

In this table, as prepared prior to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the grain used included the molasses used for the production of spirits other than rum reduced to its equivalent in grain, and the spirits produced included the spirits from both grain and molasses.

The quantity of grain used for the production of spirits during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900 (23,114,262 bushels), shows an increase of 1,533,794 bushels over the quantity used in the preceding fiscal year (21,580,468 bushels) and is 1,778,334 bushels more than the average (21,335,928 bushels) for the last ten years.

The number of gallons of spirits produced from grain during the year (103,151,104 gallons) shows an increase of 6,855,171 gallons over the product of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899 (96,295,933 gallons), and is 9,396,055 gallons more than the average product (93,755,049 gallons) for the last ten years.

The yield of spirits from each bushel of grain used was 4.46+ gallons.

The yield for the two preceding years was 4.48+ gallons for 1898 and 4.46+ gallons for 1899.

The quantity of molasses used for the production of spirits during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900 (888,416 gallons), shows a decrease of 54,939 gallons from the quantity used in the preceding fiscal year (943,355 gallons) and is 1,586,033 gallons less than the average (2,474,449 gallons) for the last five years.

The quantity of spirits produced from molasses during the year (719,082 gallons) shows a decrease of 49,572 gallons from the product of the previous year (768,654 gallons) and is 1,164,777 gallons less than the average product (1,883,859 gallons) for the last five years.

The quantity of molasses used for the production of rum during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900 (2,018,229 gallons), shows an increase of 40,924 gallons over the quantity used in the preceding fiscal year (1,977,305 gallons) and is 170,121 gallons less than the average (2,188,350 gallons) for the last ten years.

The quantity of rum distilled from molasses during the year (1,614,514 gallons) shows an increase of 120,135 gallons over the product of the previous year (1,494,379 gallons) and is 55,975 gallons less than the average product (1,670,489 gallons) for the last ten years.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF EACH KIND OF FRUIT BRANDY PRODUCED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

District.	Apple.	Peach.	Grape.	Berry.	Prune.	Total.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Alabama	3,386		632			4,018
Arkansas	24,139	23	308			24,470
First California	60	503	2,073,861		97	2,074,521
Fourth California			986,217		625	986,842
Colorado	322	42				364
Connecticut	23,930		498			24,428
Georgia	1,548	81	779			2,408
First Illinois	100		54		359	513
Fifth Illinois			272			272
Eighth Illinois	408					408
Thirteenth Illinois	4,816		85			4,901
Sixth Indiana	1,041	342	40			1,423
Seventh Indiana	34,505					34,505
Fourth Iowa	27					27
Kansas			235			235
Second Kentucky	30,177					30,177
Fifth Kentucky	26,892					26,892
Seventh Kentucky	4,613					4,613
Eighth Kentucky	9,483					9,483
Louisiana	64					64
Maryland	52,861	6,139				59,000
Third Massachusetts	2,330		110			2,440
First Missouri	2,759	14	299			3,072
Sixth Missouri	426					426
Nebraska	35					35
First New Jersey	85,580					85,580
Fifth New Jersey	51,040		41			51,081
New Mexico			773			773
First New York			907		752	1,659
Fourteenth New York	39,921					39,921
Twenty-first New York	4,442					4,442
Twenty-eighth New York	25,289		17,513			42,802
Fourth North Carolina	1,110		1,448	30		2,588
Fifth North Carolina	25,876	99	5			25,980
First Ohio	15,057		1,411			16,468
Tenth Ohio		302	54,302			54,604
Eleventh Ohio	1,562					1,562
Eighteenth Ohio	1,708		2,221			3,929
Oregon	253	93	134		177	657
First Pennsylvania	7,786					7,786
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	614					614
South Carolina	148		108			256
Second Tennessee	4,102					4,102
Fifth Tennessee	39,971					39,971
Fourth Texas	199	20				219
Second Virginia	2,549		35			2,584
Sixth Virginia	75,017	30	419	11		75,477
West Virginia	1,895					1,895

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF EACH KIND OF FRUIT BRANDY PRODUCED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Apple.	Peach.	Grape.	Berry.	Prune.	Total.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Alabama	3,386	.....	632	.....	.....	4,018
Arizona	.....	.....	757	.....	.....	757
Arkansas	24,139	23	308	.....	.....	24,470
California	60	503	3,060,078	.....	722	3,061,363
Colorado	322	42	.....	.....	.....	364
Connecticut	23,930	.....	32	.....	.....	23,962
Delaware	13,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,982
Georgia	1,548	81	779	.....	.....	2,408
Illinois	5,324	.....	411	.....	359	6,094
Indiana	35,546	342	40	.....	.....	35,928
Iowa	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Kansas	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	235
Kentucky	71,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,165
Louisiana	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Maryland	38,879	6,139	.....	.....	.....	45,018
Massachusetts	2,330	.....	110	.....	.....	2,440
Missouri	3,185	14	299	.....	.....	3,498
Nebraska	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
New Jersey	136,620	.....	41	.....	.....	136,661
New Mexico	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16
New York	69,652	.....	18,420	.....	752	88,824
North Carolina	26,986	99	1,453	30	.....	28,568
Ohio	18,327	302	57,934	.....	.....	76,563
Oregon	232	50	42	.....	95	419
Pennsylvania	8,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400
Rhode Island	.....	.....	466	.....	.....	466
South Carolina	148	.....	108	.....	.....	256
Tennessee	44,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,073
Texas	199	20	.....	.....	.....	219
Virginia	77,566	30	454	11	.....	78,061
Washington	21	43	92	.....	82	238
West Virginia	1,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,895
Total	608,041	7,688	3,142,707	41	2,010	3,760,487

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF SPIRITS RECTIFIED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Gallons.	Districts.	Gallons.
Alabama	255,769.22	New Jersey:	
Arkansas	44,179.12	First district	85,551.37
California:		Fifth district	379,056.86
First district	2,572,529.26	New Mexico	33,887.09
Fourth district and Nevada	140,681.14	New York:	
Colorado and Wyoming	88,264.09	First district	1,437,588.10
Connecticut and Rhode Island	594,216.86	Second district	6,835,157.26
Florida		Third district	2,690,174.36
Georgia	205,783.66	Fourteenth district	349,314.93
Illinois:		Twenty-first district	287,148.36
First district	5,170,015.12	Twenty-eighth district	1,604,794.80
Fifth district	1,530,866.00	North Carolina:	
Eighth district	179,588.46	Fourth district	216,848.15
Thirteenth district	69,553.19	Fifth district	450,472.70
Indiana:		Ohio:	
Sixth district	182,241.90	First district	11,249,190.80
Seventh district	681,049.44	Tenth district	575,617.38
Iowa:		Eleventh district	78,085.43
Third district	44,063.90	Eighteenth district	825,392.51
Fourth district	32,184.51	Oregon and Washington	218,426.16
Kansas	2,753.30	Pennsylvania:	
Kentucky:		First district	6,710,053.58
Second district	636,354.33	Ninth district	154,582.16
Fifth district	3,708,217.00	Twelfth district	264,096.65
Sixth district	2,074,051.47	Twenty-third district	1,610,234.64
Seventh district	132,020.86	Tennessee:	
Eighth district		Second district	245,499.06
Louisiana and Mississippi	901,942.72	Fifth district	855,020.00
Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia	5,547,398.18	Texas:	
Massachusetts	4,419,623.20	Third district	217,997.91
Michigan:		Fourth district	106,015.63
First district	321,981.75	Virginia:	
Fourth district		Second district	1,036,205.70
Minnesota	838,732.07	Sixth district	83,475.42
Missouri:		West Virginia	169,306.08
First district	2,423,363.81	Wisconsin:	
Sixth district	802,397.38	First district	1,510,392.90
Montana, Utah, and Idaho	67,836.89	Second district	91,608.41
Nebraska and Dakotas	448,240.04	Total	74,508,420.04
New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont	21,326.77		

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF SPIRITS RECTIFIED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Gallons.	States and Territories.	Gallons.
Alabama	255,769.22	Montana, Idaho, and Utah	67,836.89
Arkansas	44,179.12	Nebraska	448,240.04
California and Nevada	2,713,210.40	New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont	21,326.77
Colorado and Wyoming	88,264.09	New Jersey	464,608.23
Connecticut and Rhode Island	594,216.86	New Mexico and Arizona	33,887.09
Florida		New York	13,204,177.81
Georgia	205,783.66	North Carolina	667,320.85
Illinois	6,950,022.77	Ohio	12,728,286.12
Indiana	863,291.34	Oregon and Washington	218,426.16
Iowa	76,248.41	Pennsylvania	8,738,967.03
Kansas	2,753.30	Tennessee	1,100,519.06
Kentucky	6,550,643.66	Texas	324,013.54
Louisiana and Mississippi	901,942.72	Virginia	1,119,681.12
Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia	5,547,398.18	West Virginia	169,306.08
Massachusetts	4,419,623.20	Wisconsin	1,602,001.31
Michigan	321,981.75		
Minnesota	838,732.07	Total	74,508,420.04
Missouri	3,225,761.19		

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QUANTITIES, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF DISTILLED SPIRITS GAUGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1899, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

Collection districts.	Distilled spirits other than fruit brandies.								Fruit brandies produced, and withdrawn from special bonded warehouses, tax paid, and free of tax; also that used for fortification of sweet wine.	Total gauged.
	Deposited in warehouse.	Withdrawn from warehouse.					Dumped for rectification.	Rectified.		
		On payment of the tax.	For export.	For scientific purposes and use of the United States.	For transfer to manufacturing warehouses.	For transfer to bottling warehouses.				
Alabama	108,570	113,345					167,577	209,166	8,335	606,993
Arkansas	42,217	50,430					7,164	7,323	14,216	121,350
First California	95,610	387,675	8,816	7,058	11,441		2,088,095	2,285,797	3,598,528	8,483,020
Fourth California		58					120,512	138,329	1,459,205	1,718,104
Colorado	579	84,640					64,775	71,969	175	222,138
Connecticut	109,547	130,134					479,660	532,056	12,771	1,264,168
Florida									182	182
Georgia	182,666	183,381					162,540	176,721	22,194	727,502
First Illinois	1,587,318	1,670,355		3,891			4,205,927	4,692,482	98,375	12,258,348
Fifth Illinois	22,692,043	19,440,411	818,421	194,328	156,001	16,266	1,282,975	1,399,446	274	46,000,165
Eighth Illinois	9,888,986	7,889,791	997,307	535,104			115,637	132,894	51	19,559,770
Thirteenth Illinois	470,612	465,414		3,195			52,648	58,698	516	1,051,083
Sixth Indiana	2,411,180	2,554,199				779	177,718	202,724	596	5,347,196
Seventh Indiana	10,839,908	10,308,854	7,248	33,360	21,921		976,317	989,939	1,407	23,178,954
Third Iowa							45,178	51,090		96,268
Fourth Iowa							26,147	27,631	952	54,730
Kansas	6,264	1,865					1,923	2,403	2,920	15,375
Second Kentucky	1,736,594	1,331,567	1,522	386		22,978	476,849	517,816	13,459	4,101,171
Fifth Kentucky	8,184,621	6,948,172	19,378	3,609		83,406	2,857,061	3,098,039	56,069	21,250,355
Sixth Kentucky	2,967,232	2,256,076	28,873		5,515	23,848	2,015,504	2,045,595	40	9,342,683
Seventh Kentucky	3,234,152	1,893,077	30,477	1,700	2,826	78,353	192,653	215,406	1,256	5,649,900
Eighth Kentucky	3,656,176	1,995,514	41,273			32,185	3,353	3,346	6,619	5,738,466
Louisiana	768,653	725,444	12,892	1,698			830,579	950,979	337	3,290,582
Maryland	2,386,903	1,966,359	1,052	3,089	2,435	10,759	4,950,978	5,214,242	33,415	14,569,232
Massachusetts	1,367,708	646,598	878,454		20,502		3,407,887	3,816,588	1,752	10,139,489
First Michigan							274,542	321,974		596,516
Fourth Michigan										
Minnesota		4,798					616,928	681,847		1,303,573
First Missouri	817,917	939,645		225			2,043,511	2,322,218	22,458	6,145,974
Sixth Missouri	67,217	275,811					548,546	590,616	3,519	1,485,709
Montana	1,698	47					51,707	58,728		112,180
Nebraska	2,339,653	1,875,193	357,624	2,972			335,767	389,266	20	5,300,495
New Hampshire	16,454	9,957					1,349	1,400		29,160
First New Jersey							53,005	61,329	16,474	130,808
Fifth New Jersey	464,929	437,692					278,108	304,562	22,164	1,507,455
New Mexico		392					15,101	17,458	3,797	36,748

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QUANTITIES, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF DISTILLED SPIRITS GAUGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1899, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS—Continued.

Collection districts.	Distilled spirits other than fruit brandies.								Fruit brandies produced, and withdrawn from special bonded warehouses, tax paid, and free of tax; also that used for fortification of sweet wine.	Total gauged.
	Deposited in warehouse.	Withdrawn from warehouse.					Dumped for rectification.	Rectified.		
		On payment of the tax.	For exports.	For scientific purposes and use of the United States.	For transfer to manufacturing warehouses.	For transfer to bottling warehouses.				
First New York	1,403,303	1,513,310	1,293	22,798	2,235		1,182,833	1,272,020	48,622	5,446,414
Second New York							6,250,386	6,624,213	225,589	13,100,188
Third New York							2,051,651	2,310,304		4,361,955
Fourteenth New York		229					348,606	369,191	10,284	728,310
Twenty-first New York	705,329	673,678		175			237,457	252,412	2,107	1,871,158
Twenty-eighth New York	240,383	272,437		670			1,290,156	1,364,152	86,496	3,254,294
Fourth North Carolina	175,659	164,162					74,137	99,627	21,231	534,816
Fifth North Carolina	518,517	493,129					369,969	424,531	17,463	1,823,609
First Ohio	7,892,215	7,583,249	15,372	2,131	19,650	4,540	7,378,592	9,126,822	139	32,022,710
Tenth Ohio	193,733	103,364					519,165	561,715	77,558	1,455,535
Eleventh Ohio	695,879	569,271					57,283	62,052	87	1,384,572
Eighteenth Ohio	64,480	49,215					682,623	752,510	2,958	1,551,786
Oregon	750	4,074					170,400	190,173	5,393	370,790
First Pennsylvania	608,731	464,399	117		1,761	433	6,270,934	6,934,516	2,624	14,283,515
Ninth Pennsylvania	383,134	299,783	2,345			3,922	122,931	132,091		944,206
Twelfth Pennsylvania	45,868	43,456					232,605	256,828		578,757
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	4,644,294	3,386,690	5,766	1,183	12,933	140,379	1,151,937	1,285,171		10,628,353
South Carolina	109,873	109,995							107	219,975
Second Tennessee	130,996	93,946					135,467	161,801	12,905	535,115
Fifth Tennessee	550,477	560,070					459,522	531,694	70,622	2,172,385
Third Texas							179,860	200,436		380,296
Fourth Texas	16,274	18,625					86,177	94,225	2,158	217,459
Second Virginia	2,073	754					742,153	851,119	12,737	1,608,836
Sixth Virginia	108,317	129,743					61,553	68,223	30,398	398,234
West Virginia	224,472	174,171					143,595	159,717	371	702,326
First Wisconsin	1,904,401	1,999,405		1,544			1,163,424	1,326,598		6,395,372
Second Wisconsin							43,588	53,290		96,878
Total	97,064,565	83,294,049	3,228,230	819,116	257,220	417,848	60,335,225	67,055,508	6,031,925	318,503,686

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QUANTITIES, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF DISTILLED SPIRITS GAUGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1899, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Distilled spirits other than fruit brandies.								Fruit brandies produced, and withdrawn from special bonded warehouses, tax paid, and free of tax; also that used for fortification of sweet wine.	Total gauged.
	Deposited in warehouse.	Withdrawn from warehouse.					Dumped for rectification.	Rectified.		
		On payment of the tax.	For export.	For scientific purposes and use of the United States.	For transfer to manufacturing warehouses.	For transfer to bottling warehouses.				
Alabama	108,570	113,345					167,577	209,166	8,335	606,993
Arizona										
Arkansas	42,217	50,430					7,164	7,323	14,216	121,350
California	95,610	387,733	8,816	7,058	11,441		2,208,607	2,424,126	5,057,733	10,201,124
Colorado	579	84,640					64,775	71,969	175	222,138
Connecticut	109,547	130,134					479,660	532,056	12,771	1,264,168
Delaware										
Florida									182	182
Georgia	182,666	183,381					162,540	176,721	22,194	727,502
Idaho										
Illinois	34,638,959	29,465,971	1,815,728	736,518	156,001	16,266	5,657,187	6,283,520	99,216	78,869,366
Indiana	13,251,088	12,863,053	7,248	33,360	21,921	779	1,154,035	1,192,663	2,003	28,526,150
Iowa							71,325	78,721	952	150,998
Kansas	6,264	1,865					1,923	2,403	2,920	15,375
Kentucky	19,778,775	14,424,406	121,523	5,695	8,341	240,770	5,545,420	5,880,202	77,443	46,082,575
Louisiana	768,653	725,444	12,892	1,698			830,579	950,979	337	3,290,582
Maryland	2,386,903	1,966,359	1,052	3,089	2,435	10,759	4,950,978	5,214,242	33,415	14,569,232
Massachusetts	1,367,708	646,598	878,454		20,502		3,407,887	3,816,588	1,752	10,139,489
Michigan							274,542	321,974		596,516
Minnesota		4,798					616,928	681,847		1,303,573
Missouri	885,134	1,215,456		225			2,592,057	2,912,834	25,977	7,631,683
Montana	1,698	47					51,707	58,728		112,180
Nebraska	2,339,653	1,875,193	357,624	2,972			335,767	389,266	20	5,300,495
New Hampshire	16,454	9,957					1,349	1,400		29,160
New Jersey	464,929	437,692					331,113	365,891	38,638	1,638,263
New Mexico		392					15,101	17,458	3,797	36,748
New York	2,349,015	2,459,654	1,293	23,643	2,235		11,361,089	12,192,292	373,098	28,762,319
North Carolina	694,176	657,291					444,106	524,158	38,694	2,358,425
Ohio	8,846,307	8,305,099	15,372	2,131	19,650	4,540	8,637,663	10,503,099	80,742	36,414,603
Oregon	750	4,074					170,400	190,173	5,393	370,790
Pennsylvania	5,682,027	4,194,328	8,228	1,183	14,694	144,734	7,778,407	8,608,606	2,624	26,434,831
South Carolina	109,873	109,995							107	219,975
Tennessee	681,473	654,016					594,989	693,495	83,527	2,707,500
Texas	16,274	18,625					266,037	294,661	2,158	597,755
Utah										

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QUANTITIES, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF DISTILLED SPIRITS GAUGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1899, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—Continued.

States and Territories.	Distilled spirits other than fruit brandies.								Fruit brandies produced, and withdrawn from special bonded warehouses, tax paid, and free of tax; also that used for fortification of sweet wine.	Total gauged.
	Deposited in warehouse.	Withdrawn from warehouse.					Dumped for rectification.	Rectified.		
		On payment of the tax.	For export.	For scientific purposes and use of the United States.	For transfer to manufacturing warehouses.	For transfer to bottling warehouses.				
Vermont										
Virginia	110,390	130,497					803,706	919,342	43,135	2,007,070
Washington										
West Virginia	224,472	174,171					143,595	159,717	371	702,326
Wisconsin	1,904,401	1,999,405		1,544			1,207,012	1,379,888		6,492,250
Total	97,064,565	83,294,049	3,228,230	819,116	257,220	417,848	60,335,225	67,055,508	6,031,925	318,503,686

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QUANTITIES, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF DISTILLED SPIRITS GAUGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

Collection districts.	Distilled spirits other than fruit brandies.								Fruit brandies produced, and withdrawn from special bonded warehouses, tax paid, and free of tax; also that used for fortification of sweet wine.	Total gauged.
	Deposited in warehouse.	Withdrawn from warehouse.					Dumped for rectification.	Rectified.		
		On payment of the tax.	For export.	For scientific purposes and use of the United States.	For transfer to manufacturing warehouses.	For transfer to bottling warehouses.				
Alabama	112,076	124,339					207,801	255,769	4,846	704,831
Arkansas	41,507	49,064					41,572	44,179	33,971	210,293
First California	82,472	437,788	7,388	11,049	8,964		2,377,887	2,572,529	3,765,315	9,263,392
Fourth California		1,804					121,595	140,681	1,595,305	1,859,385
Colorado	641	61,009					79,199	88,264	364	229,477
Connecticut	130,929	130,542			93		525,829	594,217	30,890	1,412,500
Florida	1,521	229								1,750
Georgia	205,401	201,897					180,071	205,784	2,408	795,561
Hawaii										
First Illinois	910,383	804,691		5,212			4,575,832	5,170,015	98,440	11,564,573
Fifth Illinois	22,736,002	22,677,784	660,030	101,882	200,575	16,769	1,420,354	1,530,866	272	49,344,534
Eighth Illinois	9,760,544	9,412,024	230,762	856,230	6,337		154,815	179,589	408	20,600,709
Thirteenth Illinois	455,655	471,060					61,896	69,553	4,901	1,063,065
Sixth Indiana	2,988,650	3,002,705		1,840		1,049	161,778	182,242	1,423	6,339,687
Seventh Indiana	15,356,339	15,134,982	14,920	64,003	35,694		676,671	681,049	34,505	31,998,163
Third Iowa							39,000	44,064		83,064
Fourth Iowa							28,183	32,185	27	60,395
Kansas	10,312	3,676					2,547	2,753	1,286	20,574
Second Kentucky	2,050,250	1,341,383	37,029	374		29,941	570,307	636,354	42,363	4,708,001
Fifth Kentucky	10,038,419	7,325,277	73,756	686	11,619	81,721	3,398,432	3,708,217	76,460	24,714,587
Sixth Kentucky	2,390,570	2,455,589	47,016		3,543	14,941	2,045,462	2,074,052		9,031,173
Seventh Kentucky	4,197,921	2,149,461	212,327	539		81,759	117,246	132,021	4,613	6,895,887
Eighth Kentucky	3,112,436	2,431,446	183,595		12,074	26,551			9,611	5,775,713
Louisiana	719,082	741,721	86,615	1,840			786,430	901,943	64	3,237,695
Maryland	3,889,787	2,453,697	11,101	2,038	4,658	4,198	5,236,030	5,547,398	85,447	17,234,354
Massachusetts	1,472,270	611,914	666,283		28,241		3,920,210	4,419,623	2,440	11,120,981
First Michigan							275,211	321,982		597,193
Fourth Michigan										
Minnesota		3,004					726,533	838,732		1,568,269
First Missouri	42,664	168,415		179			2,128,630	2,423,364	7,007	4,770,259
Sixth Missouri	113,587	194,995					733,493	802,397	4,868	1,849,340
Montana	9,814	1,280					64,863	67,837		143,794
Nebraska	2,064,479	1,878,115	133,333	4,176	5,861		387,283	448,240	35	4,921,522
New Hampshire	21,829	11,586					20,034	21,327		74,776
First New Jersey							75,847	85,551	86,463	247,861
Fifth New Jersey	450,910	492,774	952				350,115	379,057	51,081	1,724,889

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QUANTITIES, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF DISTILLED SPIRITS GAUGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, ETC.—Continued.

Collection districts.	Distilled spirits other than fruit brandies.								Fruit brandies produced, and withdrawn from special bonded warehouses, tax paid and free of tax; also that used for fortification of sweet wine.	Total gauged.
	Deposited in warehouse.	Withdrawn from warehouse.					Dumped for rectification.	Rectified.		
		On payment of the tax.	For export.	For scientific purposes and use of the United States.	For transfer to manufacturing warehouses.	For transfer to bottling warehouses.				
New Mexico							29,709	33,887	1,506	65,102
First New York	1,610,184	1,518,885	11,440	26,856			1,345,136	1,437,588	55,397	6,005,486
Second New York							6,395,277	6,835,157	227,865	13,458,299
Third New York							2,359,715	2,690,174		5,049,889
Fourteenth New York	38,226						336,865	349,315	39,921	764,327
Twenty-first New York	484,825	493,261		172			276,748	287,148	4,442	1,546,596
Twenty-eighth New York	281,865	264,339		1,160			1,531,595	1,604,795	82,419	3,766,173
Fourth North Carolina	240,699	235,504					136,215	216,848	9,662	838,928
Fifth North Carolina	498,786	495,729					384,330	450,473	25,980	1,855,298
First Ohio	7,093,351	6,428,337	10,089	2,979	23,749	7,512	9,210,623	11,249,191	16,468	34,042,299
Tenth Ohio	371,030	100,995					572,937	575,617	96,713	1,717,292
Eleventh Ohio	496,371	515,072					74,017	78,085	1,562	1,165,107
Eighteenth Ohio	68,843	53,289					737,293	825,393	3,929	1,688,747
Oregon	513	9,489					193,858	218,426	657	422,943
First Pennsylvania	781,959	525,048	3,679	193	3,068	1,672	6,840,606	6,710,054	7,786	14,874,065
Ninth Pennsylvania	374,929	387,784	4,546			1,107	135,814	154,582		1,058,762
Twelfth Pennsylvania	49,261	44,342					236,748	264,097		594,448
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	6,004,386	3,754,997	73,178	540	10,758	153,499	1,431,222	1,610,235	614	13,039,429
South Carolina	119,292	116,472							256	236,020
Second Tennessee	146,922	135,237					207,601	245,499	4,102	739,361
Fifth Tennessee	759,718	584,205					704,901	855,020	52,380	2,956,224
Third Texas							191,089	217,998		409,087
Fourth Texas	22,480	14,165					98,219	106,016	219	241,099
Second Virginia	6,745	3,618					897,893	1,036,206	2,584	1,947,046
Sixth Virginia	176,515	142,658					73,055	83,475	77,072	552,775
West Virginia	273,202	187,896	217		86		149,839	169,306	1,895	782,441
First Wisconsin	2,218,147	2,185,535		2,134			1,351,970	1,510,393		7,268,179
Second Wisconsin							80,111	91,608		171,719
Total	105,484,699	92,971,108	2,468,256	1,084,082	355,320	420,719	67,474,542	74,508,420	6,658,242	351,425,388

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QUANTITIES, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF DISTILLED SPIRITS GAUGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Distilled spirits other than fruit brandies.								Fruit brandies produced, and withdrawn from special bonded warehouses, tax paid, and free of tax; also that used for fortification of sweet wine.	Total gauged.
	Deposited in warehouse.	Withdrawn from warehouse.					Dumped for rectification.	Rectified.		
		On payment of the tax.	For export.	For scientific purposes and use of the United States.	For transfer to manufacturing warehouses.	For transfer to bottling warehouses.				
Alabama	112,076	124,339					207,801	255,769	4,846	704,831
Arizona									757	757
Arkansas	41,507	49,064					41,572	44,179	33,971	210,293
California	82,472	439,592	7,388	11,049	8,964		2,499,482	2,713,210	5,360,620	11,122,777
Colorado	641	61,009					79,199	88,264	364	229,477
Connecticut	130,929	130,542			93		525,829	594,217	30,424	1,412,034
Delaware									13,982	13,982
Florida	1,521	229								1,750
Georgia	205,401	201,897					180,071	205,784	2,408	795,561
Hawaii										
Idaho										
Illinois	33,862,584	33,365,559	890,792	963,324	206,912	16,769	6,212,897	6,950,023	104,021	82,572,881
Indiana	18,344,989	18,137,687	14,920	65,843	35,694	1,049	838,449	863,291	35,928	38,337,850
Iowa							67,183	76,249	27	143,459
Kansas	10,312	3,676					2,547	2,753	1,286	20,574
Kentucky	21,789,596	15,703,156	553,723	1,599	27,236	234,913	6,131,447	6,550,644	133,047	51,125,361
Louisiana	719,082	741,721	86,615	1,840			786,430	901,943	64	3,237,695
Maryland	3,889,787	2,453,697	11,101	2,038	4,658	4,198	5,236,030	5,547,398	71,465	17,220,372
Massachusetts	1,472,270	611,914	666,283		28,241		3,920,210	4,419,623	2,440	11,120,981
Michigan							275,211	321,982		597,193
Minnesota		3,004					726,533	838,732		1,568,269
Missouri	156,251	363,410		179			2,862,123	3,225,761	11,875	6,619,599
Montana	9,814	1,280					64,863	67,837		143,794
Nebraska	2,064,479	1,878,115	133,333	4,176	5,861		387,283	448,240	35	4,921,522
New Hampshire	21,829	11,586					20,034	21,327		74,776
New Jersey	450,910	492,774	952				425,962	464,608	137,544	1,972,750
New Mexico							29,709	33,887	749	64,345
New York	2,415,100	2,276,485	11,440	28,188			12,245,336	13,204,177	410,044	30,590,770
North Carolina	739,485	731,233					520,545	667,321	35,642	2,694,226
Ohio	8,029,595	7,097,693	10,089	2,979	23,749	7,512	10,594,870	12,728,286	118,672	38,613,445
Oregon	513	9,489					193,858	218,426	419	422,705
Pennsylvania	7,210,535	4,712,171	81,403	733	13,826	156,278	8,644,390	8,738,968	8,400	29,566,704
Rhode Island									466	466
South Carolina	119,292	116,472							256	236,020
Tennessee	906,640	719,442					912,502	1,100,519	56,482	3,695,585
Texas	22,480	14,165					289,308	324,014	219	650,186

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QUANTITIES, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF DISTILLED SPIRITS GAUGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Distilled spirits other than fruit brandies.								Fruit brandies produced, and withdrawn from special bonded warehouses, tax paid, and free of tax; also that used for fortification of sweet wine.	Total gauged.
	Deposited in warehouse.	Withdrawn from warehouse.					Dumped for rectification.	Rectified.		
		On payment of the tax.	For export.	For scientific purposes and use of the United States.	For transfer to manufacturing warehouses.	For transfer to bottling warehouses.				
Utah										
Vermont										
Virginia	183,260	146,276					970,948	1,119,681	79,656	2,499,821
Washington									238	238
West Virginia	273,202	187,896	217		86		149,839	169,306	1,895	782,441
Wisconsin	2,218,147	2,185,535		2,134			1,432,081	1,602,001		7,439,898
Total	105,484,699	92,971,108	2,468,256	1,084,082	355,320	420,719	67,474,542	74,508,420	6,658,242	351,425,388

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PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS IN THE SEVERAL COLLECTION DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Districts.	Barrels.	Districts.	Barrels.
Alabama	63,090	New Hampshire	294,076
Arkansas	11,505	First New Jersey	85,448
First California	618,467	Fifth New Jersey	2,065,236
Fourth California	135,115	New Mexico	4,048
Colorado	275,549	First New York	2,660,935
Connecticut	739,064	Second New York	370,067
Florida	7,785	Third New York	3,772,131
Georgia	113,380	Fourteenth New York	1,384,779
Hawaii	.....	Twenty-first New York	510,794
First Illinois	3,322,020	Twenty-eighth New York	1,224,492
Fifth Illinois	143,360	Fourth North Carolina	.....
Eighth Illinois	151,167	Fifth North Carolina	.....
Thirteenth Illinois	193,163	First Ohio	1,383,980
Sixth Indiana	478,243	Tenth Ohio	482,160
Seventh Indiana	369,719	Eleventh Ohio	402,924
Third Iowa	135,386	Eighteenth Ohio	780,894
Fourth Iowa	110,217	Oregon	332,511
Kansas	8,965	First Pennsylvania	2,488,209
Second Kentucky	14,064	Ninth Pennsylvania	183,020
Fifth Kentucky	288,596	Twelfth Pennsylvania	656,807
Sixth Kentucky	164,589	Twenty-third Pennsylvania	1,354,989
Seventh Kentucky	16,347	South Carolina	5,985
Eighth Kentucky	10,410	Second Tennessee	49,578
Louisiana	236,083	Fifth Tennessee	86,565
Maryland	1,025,028	Third Texas	263,771
Massachusetts	1,802,736	Fourth Texas	85,295
First Michigan	661,850	Second Virginia	57,100
Fourth Michigan	245,306	Sixth Virginia	82,817
Minnesota	706,280	West Virginia	155,068
First Missouri	2,174,403	First Wisconsin	2,734,957
Sixth Missouri	286,849	Second Wisconsin	422,779
Montana	201,940		
Nebraska	238,848	Total	39,330,849

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

States and Territories.	Barrels.	States and Territories.	Barrels.
Alabama	63,090	Montana	201,940
Arkansas	11,505	Nebraska	238,848
California	753,582	New Hampshire	294,076
Colorado	275,549	New Jersey	2,150,684
Connecticut	739,064	New Mexico	4,048
Florida	7,785	New York	9,923,108
Georgia	113,380	North Carolina	.....
Hawaii	.....	Ohio	3,049,958
Illinois	3,809,710	Oregon	332,511
Indiana	847,962	Pennsylvania	4,683,025
Iowa	245,603	South Carolina	5,985
Kansas	8,965	Tennessee	136,143
Kentucky	494,006	Texas	349,066
Louisiana	236,083	Virginia	139,917
Maryland	1,025,028	West Virginia	155,068
Massachusetts	1,802,736	Wisconsin	3,157,736
Michigan	907,156		
Minnesota	706,280	Total	39,330,849
Missouri	2,461,252		

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DIVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The following statements relative to assessments; to spirits deposited in and withdrawn from distillery warehouses, general bonded warehouses, and special bonded warehouses, the number and location of each of the special and general bonded warehouses; and the names of the proprietors thereof; to the exportation of spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes, proprietary articles, and playing cards, in bond; to the exportation of distilled spirits, tobacco, cigars, proprietary articles, and stills, with benefit of drawback; and to the use of grape brandy, free of tax, in fortifying wines, are prepared from reports in the division of assessments.

ASSESSMENTS.

1. By States and Territories, 1900.

The following statement shows the amount of assessments in each of the several States and Territories of the United States, except where two or more are comprised in one district, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

States and Territories.	Amount.	States and Territories.	Amount.
Alabama	$52,722.28	Montana, Idaho, and Utah	$58,964.70
Arkansas	42,588.69	Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota	164,525.37
California and Nevada	432,790.99	New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont	252,416.82
Colorado and Wyoming	54,141.59	New Jersey	836,571.27
Connecticut and Rhode Island	469,476.20	New Mexico and Arizona	12,511.29
Florida	26,084.14	New York	2,796,574.87
Georgia	117,184.89	North Carolina	212,882.38
Hawaii	4,454.00	Ohio	474,600.89
Illinois	662,810.81	Oregon, Washington, and Alaska	107,569.54
Indiana	201,038.46	Pennsylvania	1,803,366.36
Iowa	260,835.85	South Carolina	62,974.56
Kansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma	113,954.18	Tennessee	179,006.91
Kentucky	267,175.29	Texas	180,253.98
Louisiana and Mississippi	140,905.45	Virginia	128,709.02
Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia	963,030.89	West Virginia	45,906.14
Massachusetts	1,186,206.80	Wisconsin	147,776.53
Michigan	219,899.65		
Minnesota	169,693.11	Total	13,167,616.35
Missouri	318,012.45		

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2. By Articles and Occupations, 1899 and 1900.

The following table shows the assessments made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1899, and June 30, 1900, respectively, and the increase or decrease on each article or occupation:

Description of tax by article or occupation.	Assessed during fiscal year ended—		Fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.	
	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1900.	Increase over 1899.	Decrease from 1899.
Tax on deficiencies in production of distilled spirits	$39,644.17	$62,616.38	$22,972.21	.....
Tax on excess of materials used in the production of distilled spirits	3,749.92	3,133.74	.....	$616.18
Tax on circulation of banks and others	.....	7,459.30	7,459.30	.....
Tax on distilled spirits fraudulently removed or seized; also taxes overdue	261,593.58	253,072.58	.....	8,521.00
Tax on fermented liquors not paid by stamp	345,732.31	30,981.19	.....	314,751.12
Tax on tobacco, snuff, and cigars removed from factory unstamped	684,822.65	26,706.66	.....	658,115.99
Tax on oleomargarine not paid by stamp	195.14	2,640.02	2,444.88	.....
Assessed penalties	226,319.65	252,889.98	26,570.33	.....
Tax on filled cheese	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tax on documentary stamps, Schedule A, etc	364,904.44	882,779.38	517,874.94	.....
Tax on case stamps	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special tax on capital of bankers	2,750,869.33	6,733,123.48	a3,982,254.15	.....
Tax on gross receipts	823,983.39	1,001,604.05	177,620.66	.....
Tax on industrial insurance	128,914.68	151,067.34	22,152.66	.....
Tax on legacies and distributive shares	1,316,307.92	2,979,505.54	1,663,197.62	.....
Tax on mixed flour	284.71	2.48	.....	282.23
Tax on proprietary articles, Schedule B, etc	42,179.35	48,883.30	6,703.95	.....
Tax on telephone messages	211,004.19	313,665.05	102,660.86	.....
Tax on playing cards	3.68	2.88	.....	.80
Unassessed and unassessable penalties, interest, deficiencies in bonded accounts which have been collected, taxes previously abated, conscience money; also fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and costs paid to collectors by order of court or by order of Secretary, and unassessable taxes recovered; also amount of penalties and interest received for validating unstamped instruments (Form 58)	191,376.38	253,389.16	62,012.78	.....
Special taxes (licenses)	147,152.62	164,093.84	16,941.22	.....
Total	7,539,038.11	13,167,616.35	6,610,865.56	982,287.32

a Of this increase $3,408,041.46 is bank tax for current year, assessed one month earlier than heretofore.

Taxes on deficiencies in the production of distilled spirits and on excess of materials used by distillers abated before assessment during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, are as follows: One hundred and fifty-nine claims received from grain distillers; amount of tax abated—

On excess of material used	$2,543.93
On deficiencies in production of distilled spirits	29,226.05
Total	31,769.98
Ten claims received from fruit distillers, amount of tax abated on deficiencies in production of distilled spirits	356.86
Total grain and fruit	32,126.84

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STATEMENT AS TO STAMP TAXES ASSESSED.

All taxes payable by stamps, not paid at the time and in the manner required by law, have been assessed and accounted for separately from those not payable by stamps. The amount of stamp taxes so assessed and accounted for is as follows:

Balance as per last report	$475,592.06
Amount erroneously reported in district of Georgia	3.33
Amount assessed this year	262,974.73
Total	738,570.12
Amount collected during the year	228,027.98
Amount abated during the year	397,453.74
Add as abated in Georgia district not heretofore credited	3.33
Balance on hand June 30, 1900	113,085.07
Total	738,570.12

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS.

The quantity of spirits (105,484,699.8 gallons) produced and deposited in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, is greater than the production (97,066,554.7 gallons) of the year 1899 by 8,418,145.1 gallons. The difference is distributed among the different kinds as follows:

		Gallons.
Increase in the production of—		
Bourbon		2,155,498.3
Rye		3,503,743
Gin		330,257.8
Rum		120,134.3
Miscellaneous		5,420,741
Total increase		11,530,374.4
Decrease in the production of—		
Alcohol	1,238,583	
High wines	171,089.5	
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits	1,702,556.8	
Total decrease		3,112,229.3
Net increase		8,418,145.1

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Distilled Spirits Deposited[a] in Distillery Warehouses during the Past Twenty-three Years.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Spirits warehoused.									
	Fruit brandy.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1878	178,544	6,405,520	2,834,119	10,277,725	1,603,376	364,963	19,412,985	11,108,023	4,096,342	56,281,597
1879	69,340	8,587,081	4,001,048	19,594,283	2,243,455	372,776	18,033,652	13,459,486	5,600,840	71,961,961
1880	129,086	15,414,148	6,341,991	21,631,009	2,439,301	394,668	15,210,389	20,657,975	8,265,789	90,484,356
1881	240,124	33,632,615	9,931,609	22,988,969	2,118,506	549,596	14,363,581	23,556,608	10,586,666	117,968,274
1882	381,825	29,575,667	9,224,777	15,201,671	1,704,084	569,134	10,962,379	27,871,293	10,744,156	106,234,986
1883	223,977	8,662,245	4,784,654	10,718,706	1,801,960	545,768	8,701,951	28,295,253	10,502,771	74,237,285
1884	200,732	8,896,832	5,089,958	12,385,229	1,711,158	641,724	6,745,688	28,538,680	11,426,470	75,636,471
1885	312,197	12,277,750	5,328,043	13,436,916	2,081,165	639,461	3,235,889	27,104,382	10,811,757	75,227,560
1886	329,679	19,318,819	7,842,540	11,247,877	1,799,952	656,607	2,396,248	26,538,581	10,543,756	80,674,059
1887	673,610	17,015,034	7,313,640	10,337,035	1,857,223	747,025	2,410,923	27,066,219	11,084,500	78,505,209
1888	864,704	7,463,609	5,879,690	11,075,639	1,891,246	872,990	1,016,436	29,475,913	12,603,883	71,144,110
1889	952,358	21,960,784	8,749,768	10,939,135	1,471,054	1,029,968	1,029,495	30,439,354	13,738,952	90,310,868
1890	1,137,649	32,474,784	13,355,577	11,354,448	1,657,808	1,202,940	555,572	34,022,619	14,652,180	110,413,577
1891	1,223,725	29,931,415	14,345,389	12,260,821	1,784,312	1,293,874	1,007,070	35,356,126	19,983,382	117,186,114
1892	2,044,893	29,017,797	13,436,827	14,490,987	1,956,318	1,338,617	633,590	37,690,335	16,204,570	116,813,934
1893	1,250,276	40,835,873	16,702,240	12,250,380	2,106,765	1,424,490	449,209	37,577,052	17,305,773	129,902,058
1894	1,330,289	15,518,349	10,026,544	10,570,070	1,864,595	1,287,977	126,506	35,377,115	14,434,336	90,535,781
1895	915,677.3	18,717,152.7	12,321,542.8	8,819,923.6	1,777,083.5	1,176,669	209,699.3	21,062,215.6	15,865,308.8	80,865,272.6
1896	1,301,188.3	16,935,862.4	9,153,066.6	9,960,301.1	1,490,227.6	1,098,375.7	198,298.6	25,564,738.3	22,187,832.7	87,889,891.3
1897	620,780.8	6,113,726.2	4,269,220.2	9,503,353.2	1,294,156.9	1,159,314	206,738.4	16,877,305.6	23,041,833.3	63,086,428.6
1898	918,246.7	13,439,458.9	8,818,240	11,672,794.8	1,340,546.5	1,267,579.5	174,124.4	20,613,205.3	23,436,264	81,680,460.1
1899	1,237,681.2	17,256,330.8	10,792,825.1	11,974,354	1,494,379.3	1,266,823.4	420,832.6	25,876,228.1	27,984,781.4	[b]98,304,235.9
1900	1,498,208.9	19,411,829.1	14,296,568.1	10,735,771	1,614,513.6	1,597,081.2	249,743.1	24,173,671.3	33,405,522.4	106,982,908.7

This does not show spirits redeposited, but shows spirits produced, except fruit brandy, not deposited in special bonded warehouses.
Includes 1,967.6 gallons seized, released, and restored to warehouse in the sixth district of Virginia.

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STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY IN TAXABLE GALLONS OF EACH KIND OF SPIRITS, AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE, WITHDRAWN FROM DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES TAX PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbou whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscella-neous.	Aggregate.
Alabama								124,338.8	124,338.8
Arkansas	5,560.5							43,503.1	49,063.6
First California		21,872.1	12,494.1		2,642.1			27,847.7	64,856
Fourth California								1,804.3	1,804.3
Colorado								352.3	352.3
Connecticut					130,541.6				130,541.6
Florida	228.9								228.9
Georgia		132.7						201,764.6	201,897.3
First Illinois		4,817.7	155.714.8		133,076.9			511,081.1	804,690.5
Fifth Illinois		52,578.7	3,444,444.9		331,256.7	26,668.7	17,802,715.7	1,020,119.3	22,677,784.0
Eighth Illinois	2,188.3	966.3	1,853,645		57,627.6	115,546.8	4,552,728.4	2,829,321.5	9,412.023.9
Thirteenth Illinois	2,910.6		116,721.8				11,823.2	339,604.7	471,060.3
Sixth Indiana	33,273.5	32,010.9			2,789.4		7,118	2,927,513	3,002,704.8
Seventh Indiana	26,242.7	348.2	1,235,075.6		25,285.6	69,292	773,153	13,005,585.2	15,134,982.3
Kansas	3,573.3							102.5	3,675.8
Second Kentucky	1,277,279.9	7,929.5							1,285,209.4
Fifth Kentucky	6,161,357.4	533.394.8	2,815.4			45,739.2		49,720.9	6,793,027.7
Sixth Kentucky	1,211,305.7	281,857.6	4,497.7	168,968.3	1,658.5			787,300.9	2,455,588.7
Seventh Kentucky	1,968,977.7	174,811.2	870.7					4,801.8	2,149,461.4
Eighth Kentucky	2,317,637.5	113,105						703.9	2,431,446.4
Louisiana			356,851.8		44,214		321,576.3	19,078.4	741,720.5
Maryland	172.6	1,709,807.3	1,967.5		7,171.7		265,534.1	469,043.9	2,453,697.1
Third Massachusetts				582,041.9	29,872.3				611,914.2
Minnesota	1,675.8	1,327.8							3,003.6
First Missouri	42,616.5	2,710.2	462.2		3,628.2		12,120.2	106,877.5	168,414.8
Sixth Missouri	82,490.6	1,057.9							83,548.5
Montana								1,280	1,280
Nebraska	9,929	11,581.6	672,284.1		32,789.6		1,096,246	55,285.1	1,878,115.4
New Hampshire				11,586.3					11,586.3
Fifth New Jersey		115,271	179,967.8		45,439.7		152,095.4		492,773.9
First New York			575,143		128,992.4		790,795.6	23,954.4	1,518,885.4
Twenty-first New York		128.1	155,754.1		142.9	224.8		337,011.3	493,261.2
Twenty-eighth New York	16,287.8	38,905.3	69,802.1		64,283.6		74,626.7	433.4	264,338.9
Fourth North Carolina		591.6		58.1				230,294.3	230,944
Fifth North Carolina								495,729.4	495,729.4
First Ohio	262,385.8	427,700.2	541,337.6		313,395.9	816.7		4,882,700.3	6,428,336.5
Tenth Ohio	100,954.1	41.3							100,995.4

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Eleventh Ohio	7,701.2	19,364.9	43,338.5		4,896.5	60.5	345,311.4	94,399.4	515,072.4
Eighteenth Ohio	2,802.3	50,044.7						442.5	53,289.5
Oregon	7,684.4	508						1,296.7	9,489.1
First Pennsylvania	67.2	522,369.4			127.5			2,483.6	525,047.7
Ninth Pennsylvania		357,064.4			34.7			30,684.8	387,783.9
Twelfth Pennsylvania		42,005.1						2,337	44,342.1
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		3,679,473.2	3,450.6		434.4			54,250.4	3,737,608.6
South Carolina		343						116,128.8	116,471.8
Second Tennessee								135,237.2	135,237.2
Fifth Tennessee	211.4	7,902.4						576,091	584,204.8
Fourth Texas		74.6						14,090.2	14,164.8
Second Virginia		112.4						3,505.4	3,617.8
Sixth Virginia		87,750			38.4			54,869.2	142,657.6
West Virginia	8,128.9	171,258.4						8,508.3	187,895.6
First Wisconsin	55,980	65,612.8	579,461.6		186,518.8	211.8	99,000.3	1,198,749.8	2,185,535.1
Total	13,609,623.6	8,536,830.3	10,006,100.9	762,654.6	1,546,859	258,560.5	26,304,844.3	30,790,227.9	91,815,701.1
Tax paid during the year ended June 30, 1899	12,732,003.4	7,881,476.5	9,777,024.5	698,944.6	1,369,121.2	411,683.8	22,612,884	26,839,225.3	82,322,363.3

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INCREASED WITHDRAWALS OF TAX-PAID SPIRITS.

The quantity of tax-paid spirits (91,815,701.1 gallons) withdrawn from distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, is greater than the quantity (82,322,363.3 gallons) withdrawn from distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, by 9,493,337.8 gallons, the increase being distributed among the different kinds known to the trade, as follows:

Increase in withdrawals of—

Bourbon whisky	877,620.2
Rye whisky	655,353.8
Alcohol	229,076.4
Rum	63,710
Gin	177,737.8
Pure, neutral or cologne spirits	3,691,960.3
Miscellaneous	3,951,002.6
Total increase	9,646,461.1
Decrease in withdrawals of high wines	153,123.3
Net increase	9,493,337.8

The quantity, as stated by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, upon which a customs duty was paid equal to the internal-revenue tax for the fiscal year ended June, 30, 1900, is 764,195.4 gallons.

The tax-paid withdrawals from general bonded warehouses and the amount of tax paid for bottling in bond under the act of March 3, 1897, as well as the regular tax-paid withdrawals and spirits upon which a customs duty was paid equal to the internal-revenue tax, are shown in the following table:

SPIRITS UPON WHICH TAX WAS PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE, 30, 1900.

	Gallons.
Tax paid on regular withdrawals at distillery warehouses	91,815,701.1
Tax paid at distillery warehouses for bottling in bond	420,719.2
Tax paid at general bonded warehouses	1,155,407.5
Spirits upon which a customs duty equal to the internal-revenue tax was paid upon reimportation	764,195.4
Total	94,156,023.2

The quantity (94,156,023.2 gallons) of spirits upon which tax was paid during the year ended June 30, 1900, is greater than the quantity (84,614,652.1 gallons) upon which tax was paid for the same purposes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, by 9,541,371.1 gallons.

The above statements are exclusive of fruit brandy, of which there were tax paid at special bonded warehouses 973,402.1 gallons, including 203.5 gallons of brandy withdrawn for bottling in bond.

The quantity of spirits in distillery warehouses and general bonded warehouses June 30, 1899, the tax on which became due during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was 5,238,003.5 gallons, and that the quantity in such warehouses June 30, 1900, the tax on which becomes due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, was 7,956,078.9 gallons, or 2,718,075.4 gallons more than during the preceding year. In this connection attention is called to the fact that the quantity of spirits in such warehouses June 30, 1900, the tax on which becomes due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902 (notwithstanding the fact that the spirits have almost two years in which to remain in warehouse), was only 6,312,653 gallons.

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INCREASE OF LEAKAGE ALLOWED.

The increase of leakage allowed, as compared with the year 1899, is 1,773,379.3 gallons, and is distributed among the different kinds known to the trade as follows:

Increase of leakage allowed for—		Gallons.
Bourbon whisky		1,043,405.8
Rye whisky		575,509
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits		70,364.9
Miscellaneous		90,726.5
Total increase		1,780,006.2
Decrease in—		
Alcohol	2,438.7	
Rum	1,240.1	
Gin	2,101.5	
High wines	846.6	
Total decrease		6,626.9
Net increase		1,773,379.3

DISTILLED SPIRITS ALLOWED FOR LOSS BY LEAKAGE OR EVAPORATION IN DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.

The quantity of spirits (6,684,911.4 gallons) reported as lost by leakage or evaporation in warehouse is that portion of actual leakage in warehouse from packages withdrawn from distillery warehouses during the year which has been allowed in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of the act of May 28, 1880, section 50 of the act of August 28, 1894, and section 1 of the act of March 3, 1899.

The following statement shows the quantity of spirits, as per original gauge, withdrawn from warehouses for all purposes during the stated period, and the amount and percentage of leakage allowed thereon under the provisions of the acts named:

Year.	Total quantity withdrawn.	Leakage allowed.	Percentage of withdrawals.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	
1880	78,199,283	75,834	.096
1881	84,335,900	811,466	.962
1882	80,281,611	1,231,336	1.533
1883	83,291,190	2,291,013	2.750
1884	92,022,593	3,858,494	4.193
1885	[a] 90,925,782	4,424,314	4.866
1886	[b] 78,566,767	1,806,868	2.299
1887	70,782,951	1,833,681	2.591
1888	74,391,751	2,209,327	2.969
1889	81,879,458	3,145,111	3.841
1890	88,066,945	2,932,249	3.329
1891	92,761,985	2,420,256	2.609
1892	100,094,159	3,532,810	3.529
1893	108,353,427	5,072,164	4.681
1894	99,107,108	5,626,803	5.677
1895	[c] 82,681,445.2	3,533,171.1	4.273
1896	[d] 73,669,134	2,614,783.6	3.549
1897	[e] 74,662,498.8	3,501,579.2	4.689
1898	[f] 86,837,485.5	4,348,006.3	5.007
1899	[g] 93,334,063.8	4,911,532.1	5.262
1900	[h] 104,200,309.2	6,684,911.4	6.416

[a] Includes 7,750,696 gallons stamped for export not actually withdrawn.
[b] Includes 2,494,091 gallons stamped for export not actually withdrawn.
[c] Includes 2,216,452.2 gallons transferred to general bonded warehouses, and on which leakage will be allowed on final withdrawal.
[d] Includes 7,408,518 gallons transferred to general bonded warehouses, and on which leakage will be allowed on final withdrawal.
[e] Includes 4,358,010 gallons transferred to general bonded warehouses, and on which leakage will be allowed on final withdrawal.
[f] Includes 765,697.5 gallons transferred to general bonded warehouses, and on which leakage will be allowed on final withdrawal.
[g] Includes 1,287,257.1 gallons transferred to general bonded warehouses, and on which leakage will be allowed on final withdrawal.
[h] Includes 1,317,466.7 gallons transferred to general bonded warehouses, and on which leakage will be allowed on final withdrawal.

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Exportation of Distilled Spirits, by Districts, Withdrawn from Distillery Warehouses in 1900.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
First California			2,081.5					463.2	2,544.7
Fifth Illinois			95,095.5				7,796.5	557,138.2	660,030.2
Eighth Illinois			223,340.8				7,099.7	321	230,761.5
Seventh Indiana			14,439					481.3	14,920.3
Second Kentucky	25,501								25,501
Fifth Kentucky	61,358.9	3,343.7						133.2	64,835.8
Sixth Kentucky	41,136.1	4,275.2		444.2				256.5	46,112
Seventh Kentucky	159,924.3	51,239.6							211,163.9
Eighth Kentucky	178,520	5,075.1							183,595.1
Louisiana			78,039.1		245.1		1,829	6,501.7	86,614.9
Maryland		11,062.9							11,062.9
Third Massachusetts				666,282.8					666,282.8
Nebraska			132,884.1				448.4		133,332.5
Fifth New Jersey		952.1							952.1
First New York			11,275				165.3		11,440.3
First Ohio		3,669.6	1,869.8		831.7			3,171.3	9,542.4
First Pennsylvania		3,679.5							3,679.5
Ninth Pennsylvania		4,329.1							4,329.1
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		70,153.2							70,153.2
West Virginia		217.4							217.4
Total	466,440.3	157,997.4	559,024.8	666,727	1,076.8		17,338.9	568,466.4	2,437,071.6
Withdrawn to be exported in bottles	13,958.4	4,020.2						621.3	18,599.9
Grand total	480,398.7	162,017.6	559,024.8	666,727	1,076.8		17,338.9	569,087.7	2,455,671.5
Withdrawn during the year ended June 30, 1899	101,609.9	39,587.7	2,173,508.7	879,490.3	662.9	963.6	10,732.9	27,394.7	3,233,950.7

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DECREASE IN THE EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The quantity of spirits (2,455,671.5 gallons) withdrawn for exportation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, is less than the quantity (3,233,950.7 gallons) so withdrawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, by 778,279.2 gallons, the decrease being distributed among the different kinds as known to the trade, as follows:

	Gallons.	Gallons.
Decrease in—		
Alcohol	1,614,483.9	
Rum	212,763.3	
High wines	963.6	
Total decrease		1,828,210.8
Increase in the withdrawals of—		
Bourbon whisky	378,788.8	
Rye whisky	122,429.9	
Gin	413.9	
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits	6,606	
Miscellaneous	541,693	
Total increase		1,049,931.6
Net decrease		778,279.2

EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BY KINDS, FROM DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES, DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

Country to which exported.	Kinds.							Aggregate.
	Alcohol.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Gin.	Miscellaneous.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Rum.	
Africa							357,769.9	357,769.9
Australia		1,514.6	66.9					1,581.5
Belgium		33.2						33.2
Brazil			134.4					134.4
Canada	188,386.7	2,096.4			256.5		3,838.3	194,577.9
Central America	78,458.8	4,111.1	2,037.2	475.3	16,446.6	3,576.9		105,105.9
Chile			141.8					141.8
China	12,431.3	1,797.1			432.5	5,695.4	1,584.3	21,940.6
Colombia	2,693.5	483.2			201.4			3,378.1
Cuba		2,052.3	4,037.8	575.9				6,666
Denmark		136.7	34.3					171
Ecuador			182.6	25.6				208.2
England		787.6	2,822.6				303,534.5	307,144.7
France			429.4					429.4
Germany		411,489	137,578.5		1,339.6			550,407.1
Hawaii	5,373.8	2,620.8						7,994.6
Italy		33						33
Japan	233,043.9				549,120.6			782,164.5
Madeira		74.4						74.4
Malta		150.7						150.7
Mexico	31,567.3	10,313	1,520.6			801.6		44,202.5
Norway		108.6						108.6
Peru			67.2		75.6			142.8
Philippine Islands		11,264.1	3,832.8		1,177.1			16,274
Porto Rico		414.4	1,422			165.3		2,001.7
Spain	4,368.7							4,368.7
Uruguay		74.6						74.6
Venezuela					37.8			37.8
West Indies	2,445.9	30,843.9	7,709.5			7,099.7		48,099
Tax paid	254.9							254.9
Total	559,024.8	480,398.7	162,017.6	1,076.8	569,087.7	17,338.9	666,727	2,455,671.5
Total during the year ended June 30, 1899	2,173,508.7	101,609.9	39,587.7	662.9	28,358.3	10,732.9	879,490.3	3,233,950.7

Of the above-mentioned quantities of spirits 16,433.83 proof gallons were exported in bottles under the act of March 3, 1897.

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STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF EACH KIND OF SPIRITS AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE TRANSFERRED FROM DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES FOR BOTTLING IN BOND FOR EXPORT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
Second Kentucky	11,527.8	.....	.....	11,527.8
Fifth Kentucky	858.9	319.3	.....	1,178.2
Sixth Kentucky	471.3	.....	432.5	903.8
Seventh Kentucky	1,100.4	62.8	.....	1,163.2
Maryland	.....	38.2	.....	38.2
First Ohio	.....	358.1	188.8	546.9
Ninth Pennsylvania	.....	216.5	.....	216.5
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	.....	3,025.3	.....	3,025.3
Total	13,958.4	4,020.2	621.3	18,599.9
During the year ended June 30, 1899	11,175.1	6,254	163.5	17,592.6

Of the quantity of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the following were exported in bottles under the act of March 3, 1897, viz:

[Quantities in proof gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
Second Kentucky	11,119.28	.....	.....	11,119.28
Fifth Kentucky	796.20	305.64	.....	1,101.84
Sixth Kentucky	461.10	.....	432	893.10
Seventh Kentucky	1,072.11	58.65	.....	1,130.76
Maryland	.....	35.10	.....	35.10
First Ohio	.....	271.08	135	406.08
Ninth Pennsylvania	.....	215.46	.....	215.46
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	.....	3,010.20	.....	3,010.20
Total	13,448.69	3,896.13	567	17,911.82
Total during year 1899	10,798.27	6,028.23	161.19	16,987.69

SPIRITS REMOVED IN BOND FOR EXPORT.

The following statement shows the quantity and percentage of production of distilled spirits removed in bond for export during each fiscal year since the passage of the act of June 6, 1872:

Year.	Taxable (proof) gallons exported.	Percentage of production.	Year.	Taxable (proof) gallons exported.	Percentage of production.
1873	2,358,630	3.45+	1887	2,223,913	2.85+
1874	4,060,160	5.90+	1888	1,514,205	2.15+
1875	587,413	.96+	1889	2,590,235	2.89+
1876	1,308,900	2.25+	1890	1,367,726	1.25+
1877	2,529,528	4.22+	1891	1,676,395	1.44+
1878	5,499,252	9.80+	1892	3,218,787	2.80+
1879	14,837,581	20.63+	1893	3,762,231	2.14+
1880	16,765,666	18.55+	1894	6,114,417	6.85+
1881	15,921,482	13.52+	1895	a1,312,006.5	1.64+
1882	8,092,725	7.64+	1896	b1,190,258.4	1.37+
1883	5,326,427	7.19+	1897	c2,091,788.1	3.25+
1884	9,586,738	12.70+	1898	d3,372,864.7	4.18+
1885	10,671,118	14.24+	1899	e3,245,833.8	3.34+
1886	5,646,656	7.02+	1900	f2,468,256.8	2.33+

a 1,181.2 of this quantity withdrawn from general bonded warehouses.
b 71,326.9 of this quantity withdrawn from general bonded warehouses.
c 49,381.6 of this quantity withdrawn from general bonded warehouses.
d 1,919.8 of this quantity withdrawn from general bonded warehouses.
e 11,883.1 of this quantity withdrawn from general bonded warehouses.
f 12,585.3 of this quantity withdrawn from general bonded warehouses.

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STATEMENT, BY DISTRICTS AND KINDS, OF THE QUANTITY OF SPIRITS WITHDRAWN FROM DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES AND FOR THE USE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
First California			6,335.2			6,335.2
First Illinois			5,212.2			5,212.2
Fifth Illinois			33,042.9	68,839.1		101,882
Eighth Illinois			41,493.9	433,991.3	380,745	856,230.2
Sixth Indiana			84.7		1,755.2	1,839.9
Seventh Indiana			56,918.5		7,084.2	64,002.7
Second Kentucky	374					374
Fifth Kentucky	344.5					344.5
Seventh Kentucky		538.6				538.6
Louisiana			1,839.6			1,839.6
Maryland				179	1,858.6	2,037.6
First Missouri			179.1			179.1
Nebraska			4,176.4			4,176.4
First New York			26,819.2	37.2		26,856.4
Twenty-first New York			172.4			172.4
Twenty-eighth New York			1,159.7			1,159.7
First Ohio			2,979.2			2,979.2
First Pennsylvania		193.4				193.4
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		539.8				539.8
First Wisconsin			2,133.8			2,133.8
Total	718.5	1,271.8	182,546.8	503,046.6	391,443	1,079,026.7
Withdrawn during the year ended June 30, 1899	5,415.5	1,183.4	170,889.9	254,496.2	385,255.9	817,240.9

INCREASED WITHDRAWAL OF SPIRITS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES AND FOR USE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The preceding table shows an increase of spirits withdrawn for scientific purposes and for the use of the United States of 261,785.8 gallons over the quantity so withdrawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, as follows:

Increase in the withdrawal of—	Gallons.
Alcohol	11,656.9
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits	248,550.4
Rye whisky	88.4
Miscellaneous	6,187.1
Total increase	266,482.8
Decrease in the withdrawal of Bourbon whisky	4,697
Net increase	261,785.8

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QUANTITY OF SPIRITS WITHDRAWN FOR TRANSFER TO MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
Connecticut					92.7				92.7
Fifth Illinois							193,767.9	6,807.4	200,575.3
Eighth Illinois							6,336.9		6,336.9
Seventh Indiana			3,450.6			2,511.9		29,731.8	35,694.3
Fifth Kentucky	11,619.3								11,619.3
Sixth Kentucky					456.5			3,086.8	3,543.3
Eighth Kentucky	12,074.2								12,074.2
Maryland		4,657.8							4,657.8
Third Massachusetts				28,240.8					28,240.8
Nebraska							5,860.5		5,860.5
First Ohio		342.2			2,108			21,298.6	23,748.8
First Pennsylvania		3,067.5							3,067.5
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		10,362						396.4	10,758.4
West Virginia		28.7						57.5	86.2
Total	23,693.5	18,458.2	3,450.6	28,240.8	2,657.2	2,511.9	205,965.3	61,378.5	346,356
Withdrawn during the year ended June 30, 1899	2,826.3	17,920.2		20,502	446.5		151,351.2	52,736.6	245,782.8

As compared with the transfers in 1899, the above table shows an increase of 100,573.2 gallons in the quantity transferred to manufacturing warehouses, distributed as follows:

Increase in the withdrawal of—	Gallons.
Bourbon whisky	20,867.2
Rye whisky	538
Alcohol	3,450.6
Rum	7,738.8
Gin	2,210.7
High wines	2,511.9
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits	54,614.1
Miscellaneous	8,641.9
Total increase	100,573.2

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SPIRITS LOST BY FIRE IN WAREHOUSES FOR THE LAST TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

The following table shows the quantity of spirits lost in distillery warehouses by fire during each of the last twenty-eight calendar years. As it shows also the stock of spirits in warehouses at the close of each of the fiscal years 1872 to 1899, both inclusive, the percentage of loss on stock held may be readily computed:

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

Year.	In bond June 30.	Total loss.	Year.	In bond June 30.	Total loss.
1872	10,103,392	28,399	1887	65,145,269	112,722
1873	12,917,462	9,901	1888	61,030,236	18,925
1874	15,817,709	124,602	1889	68,509,288	32,252
1875	13,367,253	81,493	1890	89,718,271	1,160,769
1876	12,984,896	99,102	1891	112,921,457	50,431
1877	13,258,794	7,487	1892	127,596,339	48,944
1878	14,088,773	29,913	1893	147,894,694	1,975,766
1879	19,212,470	2,465	1894	137,993,078	58,728.5
1880	31,363,869	14,620	1895	136,402,552.1	27,655.1
1881	64,648,111	198,251	1896	149,327,121.1	1,585,299.2
1882	89,962,645	175,216	1897	137,130,270.1	380,290.6
1883	80,999,993	396,299	1898	131,054,998	149,558.9
1884	63,502,551	416,609	1899	134,787,488.9	68,397.2
1885	54,724,916	109,030			
1886	58,096,620	181,198	Total	2,054,460,516.2	7,544,323.5

Average loss nearly $\frac{37}{100}$ of 1 per cent.

The loss during the six months ended June 30, 1900, was 2,845.3 gallons; the stock on hand June 30, 1900, being 136,071,879.5 gallons.

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STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF DISTILLED SPIRITS, AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE, PRODUCED, WITHDRAWN, AND REMAINING IN WAREHOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

Distilled spirits.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
DR.									
Remaining in warehouses July 1, 1899	71,153,632.8	45,537,740.6	466,809.7	689,858.9	260,010.4	15,386.8	3,899,136.5	12,764,913.2	134,787,488.9
Produced and bonded during the year	19,411,829.1	14,296,568.1	10,735,771	1,614,513.6	1,597,081.2	249,743.1	24,173,671.3	33,405,522.4	105,484,699.8
Total	90,565,461.9	59,834,308.7	11,202,580.7	2,304,372.5	1,857,091.6	265,129.9	28,072,807.8	46,170,435.6	240,272,188.7
CR.									
Withdrawn on payment of tax during the year	13,609,623.6	8,536,830.3	10,006,100.9	762,654.6	1,546,859	258,560.5	26,304,844.3	30,790,227.9	91,815,701.1
Tax paid and bottled in bond	211,310.2	202,856,2						6,552.8	420,719.2
Lost by leakage or evaporation in warehouse	3,419,928.5	2,333,567.2	10,156.5	27,742.4	5,926.8	1,536.3	183,949.9	702,103.8	6,684,911.4
Withdrawn for export during the year	466,440.3	157,997.4	559,024.8	666.727	1,076.8		17,338.9	568,466.4	2,437,071.6
Transferred to bottling warehouse for bottling in bond for export	13,958.4	4,020.2						621.3	18,599.9
Withdrawn for scientific purposes during the year	718.5	1,271.8	182,546.8				503,046.6	391,443	1,079,026.7
Withdrawn for transfer to general bonded warehouses	850,830.1	89,236.1	26,992.3	6,132.2	15,962.4		3,795	324,518.6	1,317,466.7
Withdrawn for transfer to manufacturing warehouses	23,693.5	18,458.2	3,450.6	28,240.8	2,657.2	2,511.9	205,965.3	61,378.5	346,356
Lost by casualty, etc., during the year	7,032.7	1,513.8					1	71,909.1	80,456.6
Remaining in warehouses June 30, 1900	71,961,926.1	48,488,557.5	414,308.8	812,875.5	284,609.4	2,521.2	853,866.8	13,253,214.2	136,071,879.5
Total	90,565,461.9	59,834,308.7	11,202,580.7	2,304,372.5	1,857,091.6	265,129.9	28,072,807.8	46,170,435.6	240,272,188.7

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QUANTITY OF EACH KIND OF SPIRITS KNOWN TO THE TRADE WITHDRAWN UPON PAYMENT OF THE TAX FROM GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
First California	277,366.3	39,675.6	3,742.8	6,958.2	9,819.4	8.1	35,361.7	372,932.1
Colorado	39,693.1	1,583.7	.....	.....	566.3	.....	18,814	60,657.1
Second Kentucky	16,030.3	.....	.....	.....	99.8	.....	40,043.9	56,174
Fifth Kentucky	384,505	20,252.8	8,697.9	.....	.....	.....	118,793	532,248.7
Sixth Missouri	48,766.3	9,585.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,095.6	111,447.4
Fourth North Carolina	639.1	3,254.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	665.8	4,559.7
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	.....	575.5	11,077.8	.....	.....	.....	5,735.2	17,388.5
Total	767,000.1	74,927.9	23,518.5	6,958.2	10,485.5	8.1	272,509.2	1,155,407.5

QUANTITY OF DISTILLED SPIRITS OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE PRODUCED, WITHDRAWN, AND REMAINING IN GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

Distilled spirits.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.
DR.				
Remaining in bonded warehouses July 1, 1899	1,804,071	93,973.8	.....	3,786.6
Deposited in general bonded warehouses during the year from distillery warehouses	890,677.7	85,719.2	26,992.3	6,132.2
Deposited in general bonded warehouses during the year from other general bonded warehouses	2,606.8	.....	.....	.....
Excess ascertained on regauge at bonded warehouses	4.4	.4	.....	.....
Total	2,697,359.9	179,693.4	26,992.3	9,918.8
CR.				
Withdrawn during the year upon payment of tax	767,000.1	74,927.9	23,518.5	6,958.2
Lost by leakage or evaporation in warehouse	191,973.6	19,223.2	14.7	170.4
Withdrawn for scientific purposes or for use of United States	643.5	.....	175	.....
Withdrawn for export	11,760.1	195.6	178.1	45.1
Lost by casualty during the year	1.8	1	.....	.....
Withdrawn for transfer to manufacturing warehouses	7,442.8	581.2	.....	269.9
Withdrawn for transfer to general bonded warehouses	275.4	.....	.....	.....
Remaining in warehouses June 30, 1900	1,718,262.6	84,764.5	3,106	2,475.2
Total	2,697,359.9	179,693.4	26,992.3	9,918.8

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QUANTITY OF DISTILLED SPIRITS OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE PRODUCED, WITHDRAWN, ETC.—Continued

Distilled spirits.	Gin.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate
DR.				
Remaining in bonded warehouses July 1, 1899	6,094.7	489.1	145,474.8	2,053,890
Deposited in general bonded warehouses during the year from distillery warehouses	13,016.8	3,795	341,047.6	1,367,380.8
Deposited in general bonded warehouses during the year from other general bonded warehouses	.....	.....	.....	2,606.8
Excess ascertained on regauge at bonded warehouses	10.5	.....	.....	15.3
Total	19,122	4,284.1	486,522.4	3,423,892.9
CR.				
Withdrawn during the year upon payment of tax	10,485.5	8.1	272,509.2	1,155,407.5
Lost by leakage or evaporation in warehouse	106.4	38.5	14,606	226,132.8
Withdrawn for scientific purposes or for use of United States	.....	4,237.5	.....	5,056
Withdrawn for export	107.3	.....	299.1	12,585.3
Lost by casualty during the year	.....	.....	.....	2.8
Withdrawn for transfer to manufacturing warehouses	.....	.....	670.5	8,964.4
Withdrawn for transfer to general bonded warehouses	.....	.....	.....	275.4
Remaining in warehouses June 30, 1900	8,422.8	.....	198,437.6	2,015,468.7
Total	19,122	4,284.1	486,522.4	3,423,892.9

STOCK ON HAND, PRODUCTION, AND MOVEMENT OF SPIRITS FOR SIX YEARS.

The following table shows the stock on hand, production, and movement of spirits, other than fruit brandies, for the fiscal years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900:

Distilled spirits.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Actually in warehouses at beginning of fiscal year and in transit between warehouses	137,993,078	138,248,796.2	152,125,495.4
Produced during fiscal year	81,090,993.9	86,589,358.5	62,466,129.5
Total	219,084,071.9	224,838,154.7	214,591,624.9
Withdrawn, tax-paid, during fiscal year	74,540,569	66,877,986.8	68,661,038.5
Withdrawn for exportation during fiscal year	1,312,006.5	1,190,258.4	2,091,788.1
Withdrawn for scientific purposes, for use of United States, for transfer to manufacturing warehouses, destroyed by casualty, allowed for loss by leakage in warehouses, etc	4,982,700.2	4,644,414.1	4,117,294
Total	80,835,275.7	72,712,659.3	74,870,120.6
Remaining in warehouses at end of fiscal year, including spirits in transit between warehouses	138,248,796.2	152,125,495.4	139,721,504.3

Distilled spirits.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Actually in warehouses at beginning of fiscal year and in transit between warehouses	139,721,504.3	133,063,921.1	136,925,136
Produced during fiscal year	80,762,229	97,067,872.1	105,484,699.8
Total	220,483,733.3	230,131,793.2	242,409,835.8
Withdrawn, tax-paid, during fiscal year	78,246,032.9	83,694,436.7	93,391,827.8
Withdrawn for exportation during fiscal year	3,372,864.7	3,245,833.8	2,468,256.8
Withdrawn for scientific purposes, for use of United States, for transfer to manufacturing warehouses, destroyed by casualty, allowed for loss by leakage in warehouses, etc	5,800,914.6	6,266,386.7	8,430,891.4
Total	87,419,812.2	93,206,657.2	104,290,976
Remaining in warehouses at end of fiscal year, including spirits in transit between warehouses	133,063,921.1	136,925,136	138,118,859.8

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SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS AT DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Distilled spirits.	Quantity.	Total.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*
Actually remaining in distillery warehouses July 1, 1899	134,787,488.9	
Remaining in general bonded warehouses July 1, 1899	2,053,890	
In transit from distillery to general bonded warehouses July 1, 1899	81,425.7	
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses for export and unaccounted for July 1, 1899	1,189,424.9	
Withdrawn from general bonded warehouses for export and unaccounted for July 1, 1899	9,041.5	
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses for transfer to manufacturing warehouses and unaccounted for July 1, 1899	33,610.2	
Withdrawn from general bonded warehouses for transfer to manufacturing warehouses and unaccounted for July 1, 1899	1,102.8	
Transfers from general bonded warehouses to other general bonded warehouses and unaccounted for July 1, 1899	2,331.4	
Lost by casualty and unaccounted for, from distillery warehouses, July 1, 1899	558,215.3	
Lost by casualty and unaccounted for, from general bonded warehouses, July 1, 1899	289,367.5	
		139,005,898.2
Deposited in distillery warehouses during the year ended June 30, 1900		105,484,699.8
Deposited in general bonded warehouses during the year ended June 30, 1900		1,369,987.6
Excess found on regauge at general bonded warehouses		15.3
Aggregate		245,860,600.9
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses, tax-paid	91,815,701.1	
Withdrawn from geueral bonded warehouses, tax-paid	1,155,407.5	
Withdrawn, tax-paid, for bottling in bond	420,719.2	
Loss allowed on account of leakage or evaporation in distillery warehouses	6,684,911.4	
Loss allowed on account of leakage or evaporation in general bonded warehouses	226,132.8	
Withdrawn for scientific purposes and for use of United States from distillery warehouses	1,079,026.7	
Withdrawn for scientific purposes and for use of United States from general bonded warehouses	5,056	
Withdrawn for transfer to bottling warehouses for bottling in bond for export	18,599.9	
Loss allowed on account of leakage in transportation for export from distillery warehouses	1,733.3	
Loss allowed on account of leakage in transportation for export from general bonded warehouses	42.1	
Tax paid on loss or leakage in transportation for export from distillery warehouses	551.4	
Exported from distillery warehouses, proofs of landing received	2,219,228.5	
Exported from general bonded warehouses, proofs of landing received	15,654.3	
Tax paid on spirits lost by casualty, distillery warehouses	48,954.6	
Tax paid on spirits lost by casualty, general bonded warehouses	3.8	
Loss allowed on account of casualty, distillery warehouses	144,111.6	
Loss allowed on account of casualty, general bonded warehouses	289,366.5	
Deposited in manufacturing warehouses from distillery warehouses	367,783.5	
Deposited in manufacturing warehouses from general bonded warehouses	10,067.2	
Leakage allowed in transfers to manufacturing warehouses from distillery warehouses	879.7	
Tax paid on leakage in transfers to manufacturing warehouses from distillery warehouses	15.1	
Transferred to general bonded warehouses from distillery warehouses	1,367,380.8	
Transferred to general bouded warehouses from other general bonded warehouses	2,606.8	
		105,873,933.8
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses for export and unaccounted for June 30, 1900	1,404,983.3	
Withdrawn from general bonded warehouses for export and unaccounted for June 30, 1900	5,930.4	
Lost by casualty and unaccounted for, distillery warehouses, June 30, 1900	445,605.7	
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses for transfer to manufacturing warehouses and unaccounted for June 30, 1900	11,287.9	
Transfers from distillery warehouses to general bonded warehouses and unaccounted for June 30, 1900	31,511.6	
		1,899,318.9
Remaining in distillery warehouses June 30, 1900	136,071,879.5	
Remaining in general bonded warehouses June 30, 1900	2,015,468.7	
		138,087,348.2
Aggregate		245,860,600.9

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QUANTITY OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF BRANDY PRODUCED, WITHDRAWN, AND REMAINING IN SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

Brandy.	Grape.	Apple.	Peach.	Other.	Total.
DR.					
Balance in warehouses July 1, 1899	1,187,638.8	107,726.3	17,804.6	1,989.7	1,315,159.4
Received in warehouses from distilleries in same district	774,856.2	126,765.8	7,297.9	556.8	909,476.7
Received in warehouses from distilleries in other districts	473,892.4	114,747.6	92.2	.....	588,732.2
Received from special bonded warehouses in other districts	228,632.7	473.1	2,892.6	680.8	232,679.2
Total	2,665,020.1	349,712.8	28,087.3	3,227.3	3,046,047.5
CR.					
Withdrawn tax-paid for bottling	203.5	.....	.....	.....	203.5
Withdrawn from special bonded warehouses, tax-paid	809,198.2	147,993.5	15,341.2	665.7	973,198.6
Leakage or evaporation in warehouse	61,406.5	11,352.1	1,531.3	57	74,346.9
Withdrawn for use of United States	2,941.6	.....	.....	.....	2,941.6
Withdrawn for export	7,228.7	57.6	.....	.....	7,286.3
Reported lost by casualty, etc	2.5	210.7	.....	.....	213.2
Withdrawn for transfer to manufacturing warehouses	4,293.6	.....	.....	.....	4,293.6
Withdrawn for transfer to special bonded warehouses in other districts	226,421.8	473.1	2,892.6	680.8	230,468.3
Withdrawn to fortify wine	227,235.6	.....	.....	.....	227,235.6
Loss in transit, tax-paid	.7	.....	.....	.....	.7
Error as to kinds	48	.....	.....	.....	48
Balance remaining in special bonded warehouses and in transit	1,326,039.4	189,625.8	8,322.2	1,823.8	1,525,811.2
Total	2,665,020.1	349,712.8	28,087.3	3,227.3	3,046,047.5

FORTIFICATION OF WINES WITH GRAPE BRANDY FREE OF TAX.

The quantity of grape brandy used in fortifying wine under the act of October 1, 1890, as amended by the act of August 28, 1894, during the year ended June 30, 1899, was 1,912,339.4 taxable gallons. The quantity of brandy used and of each kind of wine fortified during the year ended June 30, 1900, in each district, is as follows:

QUANTITY OF BRANDY USED AND KINDS OF WINE FORTIFIED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1900.

[Brandy in taxable gallons and wine in wine gallons.]

Kind.	Alabama.		First California.		Fourth California.	
	Before fortification.	After fortification.	Before fortification.	After fortification.	Before fortification.	After fortification.
Angelica	.....	.....	645,373.22	759,786.08	93,285.05	110,409.24
Malaga	.....	.....	827	975.19	.....	.....
Muscatel	.....	.....	686,468.51	813,109.89	46,232.13	55,278.97
Port	1,230.10	1,561.10	2,266,475.83	2,642,485.11	1,112,207.72	1,307,145.99
Sherry	1,313,17	1,688.17	1,397,330.32	1,623,727.20	923,557.44	1,073,955.46
Tokay	.....	.....	32,175.67	37,815.91	7,346.74	8,694.46
Total	2,543.27	3,249.27	5,028,650.55	5,877,899.38	2,182,629.08	2,555,484.12

Kind.	First Missouri.		First New Jersey.		New Mexico.	
	Before fortification.	After fortification.	Before fortification.	After fortification.	Before fortification.	After fortification.
Angelica	.....	.....	.....	.....	425.17	549.33
Port	1,485.50	1,754.50	4,705	5,426.50	2,953.99	3,420.49
Sherry	1,832	2,184	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweet Catawba	1,841	2,193	941	1,088.50	.....	.....
Total	5,158.50	6,131.50	5,646	6,515	3,379.16	3,969.82

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QUANTITY OF BRANDY USED AND KINDS OF WINE FORTIFIED, ETC.—Continued.

Kind.	Twenty-eighth New York.		Fourth North Carolina.		Aggregate.	
	Before fortification.	After fortification.	Before fortification.	After fortification.	Before fortification.	After fortification.
Angelica					739,083.44	870,744.65
Malaga					827	975.19
Muscatel					732,700.64	868,388.86
Port	109,806.90	134,815.07			3,498,865.04	4,096,608.76
Scuppernong			95,922	100,000	95,922	100,000
Sherry					2,324,032.93	2,701,554.83
Sweet Catawba	110,606.56	127,377.46			113,388.56	130,658.96
Tokay					39,522.41	46,510.37
Total	220,413.46	262,192.53	95,922	100,000	7,544,342.02	8,815,441.62

GRAPE BRANDY USED.

District.	Taxable gallons.
Alabama	828.3
First California	1,435,873.8
Fourth California	627,160.4
First Missouri	1,672.6
First New Jersey	883.4
New Mexico	732.7
Twenty-eighth New York	62,842.5
Fourth North Carolina	7,073.6
Total	2,137,067.3

EXPORT OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AND SNUFF IN BOND.

The quantity of manufactured tobacco removed from the place of manufacture in bond free of tax during the year, also the quantity actually exported during the year and the quantity unaccounted for at the beginning and at the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, are shown in the subjoined statement:

Districts.	Quantity unaccounted for July 1, 1899.	Quantity removed for export during the year.	Quantity actually exported during the year.	Quantity unaccounted for June 30, 1900.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
First California	169	7,456	7,625	0
First Illinois	0	1,554	1,554	0
Eighth Illinois	1,754	1,771	3,525	0
Fifth Kentucky	14,729	57,835	63,474	9,090
Sixth Kentucky	0	264	264	0
Louisiana	1,292	65,357	66,649	0
Maryland	237,377	1,788,728	2,016,985	9,120
Third Massachusetts	0	53⅔	53⅔	0
First Michigan	1,500	960	2,268	192
First Missouri	10,636	112,027	112,503	10,160
Fifth New Jersey	a 36,740	250,274⅓	b 265,120⅓	c 21,894
First New York	0	14,348	14,348	0
Second New York	5,108	99,752	81,672	23,188
Third New York	12,937	1,788,430	1,702,536	98,831
Twenty-eighth New York	9,980	381,206⅓	346,548⅓	44,638
Fourth North Carolina	3,550	107,003	103,703	6,850
Fifth North Carolina	0	55	55	0
First Ohio	90	4,554	4,104	540
First Pennsylvania	0	27,269	26,819	450
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	0	3,245	3,245	0
Second Virginia	451,932⅔	6,765,768	d 6,735,219⅓	482,481⅓
Sixth Virginia	27,583	111,806	137,927	1,462
First Wisconsin	0	1,300	800	500
Total	815,377⅔	11,591,016⅔	11,696,998	709,396⅓

a 8,325 pounds, at 6 cents per pound.
b 6,300 pounds, at 6 cents per pound.
c 2,025 pounds, at 6 cents per pound.
d Includes 152 pounds tax-paid.

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EXPORTATION OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES IN BOND.

The number of cigars and cigarettes removed from the place of manufacture in bond free of tax during the year; also the number actually exported during the year and the quantity unaccounted for at the beginning and at the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

District from which removed.	Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per M.	Cigars weighing less than 3 pounds per M.	Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per M.	Cigarettes weighing less than 3 pounds per M.
DR.				
Unaccounted for July 1, 1899:				
First California	17,576			15,000
Louisiana	27,000			
Maryland		5,000		
First Missouri				25,000
Second New York				1,950,000
Third New York	5,000			70,000
Twenty-eighth New York				6,380,000
Fourth North Carolina				a 11,250,000
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	b 150,662			
Second Virginia	129,650			2,865,000
Total	329,888	5,000		22,555,000
Bonded for export during year:				
First California	331,200			35,000
Louisiana	125,000			670,000
Maryland		234,000		
Minnesota	3,000			
First Missouri				1,400,000
Second New York	15,000	6,000	8,100	56,749,000
Third New York	222,525	80,000		5,482,770
Fourteenth New York	23,500			
Twenty-eighth New York				163,423,400
Fourth North Carolina				799,000,200
Fifth North Carolina				1,535,000
First Ohio	16,134	140,900		
Ninth Pennsylvania	30,000			
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	120,000			
Second Virginia	97,000	397,900		89,852,000
West Virginia	142,000			
Total	1,125,359	858,800	8,100	1,118,237,370
Grand total	1,455,247	863,800	8,100	1,140,792,370
CR.				
Exported during the year:				
First California	348,776			
Louisiana	142,000			670,000
Maryland		239,000		
First Missouri				1,425,000
Second New York	15,000	6,000	8,100	53,292,000
Third New York	227,525	80,000		5,539,970
Fourteenth New York	23,500			
Twenty-eighth New York				157,589,400
Fourth North Carolina				a 800,765,200
Fifth North Carolina				1,285,000
First Ohio	16,134	140,900		
Ninth Pennsylvania	10,000			
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	b 270,662			
Second Virginia	212,650	294,100		81,004,000
West Virginia	142,000			
Total	1,408,247	760,000	8,100	1,101,570,570
Unaccounted for June 30, 1900:				
First California				50,000
Louisiana	10,000			
Minnesota	3,000			
Second New York				5,407,000
Third New York				12,800
Twenty-eighth New York				12,214,000
Fourth North Carolina				8,975,000
Ninth Pennsylvania	20,000			250,000
Second Virginia	14,000	103,800		11,713,000
Total	47,000	103,800		38,621,800
Tax-paid during the year:				
Fourth North Carolina				600,000
Grand total	1,455,247	863,800	8,100	1,140,792,370

a Includes 1,200,000 at 50 cents per M. b Includes 10,000 at $3 per M.

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Upon comparing the foregoing statements as to the manufactured tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes removed in bond for export with those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the decrease in 1900, as to tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, is found to be as follows:

Tobacco	pounds..	3,334,295⅝
Cigars and cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000	number..	1,243,771
Cigarettes (including all-tobacco cigarettes) weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000	number..	106,127,670

The increase each year as to cigarettes up to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was the prominent feature of this class of exportations. The business of exporting cigarettes has grown during the past eighteen years as follows:

NUMBER REMOVED FOR EXPORT DURING FISCAL YEARS 1882 TO 1900.

Year ended June 30—	Number.	Year ended June 30—	Number.	Year ended June 30—	Number.
1882	64,001,500	1889	246,679,750	1896	628,086,390
1883	68,413,560	1890	259,310,050	1897	892,956,300
1884	86,243,485	1891	294,534,250	1898	1,032,124,046
1885	104,811,420	1892	320,845,020	1899	1,225,223,840
1886	134,311,180	1893	397,827,260	1900	1,118,237,370
1887	139,935,300	1894	401,605,300		
1888	180,769,800	1895	461,859,100		

EXPORTATION OF PLAYING CARDS IN BOND DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

	Playing cards 2 cents per package.
Removed for export and unaccounted for June 30, 1899	351,965
Removed during the year ended June 30, 1900	2,044,500
Total	2,396,465
Removed for export and accounted for during the year	2,091,144
Removed for export and unaccounted for, tax-paid	3,600
Removed for export and unaccounted for June 30, 1900	301,721
Total	2,396,465

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EXPORTATION OF PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

The following is a statement, by districts, of tax on proprietary medicines, bottled wines, chewing gum, etc. (Schedule B articles, act of June 13, 1898), removed for export and actually exported from the United States in bond, free of tax, under the provisions of section 22 of the act above named, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, and tax on such articles returned to manufactory and unaccounted for:

District.	Unaccounted for July 1, 1899.	Removed for export.	Actually exported.	Returned to manufactory.	Collected on deficiencies.	Unaccounted for.
First California	$101.96	$4,616.22½	$4,632.73½	.....	.....	$85.45
Connecticut	64.80	809.01	805.62	.....	.....	68.19
Florida	.....	66.00	66.00	.....	.....	.....
First Illinois	106.33½	1,079.23⅜	1,050.43⅞	.....	.....	135.13
Fourth Iowa	260.62½	3,434.88¾	3,208.72½	.....	.....	486.78¾
Fifth Kentucky	.....	4,189.84	4,189.84	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	136.67	434.87	.....	$1.80	.....
Third Massachusetts	3,875.48	36,425.39	37,890.52½	.....	.....	2,410.34½
Maryland	31.12½	1,590.28⅜	1,619.23⅜	.....	.....	2.17½
Minnesota	55.35	2,204.77½	2,199.37½	.....	.....	60.75
First Missouri	540.80	2,805.13⅜	3,280.98⅛	.....	.....	64.95
Nebraska	.....	31.71	31.71	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	.....	717.85¾	717.85¾	.....	.....	.....
Fifth New Jersey	983.97½	16,705.27½	17,261.65¾	18.30	.....	409.28¾
First New York	764.95	18,147.78⅛	17,934.64⅜	.....	.....	978.09⅛
Second New York	1,041.87	62,210.49½	62,728.16½	.....	14.54½	509.65½
Third New York	83.10	1,168.13½	1,038.20½	.....	.....	213.03
Fourteenth New York	419.72½	5,442.48	5,623.24	29.11½	.....	209.85
Twenty-first New York	30.00	251.25	273.75	.....	.....	7.50
Twenty-eighth New York	283.78½	4,477.79½	3,984.42⅜	.....	.50	776.65
First Ohio	7.20	319.10	224.05	.....	.....	102.25
Tenth Ohio	14.40	642.90	657.30	.....	.....	.....
Eleventh Ohio	.....	15.75	.....	.....	.....	15.75
Eighteenth Ohio	1.12½	203.27½	203.27½	.....	.....	1.12½
First Pennsylvania	945.26⅜	6,645.99⅜	7,543.72⅜	.....	.....	47.53⅜
Ninth Pennsylvania	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	.....	a231.25½	a210 00	.....	.....	21.25½
Total	9,611.86½	174,886.49⅜	177,810.34⅜	47.41½	16.84½	6,623.75¾

a Includes reports of May and June, 1899, which had not been received before completion of report for the last fiscal year.

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STATEMENT OF FERMENTED LIQUORS REMOVED FROM BREWERIES IN BOND, FREE OF TAX, FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 18, 1890.

	Gallons.
Removed for export and unaccounted for June 30, 1899	460,231
Removed for direct exportation	739.230
Removed in original packages, to be bottled for export	2,321,594
Removed by pipe line, to be bottled for export	1,300,534
Excess reported by bottlers	10,270
Total	4,831,859
Exported in original packages, proofs received	780,157
Exported in bottles, proofs received	3,469,808
Removed for export, unaccounted for, tax paid	8,356
Excess reported by bottlers	60,948
Removed for export, unaccounted for, June 30, 1900	512,590
Total	4,831,859

FERMENTED LIQUORS REMOVED FROM BREWERIES IN BOND FOR EXPORT DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, BY DISTRICTS.

District.	Gallons.	District.	Gallons.
Alabama	18,724	First New York	426,823
First California	174,322	Second New York	30,026
Fourth California	29,388	Third New York	81,166
Connecticut	4,579	Fourteenth New York	172,004
Florida	51,290	Twenty-eighth New York	29,632
Georgia	196,187	First Ohio	26,009
First Illinois	12,970	Eleventh Ohio	4,123
Sixth Indiana	21,159	Oregon	354,284
Seventh Indiana	1,441	South Carolina	10,619
Fifth Kentucky	39,339	Fifth Tennessee	16,411
Sixth Kentucky	25,513	Third Texas	79,784
Louisiana	16,818	Second Virginia	186
Third Massachusetts	438	Sixth Virginia	1,856
First Missouri	1,010,205	First Wisconsin	1,473,402
Montana	1,395		
Fifth New Jersey	51,265	Total	4,361,358

DRAWBACK OF INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES ALLOWED ON EXPORTED MERCHANDISE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Port.	Number of claims.	Proprietary articles.	Tobacco.	Cigars and cigarettes.	Distilled spirits.	Stills.	Total.
Baltimore	4	.....	$123.60	$277.10	.....	.....	$400.70
Boston	7	$125.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	125.08
Chicago	4	66.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.60
New York	1,938	24,263.31	12,319.04	2,504.24	$477.92	.....	39,564.51
Philadelphia	90	2,115.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,115.85
San Francisco	96	251.08	4,663.44	11,033.35	197.28	.....	16,145.15
Savannah	15	.....	2,412.52	.....	.....	.....	2,412.52
Seattle	4	.....	1,269.78	.....	.....	.....	1,269.78
St. Louis	7	25.97	.....	888.00	.....	.....	913.97
Toledo	2	14.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.25
Vanceboro	4	3.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.56
Total	2,171	26,865.70	20,788.38	14,702.69	675.20	.....	63,031.97

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RECAPITULATION OF DRAWBACK OF INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES ALLOWED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1863 TO 1900, INCLUSIVE.

Periods allowed.	Number of claims.	Proprietary articles.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars and cigarettes.
1863 to 1876, inclusive					
1877	751	$48,235.85	$5,819.32		
1878	562	33,820.54	2,537.98		
1879	744	43,184.71	12,113.86		$250.20
1880	872	35,153.86	22,314.02		1,094.97
1881	749	28,483.87	8,596.60	$26.08	1,232.43
1882	909	33,695.22	5,069.36		1,406.12
1883	1,130	33,000.89	5,604.60		5,195.37
1884	1,090	16,460.34	6,053.81	82.00	5,673.96
1885	706	46.66	2,515.80		901.75
1886	800		3,582.13	1.60	601.25
1887	877		5,270.54		968.62
1888	1,222		5,584.00		703.25
1889	1,280		3,437.64		1,416.55
1890	1,540		1,829.12		1,112.50
1891	1,744		7,421.70	.80	1,184.97
1892	240		2,041.73		1,023.10
1893	192		2,049.78		1,005.30
1894	208		2,951.08		1,426.93
1895	185		820.68		686.25
1896	227		1,880.64		1,599.92
1897	117		1,669.41		10,423.73
1898	116		1,461.64		6,697.25
1899	1,242	15,598.78	5,932.89		15,642.49
1900	2,171	26,865.70	20,788.38		14,702.69

Periods allowed.	Fermented liquors.	Distilled spirits.	Stills.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1863 to 1876, inclusive					$6,673,845.00
1877	$760.12			[a] $277.11	55,092.40
1878	46.25	$718.90			37,123.67
1879	533.69	1,426.92			57,509.38
1880	2,205.42		$80.00	[b] 888.00	61,736.27
1881	1,128.38	1,161.90	220.00		40,849.26
1882	3,913.18	1,966.50	60.00		46,110.38
1883	6,034.16	4,608.00	60.00	[c] 590.92	55,093.94
1884	14,996.30	8,352.00	480.00		52,098.41
1885	16,192.71	3,705.30			23,362.22
1886	23,878.21	6,642.00			34,705.19
1887	21,238.94	5,755.50	140.00		33,373.60
1888	26,166.54	28,411.30	160.00		61,025.09
1889	25,633.33	10,737.00	80.00		41,304.52
1890	31,657.93	12,410.00	100.00		47,109.55
1891	31,374.51	9,177.30			49,159.28
1892	378.09	17,019.00	40.00		20,501.92
1893		7,467.30	40.00		10,562.33
1894		38,332.10			42,710.11
1895		20,883.22	80.00		22,470.15
1896		11,269.68	60.00		14,810.24
1897		22,729.65	20.00		34,842.79
1898		1,620.45	40.00		9,819.34
1899		1,853.94	20.00		39,048.10
1900		675.20			63,031.97
Total					7,627,295.11

[a] Manufactured cotton exported prior to 1868. [b] Machinery exported prior to 1868.
[c] Chairs exported prior to 1868.

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OLEOMARGARINE.

The subjoined statements show operations under the act of August 2, 1886, defining butter and imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine.

There was an increase in the number of persons engaged in the sale of olemargarine during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, as well as an increase in the production of the article as compared with the previous fiscal year.

The following statement shows the quantity of oleomargarine, in pounds, at 2 cents tax, produced at manufactories during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the quantity withdrawn therefrom during the year, and the stock of oleomargarine remaining in factories June 30, 1900:

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS AT OLEOMARGARINE MANUFACTORIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Dr.	Pounds.
Stock on hand July 1, 1899	787,503
Removed for export and unaccounted for July 1, 1899	340,277
Quantity produced during the year	107,045,028
	108,172,808
Contra.	
Oleomargarine withdrawn tax-paid	103,616,142
Withdrawn from manufactories for export and accounted for by clearance certificate filed	3,342,879
Withdrawn from manufactories for export and accounted for by payment of tax on account of certificate not being filed	6,749
Understatement of withdrawals	6,310
Destroyed in factory and dumped as material	15,509
Removed for export and unaccounted for June 30, 1900	367,413
Remaining in factories June 30, 1900	817,806
	108,172,808

OPERATIONS IN OLEOMARGARINE DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

The following statements, by districts, show the quantity, in pounds, of oleomargarine produced at manufactories, the quantity withdrawn therefrom tax-paid, for export, and the quantity lost or destroyed at manufactories during the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1899, and

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June 30, 1900, respectively; also the stock remaining on hand at the close of each year:

JULY 1, 1898, TO JUNE 30, 1899.

Districts.	Produced.	Withdrawn tax-paid.	Withdrawn for export.	Remaining in factory June 30, 1899.
Connecticut *a*	7,912,571	5,626,866	2,283,455	68,646
First Illinois	38,897,603	38,164,188	452,372	420,305
Sixth Indiana	7,086,909	7,038,393	2,500	89,668
Kansas *b*	13,459,994	13,188,496	334,208	92,543
Maryland	1,056,432	1,054,337	.....	2,145
Sixth Missouri	1,867,211	1,848,152	.....	21,177
First New Jersey	439,472	410,052	20,500	8,920
Fifth New Jersey	101,185	104,400	5,000	.....
Eleventh Ohio	9,991,823	9,948,075	.....	62,029
Eighteenth Ohio	2,327,881	2,319,329	.....	22,070
Total	83,141,081	79,702,288	3,096,035	787,503

JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

Districts.	Produced.	Withdrawn tax-paid.	Withdrawn for export.	Remaining in factory June 30, 1900.
Connecticut *a*	10,448,162	7,796,902	2,653,214	56,292
First Illinois	46,248,416	45,834,089	475,269	359,526
Thirteenth Illinois	168,732	165,623	.....	4,109
Sixth Indiana	10,778,599	10,737,649	9,200	121,418
Kansas *b*	16,686,460	16,392,323	229,781	156,928
Fifth Kentucky	76,125	72,569	.....	3,500
Maryland	2,207,748	2,202,390	.....	7,447
Sixth Missouri	4,107,696	4,118,273	.....	3,210
First New Jersey	604,279	595,849	9,300	8,050
Fifth New Jersey	115,300	115,300	.....	.....
Eleventh Ohio	12,464,249	12,459,902	.....	66,376
Eighteenth Ohio	2,734,214	2,739,898	.....	16,386
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	301,158	281,485	.....	14,564
Third Texas	103,890	103,890	.....	.....
Total	107,045,028	103,616,142	3,376,764	817,806

a Including the State of Rhode Island. No oleomargarine was manufactured in the State of Connecticut.

b Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma; but no oleomargarine was manufactured in either of these Territories.

The following table of production and total receipts from all oleomargarine sources for each fiscal year since November 1, 1886, the date the oleomargarine law took effect, is interesting as showing the extent of operations in the country:

	Total production.	Amount received.
	Pounds.	
On hand November 1, 1886	181,090	.....
During the fiscal year ended June 30—		
1887 (from November 1, 1886)	21,513,537	$723,948.04
1888	34,325,527	864,139.88
1889	35,664,026	894,247.91
1890	32,324,032	786,291.72
1891	44,392,409	1,077,924.14
1892	48,364,155	1,266,326.00
1893	67,224,298	1,670,643.50
1894	69,622,246	1,723,479.90
1895	56,958,105	1,409,211.18
1896	50,853,234	1,219,432.46
1897	45,531,207	1,034,129.60
1898	57,516,136	1,315,708.54
1899	83,130,474	1,956,618.56
1900	107,045,028	2,543,785.18
Total	754,645,504	18,485,886.61

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RECEIPTS UNDER THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Districts.	Collections on oleomargarine at 2 cents per pound.	Special taxes of—			Total.
		Manufacturers.	Retail dealers.	Wholesale dealers.	
Alabama			$692.00	$880.00	$1,572.00
Arkansas	$296.00		1,770.00	786.00	2,852.00
First California					
Fourth California *a*					
Colorado *b*			6,236.00	2,600.00	8,836.00
Connecticut *c*	159,651.56	$1,800.00	14,182.00	1,960.00	177,593.56
Florida			4,098.00	1,580.00	5,678.00
Georgia			2,802.00	2,640.00	5,442.00
Hawaii					
First Illinois	923,378.40	3,400.00	90,812.00	6,840.00	1,024,430.40
Fifth Illinois			4,130.00	2,280.00	6,410.00
Eighth Illinois			4,708.00		4,708.00
Thirteenth Illinois	3,308.76	300.00	2,962.00	1,140.00	7,710.76
Sixth Indiana	214,083.62	1,450.00	11,060.00	1,796.00	228,389.62
Seventh Indiana			4,024.00		4,024.00
Third Iowa		600.00			600.00
Fourth Iowa			116.00		116.00
Kansas *d*	329,662.94	2,400.00	8,988.00	360.00	341,410.94
Second Kentucky			530.00		530.00
Fifth Kentucky	1,478.10	350.00	7,376.00	840.00	10,044.10
Sixth Kentucky			2,588.00		2,588.00
Seventh Kentucky			828.00		828.00
Eighth Kentucky			36.00		36.00
Louisiana *e*			8,516.00	5,160.00	13,676.00
Maryland *f*	44,074.42	1,000.00	6,554.00	7,060.00	58,688.42
Massachusetts			4,638.00	3,880.00	8,518.00
First Michigan	470.12		5,890.00	1,800.00	8,160.12
Fourth Michigan			6,922.00	4,480.00	11,402.00
Minnesota			904.00	4,200.00	5,104.00
First Missouri			9,836.00	840.00	10,676.00
Sixth Missouri	82,002.00	600.00	2,972.00		85,574.00
Montana *g*			156.00	1,140.00	1,296.00
Nebraska *h*			2,910.00	2,240.00	5,150.00
New Hampshire *i*			2,354.00	7,102.36	9,456.36
First New Jersey	11,920.98	600.00	2,640.00		15,160.98
Fifth New Jersey	2,326.56	250.00	13,832.00	3,420.00	19,828.56
New Mexico *k*			1,012.00	880.00	1,892.00
First New York			206.00		206.00
Second New York			48.00		48.00
Third New York			138.00		138.00
Fourteenth New York					
Twenty-first New York			48.00		48.00
Twenty-eighth New York			54.00		54.00
Fourth North Carolina			832.00		832.00
Fifth North Carolina			216.00		216.00
First Ohio			11,030.00	3,040.00	14,070.00
Tenth Ohio			7,472.00	1,600.00	9,072.00
Eleventh Ohio	249,286.66	1,000.00	18,020.00	680.00	268,986.66
Eighteenth Ohio	54,659.26	600.00	19,808.00	2,120.00	77,187.26
Oregon *l*			386.00		386.00
First Pennsylvania			5,328.00	2,880.00	8,208.00
Ninth Pennsylvania			320.00		320.00
Twelfth Pennsylvania			1,564.00	1,145.00	2,709.00
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	5,776.64	200.00	15,474.00	4,500.00	25,950.64
South Carolina			1,968.00	960.00	2,928.00
Second Tennessee	72.00		808.17		880.17
Fifth Tennessee			3,304.00	760.00	4,064.00
Third Texas	2,825.00	900.00	4,618.00	5,840.00	14,183.00
Fourth Texas			1,356.00	3,210.00	4,566.00
Second Virginia			4,492.00	1,060.00	5,552.00
Sixth Virginia			1,052.63		1,052.63
West Virginia			8,662.00	2,240.00	10,902.00
First Wisconsin			618.00	900.00	1,518.00
Second Wisconsin			246.00	1,080.00	1,326.00
Total	2,085,273.02	15,450.00	345,142.80	97,919.36	2,543,785.18

a Including the State of Nevada.
b Including the State of Wyoming.
c Including the State of Rhode Island.
d Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma.
e Including the State of Mississippi.
f Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia, and two counties of Virginia.
g Including the States of Idaho and Utah,
h Including the States of North Dakota and South Dakota.
i Including the States of Maine and Vermont.
k Including the Territory of Arizona.
l Including the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska.

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FILLED CHEESE.

The following statements show the operations under the act of June 6, 1896, defining cheese, imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of filled cheese.

The quantity of filled cheese produced, withdrawn tax-paid for export, and that withdrawn tax-paid for domestic use from manufactories, monthly, from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1900, is as follows:

Month.	Quantity produced.	Quantity withdrawn tax-paid.	
		For domestic use.	For export.
1898.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December	71,856		71,856
1899.			
January	223,830		223,830
February	231,635		231,635
March	317,112		317,112
April	234,025		234,025
May	275,127		275,127
June	335,065		335,065
July			
August			
September			
October	84,375		84,375
November	113,346		113,346
December	168,742	26,019	142,723
1900.			
January	218,508	3,613	214,895
February	221,673		221,673
March	235,818	3,638	232,180
April	319,846		319,846
May	212,671	15,222	197,449
June			
Total	3,263,629	48,492	3,215,137

It will be noted from the above table that the largest production month for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, was June, and the quantity produced that month was 335,065 pounds. The largest production month for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was April, and the quantity produced that month was 319,846 pounds.

There were 1,688,650 pounds of filled cheese produced at manufactories during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, and the entire quantity was tax-paid. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, 1,574,979 pounds were produced and tax-paid, showing a decrease in production as compared with the previous year of 113,671 pounds.

It appears that the average monthly production for the seven production months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, was 241,236 pounds, and for the eight production months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, 196,872 pounds. There was no production in the months of July, August, September, and June of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

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STATEMENT, BY DISTRICTS, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR WHICH SPECIAL TAX WAS PAID TO CARRY ON THE BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURING AND DEALING IN FILLED CHEESE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Districts.	Manufactories.	Retail establishments.	Total.
First Illinois	6	.....	6
Maryland	.....	2	2
Total for twelve months ended June 30, 1900	6	2	8
Total for twelve months ended June 30, 1899	5	.....	5

RECEIPTS UNDER THE FILLED-CHEESE LAW DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Districts.	Collections on filled cheese at 1 cent per pound.	Special taxes of—		Total.
		Manufacturers.	Retail dealers.	
First Illinois	$15,750.47	$1,300.01	.....	$17,050.48
Maryland *a*	.....	.....	$14.00	14.00
Total	15,750.47	1,300.01	14.00	17,064.48

a Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia, and two counties of Virginia.

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MIXED FLOUR.

The following statements show the operations under the act of June 13, 1898, defining mixed flour, imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of mixed flour.

The quantity of mixed flour produced, withdrawn tax-paid, withdrawn for export, and destroyed at manufactories, monthly, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, is as follows:

Month.	Barrels.	Half barrels.	Quarter barrels.	Eighth barrels.	Pounds.
QUANTITY PRODUCED.					
Balance July 1, 1899	521	2,284	523	2,401	337,123
1899.					
July	2,977	4,326	1,170	4,826	1,056,998
August	3,105	19,870	1,681	4,893	2,228,836
September	3,711	37,357	5,009	14,204	4,081,251
October	3,652	27,680	5,811	11,887	3,209,882
November	3,907	20,619	2,958	19,584	2,686,530
December	2,786	9,762	1,899	7,863	1,588,111
1900.					
January	3,227	9,780	2,074	10,577	1,685,889
February	3,246	7,396	1,809	8,200	1,452,623
March	3,792	7,155	2,207	9,123	1,604,523
April	2,939	4,110	1,561	4,699	1,063,589
May	3,047	3,832	1,857	4,957	1,103,219
June	3,189	4,041	1,634	5,489	1,154,648
Total	40,099	158,212	30,193	108,703	23,253,222
QUANTITY WITHDRAWN TAX-PAID.					
1899.					
July	3,003	4,588	1,268	4,718	1,075,236
August	2,651	7,705	1,508	a 5,721	a 1,286,667
September	3,820	42,610	4,738	b 11,212	b 4,313,800
October	3,733	29,385	c 5,500	12,944	c 3,460,233
November	3,864	19,914	3,124	15,511	2,606,825
December	2,955	11,744	2,470	10,639	1,807,962
1900.					
January	3,319	11,383	2,251	9,955	1,833,029
February	3,303	8,021	1,851	9,402	1,520,751
March	3,747	7,151	2,224	9,612	1,556,424
April	2,910	4,076	1,436	5,065	1,055,362
May	3,165	3,844	1,759	5,836	1,141,389
June	3,159	d 5,881	1,736	d 5,930	d 1,297,767
Total	39,629	156,302	29,865	106,545	22,955,445
Balance on hand June 30, 1900	470	1,910	328	2,158	297,777
Total	40,099	158,212	30,193	108,703	23,253,222

a This quantity contains 77 one-eighth barrels (1,848 pounds) destroyed in manufactories.
b This quantity contains 27 one-eighth barrels (492 pounds) destroyed in manufactories.
c This quantity contains 13 one-quarter barrels (624 pounds) destroyed in manufactories.
d This quantity contains 21 one-half barrels and 57 one-eighth barrels (2,983 pounds) destroyed in manufactories.

It will be noted from the above table that the largest production month of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was September 1899, and that the quantity produced that month was 4,081,251 pounds, packed in 3,711 barrels, 37,357 half barrels, 5,009 quarter barrels, and 14,204 eighth barrels. Also that the largest withdrawal month was September, 1899, and the quantity withdrawn was 4,313,800 pounds packed in

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3,820 barrels, 42,610 half barrels, 4,738 quarter barrels, and 11,212 eighth barrels.

No mixed flour was withdrawn for export during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. It appears that the average monthly production for the twelve months ended June 30, 1900, was 1,937,768 pounds, and the average monthly withdrawal for same period was 1,912,953 pounds.

STATEMENT BY STATES AND TERRITORIES SHOWING NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR WHICH SPECIAL TAX WAS PAID TO CARRY ON DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900, THE BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURING, PACKING, AND REPACKING MIXED FLOUR.

States and Territories.	Manufactories.	Packing establishments.	Repacking establishments.	Totals.
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California	2	1		3
Colorado	1			1
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia	2			2
Idaho				
Illinois	8			8
Indiana				
Indian Territory				
Iowa	5			5
Kansas	8			8
Kentucky	1			1
Louisiana				
Maine	3			3
Maryland				
Massachusetts	1			1
Michigan				
Minnesota	1	1		2
Mississippi				
Missouri	6	1		7
Montana	1			1
Nebraska	6			6
Nevada				
New Hampshire	1			1
New Jersey	3			3
New Mexico				
New York	17	1	1	19
North Carolina				
North Dakota	1			1
Ohio	2	2		4
Oklahoma				
Oregon	3			3
Pennsylvania	9	3		12
Rhode Island	2			2
South Carolina	10			10
South Dakota				
Tennessee	3			3
Texas				
Utah	1			1
Vermont				
Virginia	1			1
Washington	4			4
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
Total	102	9	1	112
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1899	94	20	2	116

It will be noted from the above table that there was an increase of 8 in the manufactories, a decrease of 11 in packing establishments and of 1 in repacking establishments, or a net decrease of 4 in total number special-tax payers.

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RECEIPTS UNDER THE MIXED-FLOUR LAW DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

[For notes to the references in this table, see page 553.]

Districts.	Mixed flour, per barrel of 196 pounds, or more than 98 pounds, 4 cents.	Mixed flour, per half barrel of 98 pounds or more than 49 pounds, 2 cents.	Mixed flour, per quarter barrel of 49 pounds, or more than 24½ pounds, 1 cent.	Mixed flour, per eighth barrel of 24½ pounds, or less, ½ cent.	Manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour (special tax), $12.	Total collections on mixed flour.
Alabama						
Arkansas						
First California		$7.80		$3.25	$24.00	$35.05
Fourth California *a*			$1.50	5.50		7.00
Colorado *b*		8.00			8.00	16.00
Connecticut *c*				7.48	26.00	33.48
Florida						
Georgia	$2.04	30.28		44.67	45.00	121.99
Hawaii						
First Illinois	8.00	15.12	.10	19.95	388.00	431.17
Fifth Illinois						
Eighth Illinois				10.00	30.00	40.00
Thirteenth Illinois						
Sixth Indiana	50.00	50.00		51.00	10.00	161.00
Seventh Indiana						
Third Iowa	4.00	26.50		.28	40.00	70.78
Fourth Iowa	10.70	11.10	.20		22.00	44.00
Kansas *d*	232.05	192.42		1.00	97.00	522.47
Second Kentucky	1.80		.70	.50	12.00	15.00
Fifth Kentucky						
Sixth Kentucky						
Seventh Kentucky						
Eighth Kentucky						
Louisiana *e*						
Maryland *f*						
Massachusetts	5.80	213.80	57.10	6.90	24.00	307.60
First Michigan						
Fourth Michigan						
Minnesota		5.00		19.00	12.00	36.00
First Missouri	73.68	65.10		6.54	48.00	193.32
Sixth Missouri		774.10		1.00	22.00	797.10
Montana *g*			4.00	3.50	14.00	21.50
Nebraska *h*		19.00		8.25	68.44	95.69
New Hampshire *i*	2.00	40.00		8.00	31.00	81.00
First New Jersey						
Fifth New Jersey	50.00	6.00	.25	35.88	36.00	128.13
New Mexico *k*						
First New York		155.00	33.50	2.36	38.00	228.86
Second New York				363.27	117.00	480.27
Third New York	344.00	820.00	91.01	277.59	45.00	1,577.60
Fourteenth New York		8.00		10.50	12.00	30.50
Twenty-first New York		.04				.04
Twenty-eighth New York		126.02	34.00	82.00		242.02
Fourth North Carolina						
Fifth North Carolina						
First Ohio		2.00		7.00	12.00	21.00
Tenth Ohio						
Eleventh Ohio		6.50		24.20	20.00	50.70
Eighteenth Ohio		22.00	5.50		24.00	51.50
Oregon *l*	.04	.02	7.39	33.78	93.00	134.23
First Pennsylvania				16.50	46.00	62.50
Ninth Pennsylvania		2.00			10.00	12.00
Twelfth Pennsylvania						
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		8.00	8.00	57.50	57.50	131.00
South Carolina	864.20	22.00	4.50	16.88	91.50	999.08
Second Tennessee						
Fifth Tennessee	152.00	7.00	42.50	10.50	36.00	248.00
Third Texas						
Fourth Texas						
Second Virginia						
Sixth Virginia	2.60	.28			9.00	11.88
West Virginia						
First Wisconsin						
Second Wisconsin						
Total	1,802.91	2,643.08	290.25	1,134.78	1,568.44	7,439.46

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DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

The samples examined in the laboratory at San Francisco, Cal., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were as follows:

Fortified sweet wines	1,362
Miscellaneous	
Total	1,362
Decrease from last fiscal year	751

The following table shows the number and character of the samples examined in the work of the laboratory at Washington during the past fiscal year:

Oleomargarine	177
Butter	87
Flour	20
Malt liquors	28
Fermented liquors, other than malt	109
Distilled liquors	72
Fortified wine	50
Medicinal articles	55
Smoking opium	4
Mineral water	13
Ink	57
Mucilage	16
Typewriter ribbons	15
Copying pencils	22
Sealing wax	11
Sugar	6
Miscellaneous	18
Total	760
Increase over last fiscal year	159

The number of samples of material suspected of being oleomargarine was 264, an increase of 151 over last year.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

G. W. WILSON,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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